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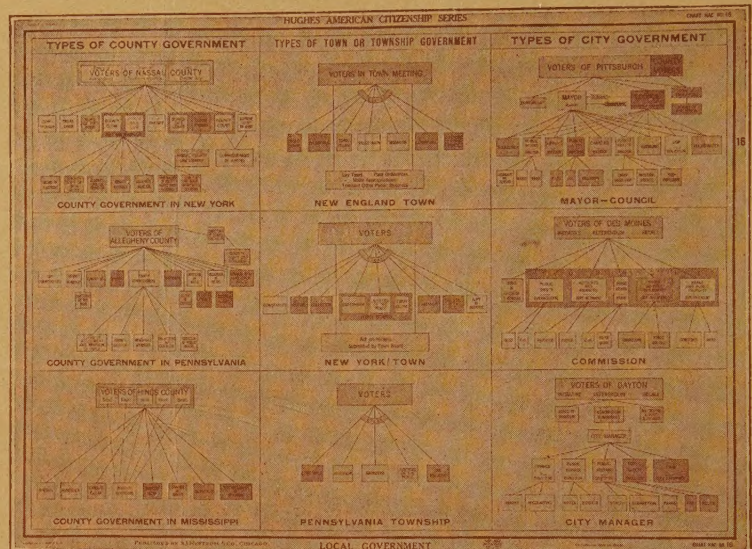
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EDITORIAL NOTICE

A change in the personnel of the editorial staff was occasioned in January by the resignation of Miss Virginia Dewey as assistant editor in Human Geography and Cultural Anthropology and the appointment in her place of Miss Lois Olson as assistant editor in Human Geography. Miss Dewey has been a member of the central editorial staff since the first year of the organization. The editors regret that serious illness occasioned Miss Dewey's resignation. For the development of high standards of scholarship in the organization and abstracting of materials in Human Geography and Cultural Anthropology a large share of credit goes to Miss Dewey for her systematic, painstaking, and careful work.

The editors are now undertaking a general review of the whole list of journals covered by *Social Science Abstracts* with a view to checking up the coverage of the journals already listed and adding to them other journals which have thus far not been covered. The editors would appreciate communications from readers with reference to journals which should be added to our list.

During the past year *Social Science Abstracts* has been of service to university libraries in increasing their lists of social science journals. The library of the University of Minnesota carefully checked the December 1929 list of 3,000 periodicals covered by *Social Science Abstracts* against the periodicals taken and found that this check-up indicated gaps which could be advantageously filled. The University of Chicago libraries recently obtained the revised list of 4,400 periodicals covered by *Social Science Abstracts* in 1930. The list of social science periodicals in our files is undoubtedly the most complete list in existence. The editors stand ready to cooperate with other libraries and to assist them in extending and completing their periodical lists.

Beginning with the April issue, topical subdivisions of index material for certain countries with the largest number of references will be introduced.

Beginning with the April issue also, names of journals in the Cyrillic and Hebrew alphabets will be transliterated in Latin letters.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

3467. CHAPIN, F. STUART. "Social Science Abstracts"—An institution in the making. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(3) Nov. 1930: 406-422.—This article describes a sequence of the factors that led up to the establishment of an international cooperative effort in which more than 1,800 scholars participate. It analyzes the process of organizing a scientific journal which publishes 15,000 abstracts a year, based upon the systematic examination of about 400,000 articles contained in 4,000 serials which are printed in 36 languages. *Social Science Abstracts* originated in the need of keeping informed on the important contributions to the social sciences contained in the ever increasing volume of periodicals and serials in the literature of many countries. Contacts with European scholars were made in the summer of 1928; the collaboration of American scholars was secured; and the first issue of the journal was distributed in March, 1929. By December a complete volume containing 11,093 abstracts had been published. Volume, II for the year 1930 will contain over 15,000 abstracts. Accuracy and system are essential. The office editors handle 400,000 articles a year selecting the articles to be abstracted. To prevent duplication, the title of every article is cleared against a central file before mailing to an abstractor. About 18,000 titles were mailed out during 1929. In a few cases (600) responsibility for an entire journal is assigned to one or more scholars. Six

office editors, as well as 1,800 abstractors are employed on this task. Selection, checking, assignment, follow-up, recording, editing, proof reading, and correspondence as well as financial management, bookkeeping and circulation, take the full time of 20 persons on the central editorial staff. The abstract office is a center of a network of cooperative effort reaching out to 45 nations of the world and now (1930) embracing the collaboration of 1,800 specialists in 36 languages. How is it possible to integrate the work of critical specialists? *Social Science Abstracts* does this by printing the results of research in one specialty in close juxtaposition and in organic relationship with the results of other specialties. Thus the evils of compartmentalism are avoided. The specialist may now read on the borderline of his subject; he may delve into the literature of allied subjects and discover critical cross-lights on his own narrow interest. Scholars of different nations and with different cultural heritages may pool the results of their larger functions, first dimly seen at the beginning, now emerge out of the detail of such practical and concrete services as time saving, the avoidance of duplication of effort, and the making accessible of materials, and so encourage us to believe that the abstract service will increasingly perform a valuable educational service.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 3493, 3508)

MAPS

(See also Entry 3486)

3468. ACHMATOV, V. Cartography of the Arctic within the limits of the USSR frontiers. *Hydrographic Rev.* 7(1) May 1930: 161-168.—The only charts existing for the European parts of the USSR are of the scale 10 km. to one inch and for the Asiatic part 100 km. to one inch, and based on data from a few local surveys and scanty astronomical positions. The author discusses three stages in the cartographic development of the region at the beginning of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, giving the correctness of geographical coordinates for each. The accuracy in determination of latitudes in the first period is within one-half of a degree and of longitudes within several degrees. This has decreased to a probable error of 1 to 2 seconds for both latitudes and longitudes in the latest period. The author examines 65 existing Arctic charts of the Hydrographic Service, Leningrad, catalogued as of January 1, 1927, and gives dates of publication, and the reliability of the data on which they are based. The cartography of the Russian Arctic stands on a very low level. In summary, (1) the word "Arctic" must be determined more precisely; (2) the present degree of exploration of the Arctic

USSR permits a scale not greater than 1:1,500,000 for representation; (3) this scale should be used for the construction of a general chart of the Arctic; and (4) no improvement in the cartography can be expected by using aerial photography under present conditions. (List of complete and rapid surveys of the shores of the USSR as given by the Russian Hydrographic Office).—*Vladimir P. de Smitt.*

3469. MIGACZ, JÓSEF. Uwagi o wykresach i diagramach klimatycznych w "Powszechnym Atlasie Geograficznym" E. Romera. [Notes on the drawings and diagrams in the Universal Geographical Atlas of E. Romer.] *Czasopismo Geog.* 8(3) 1930: 211-214.—The paper presents a detailed criticism of Romer's *Universal Geographical Atlas* recently published and several inaccuracies and defects are pointed out.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

3470. UNSIGNED. Deutsche Ortsnamen in Atlanten. [German place names in atlases.] *Geog. Z.* 36(4) 1930: 231-233.

POPULATION

3471. VISHER, STEPHEN S. Distribution of the birthplaces of Indians in 1870. *Indiana Mag. Hist.*

26 (2) Jun. 1930: 126-142.—This study has two phases: (1) a study of contrasts among Indiana's counties in the percentages of their 1870 population born in Indiana or in other specific states or foreign countries. (2) A comparison between the 9 maps showing these contrasts with a map showing the contrasts in the ratio of the number of persons in *Who's Who in America* giving their birthplace in Indiana counties and the total population in 1870 by counties. The percentage of population born in other states varied with (a) length of settlement. The older areas settled some 40-60 years before 1870 had, in general, most natives of Indiana. (b) Proximity, to the eastward or southward, was a factor in the percentages of population from specific states. In general most Kentuckians were in counties near Kentucky and in the southwestern part of Indiana where they comprised from 6 to 18% in most of the of the population, in contrast to less than 1% in most of the northeastern counties. Most Ohioans were in northeastern Indiana, where they made up from 20 to 30% of the population. (c) The tendency to migrate westward along parallels of latitude is suggested by the fact that most Pennsylvanians were in central Indiana, and most New Yorkers near the northern margin of the state, where they comprised more than 6% of the population. (d) Routes of travel, the National Road, the Wabash-Erie canal, the main railways and the Great Lakes also had discernible effects. The influence of the National Road is suggested by the fact that most of the Virginians and West Virginians were in the central part of the state, along and just north of that road, where they made up from 3 to 9%, the largest ratio being in the east. The distribution of the natives of various other states and foreign countries have had appreciable effects on architectural styles, political complexion, educational facilities, etc., as well as upon the yield of notables. Conspicuous contrasts in the yield of notables were shown in the 92 counties.—S. S. Visser.

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 3480, 3487, 3492, 3504, 3507, 3509, 3512, 3766, 4060, 4117, 4161, 4165, 4254, 4269)

3472. KÖHLER, R. Wirtschafts- und verkehrsgeographische Betrachtungen zur Leipziger Messe. [The Leipzig fair from the standpoint of economic and transportation geography.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 4 (1) Apr. 1930: 1-9.—The Leipzig fair is a market. In former times wares brought by merchants were dealt in, but today sales are based on samples. In any case the modern fair brings a concentrating stream of men and goods. Consequently one of the most important bases of the

fair is its location. This is just as much in Leipzig's favor now as in times past. The location of Leipzig, commercially and geographically considered, is the base for an international market-place. But the fair is also conditioned by economic geography, since Leipzig is the center of the central German manufacturing industry. A map shows by states and provinces where the German exhibitors come from, another the number of exhibitors by economic regions. Foreign countries make quite a showing, especially the neighboring Czechoslovakia. Then follow Austria and, at further remove, Italy, Japan, France, England, Switzerland, the United States of America, Denmark, the Netherlands. So far as German demand goes the fair is generally visited by from 150,000 to 189,000 business men. The region immediately around Leipzig supplies the largest part. But important as the fair is for domestic trade it is more so for export. The majority of exhibiting firms send to the fair to get in touch with foreign buyers. Last spring 28,660 foreign visitors were counted. Of these 25,600 came from Europe, 100 from Africa, 2,430 from America, 450 from Asia and 80 from Australia.—Walter Geisler.

3473. SCHLÜTER, OTTO. Über die Aufgaben der Verkehrsgeographie im Rahmen der "reinen" Geographie. [The problems of traffic geography within the bounds of "pure" geography.] *Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsh.* 209 1930: 298-309.—In marked contrast to the tendency of the present to prefer applied science at the cost of pure science the author urges a more intensive and systematic cultivation of a pure science of transportation geography, which is by no means merely a part or appendage of economic geography. Transportation is not merely economics set in motion, but something beyond and much more—mankind in motion. Therefore, not only should the natural conditions of transportation be studied, but it should be recognized as an essential phenomenon of the earth's surface and as an indispensable part of geographic understanding. A pure science of transportation geography in contrast to applied geography, must include the study of transportation conditions (by means of conveyance, routes, movements) of the past. For if a science of transportation geography, like other branches of the subject, must seek to develop types and laws which extend beyond the individual case, it cannot dispense with the exact study of historical conditions, just as the cultural value of geography consists in showing the relationships between the changing life of peoples and the permanent surface conditions of the earth. Thus, historical researches are necessary for purely geographical problems. In the field of purely scientific transportation geography many questions still await solution.—Hans Dörries.

REGIONAL STUDIES

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND NEW GUINEA

(See also Entry 2586)

3474. BURGER, D. H. De zoutwatervisvijvers in het Regentschap Pati. [The salt water fish ponds in the regency of Pati.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 19 (4) Jul. 1930: 402-435.—A monograph on the salt water fish ponds along the alluvial north coast of Java running down the east coast of the peninsula from the Murja volcano to the middle of Java. They comprise a total of 77,835 bahu, i.e. 55,262.85 ha. When the nursery fish can be sold (after six months) the ponds are emptied and the fish may then be scooped out. In some ponds two harvests a year are gained.—C. Lekkerkerker.

3475. SCHRÖTER, C. Eine Exkursion ins Tengergerbirge (Ostjava). [An expedition into the Tenger mountains of Eastern Java.] *Naturforschende Gesellschaft,*

Basel, Verhandl. 40 1928-1929, Pt. 2 Dec. 1929: 511-535.—South of Dasuruan lies one of Java's most famous volcanic districts, the Tenger Mountains with the volcano Bromo. The inhabitants of the Tenger mountains are ethnographically interesting; they are not Mohammedans, but worship Brahma, who is supposed to live in the volcano Bromo. Tosari is the greatest center for the cultivation of vegetables in Java. In 1924, 250 hectares were cultivated with all kinds of salad plants, cabbages, peas, beans, and carrots. The climate is dry, mild, and even. (The report contains an enumeration of plants found on the expedition.) (10 photographs.)—Werner Neuse.

ASIA

China, Manchuria, Korea

3476. CLARK, GROVER. The Chinese famine. *New Repub.* 62 (806) May 14, 1930: 347-349.—Various causes are responsible for the recent famine in the Yel-

low River basin, which covers an area half as large as the United States. Military disturbances, inadequate transportation system, flood, overpopulation, failure of rain—they all have their part in bringing about this disaster in China. The basic cause of the famine is the long continued drought.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

3477. FISCHER, E. S. *Reisen im fernen Osten.* [Travels in the Far East.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 73 (1-3) 1930: 52-59.—In a sketch of his travels over Manchuria (provinces of Kirin and Fengtien) the author gives a concise survey of economic relations and of the Manchurian railroad net. In addition he reports on his journey during the summer of 1927 through northernmost Kiushiu, Shikoku, the Sea of Japan and South Hondo.—*Günther Köhler.*

3478. HALL, ROBERT BURNETT. The geography of Manchuria. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 278-292.—Manchuria consists of a low alluvial plain surrounded by mountains of old worn down rocks. On the east these mountains are the Changpai, to the north lie the Little Kingan, while to the west are the Great Kingan. The northern parts of these mountains are forest covered. The Manchurian Plain is drained by the Sungari and Liao Rivers and also has an area on interior drainage in the west. Agriculture dominates the plain, with soy beans, kaoliang and millets the chief crops. The cultivable land of Manchuria is estimated at 54.9 million acres, which is 22 per cent of the total area. Of this potential acreage about one half is now under cultivation. The total population is slightly over 25 million, of whom over 24 million are Chinese. Manchuria's foreign trade is now nearly one-third that of all China, with beans and bean products making up half the exports.—*George B. Cressey.*

3479. UNSIGNED. Cowhide trade in Szechwan. *Chinese Econ. Bull.* 17 (8) Aug. 23, 1930: 95-97.—Cowhides are produced in Manchuria, Shansi, Honan, Shantung, Yunnan and Szechwan—the last being credited with the largest share. Chungking, Wanhhsien and Hankow are the collecting centers, the hides coming principally from the Chialing River district and the Yangtse valley. In recent years Germany has been the greatest importer of Chinese cowhides with Italy and Japan ranking second and third respectively. January to March is the busiest exporting season.—*E. T. Platt.*

India

3480. MILSDON, B. H. Problems of irrigation. *Nature.* 125 (3157) May 3, 1930: 674-677.—Results of statistical studies into the depth of the water table in the Punjab irrigation system in different months of the year. From extensive records kept over a period of nearly 30 years, of the depth of the water table in wells scattered throughout the irrigation tracts, polynomial regression curves are fitted to the distribution of rainfall and irrigation in the year previous to the well observations, with the fluctuations of the spring level. Correlations are found to be significant since the percentage of the total variance accounted for by the regression was more than sixty percent in the mean for the cases illustrated. The "hump" in the regression line during the winter months is laid to wasteful irrigation during these months. Economy in agricultural production may very well include the total closing of certain canals during the monsoon and during February and March, it is claimed. Studies are continuing on the Punjab area to determine the causes for the waterlogging of approximately three and three-quarter million acres. Upon these flat alluvial plains, it is believed by the author that the only permanent solutions for waterlogging will be a combination of irrigation and drainage.—*H. C. M. Case.*

3481. SUNDARA RAJ, B. South Indian pearl fisheries. *Madras Geog. Assn. J.* 5 (1) Apr. 1930: 1-10.—*E. T. Platt.*

Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

3482. FIELD, WILLIAM OSGOOD. Travel and mountaineering in the Caucasus. *Amer. Alpine J.* 1 (2) 1930: 167-173.—The region of the Caucasus offers much of interest to the traveler and the mountaineer. Ten peaks rise to greater heights than Mont Blanc. Some of the peaks have been scaled enough times so that a fairly definite route of ascent has been worked out, but in general climbing may be classed as exploratory. Many of the peaks are the counterpart of Alpine peaks but on a far grander scale. There is also much of beauty in the deep and sombre valleys with their population differing from valley to valley. Traveling is safe and agreeable within the mountains but in many places there are only horse trails.—*E. T. Platt.*

3483. LAGO, MARIO. *Rodi e il suo sviluppo agricolo e turistico.* [Rhodes and its agricultural and touristic improvement.] *Rassegna Italiana* 26 (144-145) May-Jun. 1930: 233-240.—*G. Bruni.*

3484. SCHEIDL, LEOPOLD. Die Verkehrsgeographie Kleinasien. [Transportation geography of Asia Minor.] *Mitteil. d. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 73 (1-3) 1930: 21-52.—After describing the basic facts of traffic in Asia Minor, Scheidl discusses lines of traffic, mule and wagon traffic, railroads, inland navigation, ocean and air traffic, and news communication. From the wealth of material which can be readily followed from the map one perceives the general advance in Turkish transportation. The Ford car has come into special prominence and has influenced the economic ideas of the inhabitants. The further extension of the Turkish railroad net by German, Swedish and Belgian firms and the taking over by Turkish shipping companies of coast traffic in accordance with the Coasting Act of July 1, 1926 are noteworthy.—*Günther Köhler.*

EUROPE

Italy

(See also Entries 2-15702; 2148)

3485. ROLETTTO, G. L'économie pastorale d'une commune du haut val Trompia (Italie du nord). [Pastoral economy of a commune in the Alpine valley of Trompia, northern Italy.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine.* 17 (1) 1930: 163-174.—The locality is one of the outer Alpine valleys, which therefore has been dominated by conditions of mountain life without being excluded from contact with the adjacent plain of Brescia. Its history has expressed the concurrence of two principal resources—land suited to grazing and deposits of iron. The iron was utilized in Roman times, and again during the flowering of Venice. The decline of Venice and the depletion of metal deposits have combined to make the present-day occupation primarily pastoral. Several zones are distinguished as essential elements of the areal occupation, each characterized by distinct natural and cultural features. Transhumance has naturally resulted from the altitudinal zonation, but is declining with specialization in dairying, and with withdrawal for tillage of land on the plain.—*Derwent Whittlesey.*

France

(See also Entries 4276, 4300)

3486. VAUDAINÉ, A. Carte de la production viticole des Alpes françaises en 1927-1928. [Map of wine production in the French Alps in 1927-1928.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine.* 18 (2) 1930: 215-217.—Because of the depth of the valleys of the French Alps there is a significant vine culture there. As vine culture is incidental to other industries the best measure is the amount of tax paid on wine production. An average of two years has been struck and presented graphically on a map scaled 1 to 300,000.—*Roderick Peattie.*

Low Countries

3487. ZONDERVAN, HENRI. Der heutige Grubenbau in den Niederlanden. [Modern mining in the Netherlands.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 76(3-4) 1930: 69-71.—As a result of numerous drillings during the period 1906-1914, culminating in a depth of 1417.4 meters, a fairly complete picture of the substratum of the Netherlands can be formed down to the upper coal layer; in only two localities has the lower coal layer been pierced. Only in the southern part of Limburg and, at much greater depths, on the boundary between North Brabant and Limburg and in the eastern part of Gelderland near Winterswijk, has anthracite coal been found at such depths as to make profitable extraction possible. At all other places anthracite coal lies below 1,200 meters. The coal seams are continuous with those of the Würm region near Aachen in Germany and run on into the neighboring Belgian Kempen. For South Limburg the coal reserves down to 1,200 meters over an area of 20,000 hectares is estimated at 3,166 million metric tons. The total reserves of the Netherlands may be estimated at 5,267 million tons. The thickness of the cap-rock amounts to 100 meters in the south and at Sittard as much as 600 meters. A law of 1901 provides that the entire hitherto non-concessioned region of output must be reserved for the government exploitation, but later more seams were given over to private management. At present six private and four state mines are in operation. "Maurits", a state mine, is the largest and most modern mine in Europe. In 1928 10,920,054 tons of anthracite coal and coal washings were obtained, from which 10,694,215 tons of anthracite were obtained. The coal washings are used to make briquets. With increasing yield of domestic mines, the excess of coal imports is growing smaller. In 1922 it amounted to 3,968,044 tons, in 1928 to only 927,857 tons. (A sketch map shows the location of the mines.)—*Walter Geisler.*

Switzerland and the Alps

(See also Entry 2-14620)

3488. LÜTSCHG, O. Das hochalpine Forschungsinstitut Jungfrauoch und seine Bedeutung für die Wissenschaft. [The Alpine research institute, Jungfrauoch, and its scientific significance.] *Geog. Ann.* 12(1) 1930: 1-20.

3489. SCHMIDKUNZ, WALTER. Das Alpine Museum. [The Alpine Museum.] *Deutsche Alpenzeitung.* 25(8) 1930: 226-260.

Germany and Austria

(See also Entry 3472)

3490. HAEMPEL, O. Fische und Fischerei des Neusiedlersees. [Fish and fisheries of Neusiedler Lake.] *Internat. Rev. d. Gesamten Hydrobiol. u. Hydrog.* 22(5-6) 1929: 445-452.—*Walter Geisler.*

3491. KÖNEKAMP, DR. Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Dauerweiden der Neumark und Grenzmark, ihrer Anlage und Bewirtschaftung. [A contribution to the study of permanent pastures in the Neumark and Grenzmark, their planting and management.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 71(4) 1930: 505-534.—This study, though local, is none the less important because it shows the conditions for cultivating permanent pastures on arable land, which may be practised on a larger scale than is generally assumed. Climate, soil, and the production in herbage are among the factors to be taken into consideration. The author, having picked out for scientific research 107 permanent pastures in the Neumark (eastern part of the Province of Brandenburg) and in the Grenzmark (the remaining Prussian districts of the former Provinces of Posen and Western Prussia), presents statistics of rainfall, the value of some important kinds of herbage for cultivation, and the influence of the con-

stituents of the soil in lime, humus, and acids.—*Hans Frerk.*

3492. OLBRIGHT, KONRAD. Die Entwicklung der deutschen Grossstädte seit dem Jahre 1910. [The development of German cities since 1910.] *Geog. Anz.* 31(10) 1930: 311-314.—By the use of data derived from Special Supplement No. 3 of *Wirtschaft u. Statistik*, 1926, additional material has been compiled and deductions advanced concerning the cities of Germany. The economic city, which includes not only the political city and the geographic city, but also the surrounding agglomerations which, taken together, form a more or less close economic unity, is the basis for this statistical study. Five groups of cities are mentioned, differentiated on the basis of percentage of growth during the period 1910 to 1925. Cities showing the most rapid growth lie in the coal mining districts, since this product is of such importance to Germany's economic life. Cities showing no increase, and in some cases even a decrease, are those which have received the brunt of the war's aftermath, such as the foreign occupation of the Rhine area. (Statistical table.)—*Otto E. Guthe.*

3493. WENDLING, P. Die Eisverhältnisse auf der Unterelbe unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Winters 1928-29. [The ice situation on the lower Elbe, especially during the winter of 1928-1929.] *Ann. d. Hydrographie u. Maritimen Meteorol.* 57(12) Dec. 1929: 405-411.—The Lower Elbe is Germany's busiest shipping lane. Its situation in regard to ice differs from that of the Baltic Sea and inland waters because of the stronger tide and the salt content of North Sea waters which penetrate to Glückstadt. Facts regarding the amount of ice and its drift in the Elbe near Hamburg from 1843-1929 are shown graphically. After 1871 ice in quantity appeared more rarely than hitherto. This is to be accounted for by the use of ice-breakers, increase in steam navigation, current regulation, and increase in effluvia from large cities and industrial plants. The results during hard winters, especially that of 1928-1929, are described in detail with particular reference to small and large shipping, landing and loading bridges and other structures. Conditions which accompany the drift of ice often bring about inconvenience to shipping.—*Kurt Brüning.*

East Central Europe

(See also Entries 3490, 3947, 4257, 4277)

3494. BEHRENS, EDUARD von. Alt- und Neupolen. [Old and new Poland.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7(6) Jun. 1930: 454-462.—The borders of Old Poland in the various stages of its evolution and its incessant changes are compared with those of modern Poland. A cultural and geographical cross-section along the line Posen-Warsaw-Pinsk accentuates the sharp cultural drop from west to east and designates not Warsaw, but Lodz-Czenstochowa as the focus and true heart of the Polish nationality. From this Polish nuclear region bounded by large rivers (Oder, Vistula, Netze, San), the Polish state in the later Middle Ages was extended eastwards under the conquering Jagellons. The Bug region most resembles the heart of Poland. Today it is regarded by the Warsaw central government as a primary area for systematic Polish colonization. History shows that Poland has suffered disappointment and loss of power whenever its expansion was towards the north, west, or south, but not towards the east. Lithuania, Masuria, Pommerellen, Carpathia, and White Russia with their noticeably different characters remain hostile to Polish cultural influence. If immigration into these regions takes place, the second generation is no longer Polish but Masurian, Kassubian, and the like. Two centuries after the over-expansion which took place around 1600, Poland's total collapse occurred. While Napoleon in 1807 had given to the Duchy of Warsaw almost the

natural river limits of the original Poland of the time of the Piasts, the limits of the New Poland which was set up in 1919 must be designated as unnatural and unstable (Danzig, The Corridor, the East Galician Ukraine). If Old Poland was a federated union of states, New Poland strives towards a centralized national state despite a large proportion of non-Poles (40%), and dangerous boundary lines.—*Hans Dörries.*

Eastern Europe

(See also Entries 2-15708, 16209; 2712, 3468)

3495. WEILL, ALFRED S., and HUGHES, WILLIAM E. Present conditions in Russia. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia*. 28 (3) Jul. 1930: 151-160.

3496. WOJEWODIN, N. Der Seeweg nach Sibirien. [The sea route to Siberia.] *Volkswirtsch. d. U.d. S.S.R.* 9 (17) Sep. 1, 1930: 8-25.

AFRICA

Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entry 4262)

3497. UNSIGNED. Le développement et l'avenir du port de Kaolak. [The development and future of the port of Kaolak.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (8) Aug. 1930: 464-466.—Kaolak, situated on a long bay 120 km. from the open Atlantic, is fast becoming one of the most important ports of French West Dakar and bids fair to surpass all others save Dakar in our own time. It owes its rapid growth to the post-war development of Senegal and the French Sudan, for much of both of which it is the nearest shipping point. In 1922, it handled but 10% of the shipping of the region; by 1929, this had risen to 33%. Twenty-five million francs is now being spent on harbor improvement.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

Lower Guinea and the Congo Basin

(See also Entries 3502, 4155, 4292)

3498. SCHWETZ, J. Un voyage d'étude dans la région du Lac Kivu. [A research journey in the Kivu region.] *Congo*. 12-2 (1) Jun. 1930: 9-41.—For this journey the author had been instructed to examine the possibilities for the transference of Negroes from the Ruanda-Urundi, too dense in population, to the Kivu and for the establishment of a colony of whites in the same region. Many conditions are required for these purposes, such as fertile soil for the different agricultural products necessary for the white and black populations, pasture for the cattle and freedom from the tsetse fly. Schwetz gives a very interesting account of his journey; he concludes that the Luohe highlands and the Buhunde territory would be suitable for colonies and proposes transference of Negroes on a small scale as an experiment.—*Gaston Gérard Dept.*

Southern Africa

(See also Entries 2623, 4265)

3499. HALVERSON, LYNN H. The great Karroo of South Africa. *J. Geog.* 29 (70) Oct. 1930: 287-300.—Shut off from the coast by the folded ranges of the Cape, set off on the north from an even less hospitable region by the Nieuveld, Sneeuwberg, and other minor ranges, lies an elevated region of scattered sheep, goat, and ostrich farms, the roughly rectangular Great Karroo. Here great flocks browse upon the scanty herbage, with black herdsmen or woven wire protecting them from marauders. The full and efficient utilization of the Karroo will long present a problem. The small stock pastoral industry represents the most efficient use of this semiarid, drought-ridden region. It is only by the development of efficient scientific practices that the

full potentialities of the region will be realized.—*L. H. Halverson.*

3500. RANGE, PAUL. 15 Jahre später. [Fifteen years after.] *Koloniale Rundsch. a. d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten*. (2-3) Apr. 1930: 46-51.—The author who was formerly state geologist in German South-west Africa has traveled over his former working territory as a member of the International Geological Congress of 1929. He describes briefly his impressions and observations. Of the two ports, Swakopmund has become more of a bathing resort, while in Lüderitz Bay the lobster industry has become more important. In 1929 there was a catch of seven million. Windhuk, the capital, has had almost too rapid a development. Farming is seen to be on the up-grade, especially as the result of the automobile which enables the outlying farmer to bring his produce to market. The result has been a change from meat to milk production.—*L. Waibel.*

3501. RUSSEL, SIR JOHN. Agricultural developments in South Africa. *Geography (Aberystwyth)*. 15, Part 6 (88) Jun. 1930: 445-451.—The southern coastal strip of South Africa receives enough winter rain for unirrigated agriculture. The principal crops are wheat, tobacco and deciduous fruits. The solid and stolid Boers are good farmers but are orthodox and slow. North of the coastal strip lies the Karroo region. In the south this is used for irrigated vineyards and orchards and for drought resistant grains. In the north it is a sheep grazing region. North of the Karroo lies the veldt. The high and middle veldt areas are fair grazing districts but the grasses are deficient in calcium and phosphates. The low veldt has good grasses but is the home species of insects which bear diseases to men and to animals. (Illustrations.)—*C. M. Davis.*

3502. WIENER, LIONEL. Les possessions anglaises d'Afrique et leurs chemins de fer. [The English colonies of Africa and their railways.] *Congo*. 11-2 (4) Nov. 1929: 603-648.—Introductory notes on the general characteristics of the African railway system which has been built primarily for two reasons: to maintain the supremacy of the colonizing power and to exploit the mining districts. There is a description of the main railway lines with technical and commercial particulars. Due attention is paid to the importance of the system for inner Africa and especially for the Belgian Congo.—*Gaston Gérard Dept.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

(See also Entries 2608, 2630, 4186, 4201, 4254, 4653)

3503. CAUTLEY, R. W. Jasper National Park. *Canad. Geog. J.* 1 (6) Oct. 1930: 467-480.—Extending over two and one-half million acres in the Canadian Rockies is Jasper Park, the more northerly of the two great mountain areas set aside in Alberta as national parks and the largest of all national parks on the North American continent. It is an area rich in superb mountain scenery and has much to offer to many types of travelers.—*E. T. Platt.*

3504. MARCUSE, B. Asbestos—"pierre à coton." *Canad. Geog. J.* 1 (6) Oct. 1930: 496-522.—Among the early French settlers in the Province of Quebec asbestos was called "pierre à coton." It was first discovered there in the early part of the sixties of the last century and mining operations were started about 1878. Quebec's asbestos region may be divided into three areas—the Danville district where the Canadian Johns-Manville Corporation has opened up a vast deposit; the Thetford and Black Lake district where companies such as the Asbestos Corporation, Bell Asbestos Mines and the Johnson Company are situated; and the East

Broughton district where the Quebec Asbestos Corporation is the chief operator. Each district produces a different class of asbestos and the methods of mining vary. The busy little towns of the region are peculiarly asbestos mining towns and owe practically their whole existence and their population to the presence of the mines. [Photographs, maps.]—*E. T. Platt.*

3505. SANDWELL, BERNARD K. The St. Lawrence waterway. *Canad. Geog. J.* 7 (1) Nov. 1930: 619-634.—The St. Lawrence highway is the only natural route leading from the great plains area of North America that points the same direction as the movement of traffic. Its smaller rival, the Mohawk-Hudson has ice-free ports but the route itself is open but little longer in winter than the St. Lawrence. The chief drawback of the St. Lawrence waterway, aside from limitations set by ice, is that the link from Lake Ontario to Montreal can carry only vessels of 14-foot draft. This means at best one transshipment and in many cases two. The problem is to improve this link. This requires joint action by Canada and the United States. In 1926 a joint Board of Engineers recommended a 25-foot channel throughout and made estimates of cost on the basis that the project would be a combination power and navigation development. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to original cost, upkeep, amount of benefit in increased tonnage and effect on rates. A group of experts of the Brookings Institution places the capital cost as high as 742 million dollars while Professor Thompson of Montreal estimates it at 425 millions. Estimates on rates vary from \$3.50 to \$1.25 per ton. The chief commodity now carried, and that of the prospective waterway, is wheat. It is believed that the waterway would bring about a saving of 4 cents per bushel but some think that is optimistic. Distribution of costs of construction between the two nations will be a serious problem if the two nations decide to go on with the proposed work. (The article has map and profile and is illustrated with 17 photographs).—*Frank E. Williams.*

3506. STEVENSON, J. A. The Hudson Bay Port, a new centre of world trade. *Current Hist.* 32 (5) Aug. 1930: 951-956.

United States

(See also Entries 4161, 4269)

NORTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 3304, 4020, 4796)

3507. FINCH, GRANT E., and HOWE, GEORGE F. The lime industry at Rockland, Maine. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (4) Oct. 1930: 389-397.—New England's scarcity of industrial raw materials serves to emphasize the importance of the limestone deposit suited for lime manufacture, which occurs on the southern coast of Maine, about Rockland. Here lime making has flourished for 200 years, the product being shipped by schooners to coast towns, chiefly Boston and New York. In its beginning the operations were carried on by individual farmers who opened quarries on their farms, used local wood for fuel, burned the stone, made their own containers, and marketed at the port, their few barrels of lime. The industry has gradually been modernized and the control consolidated. One corporation directs the operations; machinery has replaced much hand labor; railways, substituted for team and wagon; steel barges, for sailing schooners; coal (brought back by the returning lime barges) for wood; modern steel kilns, for the primitive small stone structures, and immigrant labor for New England native stock. Cement making is the latest stage in the industry, the extensive highway construction providing a large market. (One map, 5 photographs).—*W. O. Blanchard.*

3508. UNSIGNED. Report of the Committee on

Floods, March 1930. *J. Boston Soc. Civil Engin.* 17 (7) Sep. 1930: 285-464.—The Committee was organized to collect, compile, analyze, and report upon the run-off of the New England flood of November, 1927. The excessive rainfall was the result of (1) a large supply of damp warm air filling a low pressure area over the Gulf Stream and South Atlantic region, (2) the piling up of a great and almost immovable mass of cold, high pressure area in the region lying eastward from the flooded area, and (3) a southeasterly flow of a considerable body of cold air into northern New England and to the Middle Atlantic Coast. The precipitation exceeded 5 inches over an area of almost 22,030 square miles or one-half of New England; exceeded 7 inches over an area of 4,000 square miles or one-sixth of New England; and although there were no rain gages on the mountains it probably reached 10 to 12 inches at high elevations. The rain fell for a period of 18 to 24 hours following a month of normal rain that left the ground well saturated. The loss included 87 lives and a property damage of over \$40,000,000. Protective measures against the recurrence of floods is difficult. It is impracticable to provide fully against the ultimate flood. It is recommended that floods should be classified in inches of total flood run-off as a proper basis for discussions of floods and flood preventive measures. If flood hydrographs were once determined for a given river this would serve as a basis for the estimation of great flood run-offs. In every town where floods are likely some person should be designated to receive reports of conditions and to issue such warnings as the study of the individual stream warrants.—*Robert M. Brown.*

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 4156, 4174)

3509. BRATTON, SAM T. Land utilization in the St. Francis Basin. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (4) Oct. 1930: 374-388.—The St. Francis Basin, a distinct natural region, is the most northern of several similar "basins" of the lower Mississippi River. It is predominantly agricultural: the farm practices in the southern part closely resemble those in the Cotton Belt, and those in the northern portion are similar to those in the Corn Belt. This is consequent upon the region's location along the contact of the Cotton and Corn Belts. Most of the farms in the cotton section are less than 50 acres in size and are worked by tenants. The land owners require their tenants to grow cotton because its "cash value of crop rent per acre" is greater than that of any other field crop. Cotton probably will continue as the leading crop because it is accepted as collateral for loans, and because accounts, notes, and mortgages fall due at cotton picking time. With favorable physical conditions, need for other products, and insufficient labor to put all their plow land in cotton, many of these farmers grow a few field crops. Mixed farming characterizes the northern portion and the cultural landscape closely resembles sections of the Corn Belt, where corn, wheat, clover, and alfalfa are important and cotton frequently is not grown. Such farms are 200 or more acres in extent though some contain only from 40 to 160. Then there is a transitional zone where most of the cultivated land is used for cotton and corn and a less amount for hay and pasture. Considerable land is forested and hence furnishes timber for the lumber industry. There are a few large saw-mills and many small ones. The products of the latter are essentially second class boards, railway ties, and telephone and telegraph poles. Because the roads are wet much of the time in the low ground between the small mills and the highways and railways, the wagons have wide tires and solid wooden wheels. Such tires cut less deeply than narrow ones, and such wheels have no spokes to accumulate mud between them. Because of its superior drainage, high

ground has been utilized for roads and for towns and villages.—*Langdon White.*

NORTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 2-13052, 15746; 2435, 2445, 2596)

3510. FORTIER, SAMUEL, and YOUNG, ARTHUR A. Irrigation requirements of the arid and semi-arid lands of the Columbia River Basin. *U.S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #200. Oct. 1930: pp. 55.—This bulletin reviews the soils, climatic conditions, water and agricultural resources, and irrigation practices of the area and then states the water requirements of each of the local crops; the conditions that influence the quantity of irrigation water required are reviewed. There is a folding map of the area, an appendix giving extensive tables, and a list of literature cited.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 4158, 4183, 4530)

3511. BROWN, RALPH H. The mountain communities of the Boulder region, Colorado. *J. Geog.* 29 (7) Oct. 1930: 271-287.—Boulder, Colorado, a city of the plains, commands the important gateway to the mountains by way of the main Boulder Creek. It was the rush for gold that gave birth to the city, which from the very beginning has served the mining interests, and yet has grown and prospered in spite of changes in the metal-mining interests. The Continental Divide is so high that no important routes cross the mountains, hence Boulder is the commercial capital of smaller mountain communities and not the focus of trans-mountain routes. During the period of the World War tungsten was produced in the Nederland community. A resort industry has been developed in the mountainous area, with the mining towns of an earlier epoch being transformed into tourist centers.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

3512. BROWN, RALPH H. The mountain passes of Colorado. *Univ. Colorado Studies.* 18 (1) Aug. 1930: 29-42.—There are 136 passes in the Southern Rocky Mountain and Colorado Plateau provinces in Colorado. These passes exhibit such uniformity as to physical characteristics and uses that they are clearly distinguished from the somewhat similar divide crossings known as "summits" and "divides" and from the numerous unused "saddles" or crest depressions. A map presents pass locations and a table summarizes the known information regarding past and present uses of the passes. Only 14 of the 51 continental divide passes are of much present-day significance.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 4117, 4303)

Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia

3513. SMITH, ALBERT C. Mountain tops and lowlands of Colombia. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (4) Oct. 1930: 398-407.—Lack of transportation facilities is the most serious obstacle to the economic development of Colombia. The fertile valleys of the eastern Cordillera of the Andes north of Bogotá are particularly badly served. Only the Cúcuta region, which is connected with Lake Maracaibo and ocean shipping by railway and river boat through Venezuelan territory, has easy means of exporting its products and importing the manufactured products which it consumes. Even such well-populated centers as Bucaramanga and Pamplona must depend entirely on pack animals for transportation; yet all manner of manufactured articles—even automobiles—are imported by this means.—*R. R. Platt.*

Brazil

3514. BELCZAK, LEOPOLD, and JEZIOROWSKY, KONRAD. Stan Parana. [State of Paraná.] *Czasopismo Geog.* (3) 1930: 175-187.—The State of Paraná is described with special reference to its area, its six geographical regions, its rivers, ports and water resources, climate, fauna, flora. Tea, coffee and wood are the most important products of the Paraná. Mineral resources are mentioned. The general characteristics of the live stock industry, industrial conditions and commercial development are included. The state has a population of 938,281 (126,722 in 1872). Besides the Paraná River, transportation facilities include 1,225 miles of state railways.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

3515. TATE, G. H. H. Through Brazil to the summit of Mount Roraima. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 58 (5) Nov. 1930: 584-605.—An account of an expedition of the American Museum of Natural History conducted for the purpose of bringing as nearly as possible to completion the Museum's collection of fauna and flora of the Roraima region.—*R. R. Platt.*

Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile

(See also Entries 2-12369; 4127, 4175)

3516. CATALANO, LUCIANO B. Las grandes obras ferroviarias argentinas. Huaytiquina. [Great railroads of the Argentina: Huaytiquina.] *Gaea (Anales Soc. Argentina de Estudios Geog. Buenos Aires).* 3 (2) 1929: 375-378.—The Argentine sections of the proposed international railway from Salta to Chile now under construction will, whether the Chilean section is actually completed or not, be one of the most important railway lines in Argentina. It will open to development the Territory of Los Andes—a region which, according to recent studies made by the Dirección de Minas, Geología e Hidrología of Argentina, is one of the richest of the country in mineral resources.—*R. R. Platt.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 3561, 3565, 3576, 3583, 3961, 3987-3988, 4774)

3517. BRUNEAU, CHARLES. L'atlas linguistique de l'Italie et de la Suisse méridionale. [The linguistic atlas of Italy and of southern Switzerland.] *J. d. Savants*. (9) Nov. 1929: 339-396.

3518. GATES, FLOY PERKINSON. The historical dictionary of American English in the making. *Amer. Speech*. 6(1) Oct. 1930: 36-44.—A description of the procedure in use in compiling the *Historical Dictionary of the American English*, with examples.—*Marguerite Salomon*.

3519. IMBELLONI, JOSÉ. L'idioma Kichua nel sistema linguistico dell'Oceano Pacifico. [The Quichua language in the linguistic system of the Pacific Ocean.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer. Roma, Settembre 1926*. 2 1928: 495-509.—A summary presentation of the lexical and other evidence for the author's theory that the Quichuan linguistic stock of western South America is genetically related to the Polynesian, particularly to Maori. The language of Rapanui (Easter Island) may have been the linguistic bridge between the two areas.—*John M. Cooper*.

3520. MALONE, KEMP. The diction of "Strange Interlude." *Amer. Speech*. 6(1) Oct. 1930: 19-28.—On the whole, O'Neill uses a realistic technic; his characters speak appropriate idiomatic American English. There are occasional departures from realism, some of which, though deliberate, are not always artistically justifiable.—*Marguerite Salomon*.

3521. MASSEY, B. W. A. The divergence of American from English. *Amer. Speech*. 6(1) Oct. 1930: 1-9.—The work of the *Oxford English Dictionary* has been done for the English language as a whole. The *American Historical Dictionary* must, in large part, duplicate this work. Its chief value will be similar to that of the *English Dialect Dictionary*; that is, colloquialisms and dialect originating in North America will be collected and recorded. We will then have some scientific conception of the multiplicity of forms of English and of North America's contribution to the standard language of the whole English-speaking world.—*Marguerite Salomon*.

3522. MEE, R. An old Malay dictionary. *J. Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Soc.* 7(2) Sep. 1929: 316-326.—The dictionary described in this article is interesting in being the first Malay-English, English-Malay dictionary. It was compiled by Thomas Bowery who was a trader in the East Indies for 19 years, and who returned to London in 1688, where 13 years later he published his *Dictionary with rules for grammar and pronunciation with miscellanies, dialogues and letters in Malay and English*. To this day the student could, by following Bowery's rules, learn to speak Malay reasonably well; and although the work was compiled more than 225 years ago, it is noted that the language has not in general changed much. Bowery was familiar not only with the language of the ports and trading places, but also that spoken by high officials and rulers.—*Winifred Smeaton*.

3523. SIEBS, THEODOR. Von Henne, Tod und Teufel. [Henne, death, and Devil.] *Z. f. Volkskunde*. 2(1-2) 1930: 49-61.—The word *Henne*, signifying death or the dead, is derived from association with the Germanic god of death. It is used to signify Woden, and so, by derivation, the leader of the souls of heroes, and the wild huntsman. Later, when the heathen gods were identified with the devil, *Henne* became a synonym for the devil. Finally, in the modified form in which it is found today, it came to signify death, or the allegorical attributes of death.—*W. D. Wallis*.

3524. TAYLOR, ARCHER. The proverbial formula "Man soll" . . . *Z. f. Volkskunde*. 2(1-2) 1930: 152-156.—The formula "Man soll" is found at an early date, in Germanic proverbs. In its earliest form there was no subject, but shifting habits of speech have long since obscured this primary form. It developed out of an older impersonal formula which is preserved in Icelandic, and possibly in other Germanic languages. It was used in sententious proverbs and later, perhaps, in metaphorical proverbs. Subsequently it crept into maxims which were matters of common speech, gave rise to new proverbs, and is now most commonly used in nonce-proverbs.—*W. D. Wallis*.

3525. TUTTLE, EDWIN H. Dravidian developments. *Language Monog. (Linguistic Soc. Amer.)* 5 Sep. 1930: pp. 40.—This article gives first a brief orientation on Dravidian languages, then a list of the chief sources used, with some notes on orthography and sounds; then follows a detailed study of various sound-shifts, incidentally pointing out that in the *Linguistic Survey Tulu* is wrongly said to belong to the Kanara-Tamil group, whereas it belongs with Gôndi and Kui; finally in sections 51-65 the personal pronouns are treated.—*T. Michelson*.

3526. UHLENBECK, C. C. Die nominalen Klassifikations systeme in den Sprachen der Erde. [The nominal classification systems in the languages of the earth.] *Anthropos*. 25(3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 585-648.—This is a critique of Dr. Gerlach Royen's *Die nominalen Klassifikationssysteme in den Sprachen der Erde*. Compares Dr. Royen's views with his own, and adds some addenda and corrigenda.—*T. Michelson*.

3527. UNSIGNED. The practical orthography of Transvaal Sotho. *Bantu Studies*. 4(1) Mar. 1930: 1-9.—*R. W. Logan*.

3528. WARTBURG, W. von. Vom Wesen und Ursprung des Argot. [The nature and origin of argot.] *Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschr.* 18(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 376-390.—Traces of the existence of a French argot can be found in the 13th century. It seems to have been dependent on the existence of a vagabond class which arose concomitantly with the growth of cities and their extremes of social classes. Argot is an idiom, belonging to a more or less closed group, which may be used to keep messages or utterances secret from the uninitiated. There is a gradual shading off from argot to group idioms and to the common language, which suggests that they are subject to the same laws of development. The phonetics, morphology, and syntax of the argot are the same as those of the common language. The differences of a dialect are spread evenly over the entire language complex, those of the argot are only semantic. A dialect may become the only language of the group; the argot is always an auxiliary language. It is characterized by rapid changes in its vocabulary and the meanings attached to words. Like the common language, it changes by shifts of meanings, by derivations with prefixes and suffixes, and by borrowing. Its terms are constantly passing over into the common language, and a word that does not do that is doomed to extinction. The French argot of today has few expressions which it had in 1800. In its extreme form the argot is a linguistic parasite, corresponding to the social parasites who form the milieu in which it thrives.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

3529. WEINREICH, O. Dornseiff: Das Alphabet in Mystik und Magie. [Review of Dornseiff: "The alphabet in mysticism and magic."] *Gnomon*. 6(7) Jul. 1930:

361-368.—The photostatic method used for the second edition of this work made a thorough revision impossible, but an appendix atones in some measure for this lack. The major portion of the book deals with the various uses of mystic alphabets, and is unusually full, with no important aspect of the subject omitted. Its more frivolous applications are, however, rightly given scant attention. The review adds some examples from recent literature, including fiction, of the use of magic alphabets.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

3530. WITHINGTON, ROBERT. A note on "bloody." *Amer. Speech.* 6(1) Oct. 1930: 29-35.—An attempt to discover, by a survey of its history, why the adjective "bloody" evokes horror in England although it is considered innocuous in America.—*Marguerite Salmon.*

ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entry 4881)

3532. BREUIL, H. La préhistoire. [Prehistory.] *Rev. d. Cours et Conf.* 31(2) Dec. 30, 1929: 97-113.—The first lecture given by the Abbé Breuil as the first holder of the Professorship of Prehistory founded at the Collège de France, Paris. The lecture covers in brief the entire period from near the end of the tertiary to the age of metals. He makes use of certain terms in chronology: Clactonian (from Clacton-on-Sea, Essex), which is placed between the Chellean and Acheulian; and Levalloisian, which is placed between the Acheulian and Mousterian. In the Clactonian there are neither hand-axes nor prepared nuclei, while both occur in the Levalloisian and the Mousterian which followed.—*G. G. MacCurdy.*

3533. NICHOLS, HENRY W. Restoration of ancient bronzes and cure of malignant patina. *Field Museum Natural Hist., Mus. Technique Ser.* #3. Aug. 9, 1930: pp. 51.—One of the problems of Museum officials is the preservation and restoration of corroded bronzes, especially of those having malignant patina. The method used most satisfactorily by the Field Museum of Natural History for treating articles of great antiquity from Egypt and Kish is the Fink electrochemical process. This article describes the equipment and technique in sufficient detail to enable a person with slight knowledge of chemistry to do the work himself.—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

3534. HARRINGTON, M. R. Paiute cave. *Southwest Museum (Los Angeles), Papers* #4. Jun. 1930: 106-125.—Paiute cave is located near Overton, Nevada. Excavations showed that it had had two distinct occupations. The first was by Pueblo Indians of the Mesa House period, the second was by the Paiutes. Between the two layers was a thick stratum of dried mud which prevented a mixing of the objects. The Pueblos used the cave more in the capacity of a storage place, the Paiutes made their home there. Objects found show that the Paiute basketry was coarser than the Pueblo. Paiute corn cobs are larger and not so varied as to rows for the kernels. The Paiutes occupied the cave up to and after the coming of the whites as was shown by the presence of rags, an iron hoe blade, an iron heel plate for a gun and an iron bladed mescal knife. On the basis of clay laminae at the mouth of the cave the Pueblo occupation is placed from 613 to 781 A.D., the Paiute from 893 to 1845. (10 drawings, 2 photographs, 1 table.)—*Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.*

3531. ZHIDĬAEVSKIĬ, M. A. ЖИДЯЕВСКИЙ, М. А. Камчадалский диалект, его происхождение и краткая характеристика. [The Kamchadal dialect, its origin and description.] *Советский Север.* 2 1930: 117-123.—The Itel'men, or as they are now called Kamchadals, have become so far intermixed with Russians that only few of them remember their own language. The Russian language as used by the Itel'men has received a peculiar twist. In this article the author gives some historical explanations of the origin of Kamchadal dialect. It has been formed from the northern speeches of the first conquerors under entirely isolated, special conditions. The basic points in phonetics, morphology and semantic of the language are discussed.—*G. Vasilevich.*

3535. LANGFORD, GEORGE. The Fisher mound and village site. *Trans. Illinois State Acad. Sci., Macomb, Illinois, May 3-4, 1929.* 22 Apr. 1930: 79-93.—The variety and abundance of material, including the remains of 515 burials, in this one restricted locality, will be useful for comparing with and defining other cultures.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

3536. LEIGHTON, M. M. Geology and the Indian mounds. *Trans. Illinois State Acad. Sci., Macomb, Illinois, May 3-4, 1929.* 22 Apr. 1930: 65-71.—The fact that America has not as yet yielded undisputed evidence of pleistocene man should make the glacial geologists examine very critically the upper surface of buried interglacial soils for such evidence. Some aspects of Indian mounds are also of interest to the geologist, to the interpretation of which geologic science may contribute. Although these mounds are geologically very recent, a comparison should be made of the soil profiles which pass over the mounds, the depth to which they have been developed, and the amount of secondary mineral substances which have been formed, and these data contrasted with those from the profiles passing under the mounds. Geologists can aid in the interpretation of the structure of those mounds which show different stages of building, and in the identification of the kinds of materials used, and their sources. The location of mounds along water courses, in valleys, or on bluffs, has an obvious significance.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

3537. MOOREHEAD, WARREN KING. Cultural affinities and differences in Illinois archaeology. *Trans. Illinois State Acad. Sci., Macomb, Illinois, May 3-4, 1929.* 22 Apr. 1930: 23-40.—There are remains of five cultures in Illinois. Flanking the Ohio River, in southern Illinois, is an extension of the stone grave culture of the Tennessee-Cumberland regions. North of this, near East St. Louis, is Cahokia, the farthest northward push of a distinctly southern culture. In the Illinois River valley, two more cultures are found, one of them that of the "log-tomb people," both showing more evidence of northern than southern influence. Along the shore of Lake Michigan is a typical St. Lawrence Basin culture. The author makes five recommendations: first, the preservation of the remainder of the central Cahokia group; second, the thorough and detailed exploration of certain strategic centers; third, the study of the crania and ceramic art; and fourth, the mapping of all aboriginal remains.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

3538. ROBERTS, FRANK H. H., Jr. Early Pueblo ruins in the Piedra district, southwestern Colorado. *Smithsonian Inst., Bur. Amer. Ethol., Bull.* #96. 1930: pp. 190.—A 19-page introduction contains a résumé of the present state of knowledge in southwestern archaeology. It is followed by a detailed description and discussion of the house remains and lesser objects of ma-

terial culture found during three months of excavation in 1928, in village sites on the upper levels of the Stollsteimer Mesa in the Piedra River valley of southwestern Colorado. "The writer believes that the data from the Piedra investigations give a clear and distinct picture of the life of the people of the Pueblo I period in that portion of the San Juan archeological area. There is clear evidence in the wholesale destruction of villages by fire that the stage was one of disturbance and instability. That there was a mixing of peoples is shown by the skeletal remains. The transition from late basket maker to Pueblo cultural features is demonstrated by changing house forms, the amplification and development of the ceramic industry, the appearance of new types of stone implements and an improvement in the technique of manufacture of some of the latter. Although constituting a distinct horizon, . . . the remains evidence survivals from the older culture at the same time that they present prototypes for the typical features of ensuing stages.—This, together with the two forms of crania in the skeletal material, indicates that there was no sharp break, although there is a distinguishable difference between the old and new cultures, and that the basket makers were to some extent, in the Piedra district at least, absorbed by the newer peoples not entirely blotted out or driven into other sections."—*Carl E. Guthe.*

3539. SCHELLBACH, LOUIS, 3rd. An unusual burial in Mesa House ruin. Overton, Clark County, Nevada 1926. *Southwest Museum (Los Angeles), Papers* #4, Jun. 1930: 93-105.—A woman and a child were buried in a hole dug in the floor of a room at Mesa House. The grave was mounded over and a fire kindled on top. In the flames were placed objects and offerings of food. The fire was then extinguished with water from an olla and the jar smashed on the grave. The roof of the chamber was fired and then fell onto the grave mound. Later the walls fell in. Accompanying the burials were 24 arrowpoints, a hafted stone knife, turquoise pendants, shell pendants, antler clubs, cane dice, textile fragments, squash and mesquite seeds, piñon shells and squash rind. The burial is of the last phase of Pueblo occupation in the area. (1 diagram 7 photographs.)—*Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.*

3540. WOODBURY, GEORGE. Preliminary report on the Glade Park skeleton. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (6) Nov. 1930: 229-232.—Presumably that of a Ute Indian of comparatively recent burial.—*P. S. Fritz.*

SOUTH AMERICA

3541. LAMSTER, J. C. Ingeschrompelde hoofduiden. [Shrunken skulls.] *Onze Aarde*, 3 (10) Oct. 1930: 413-414.—A short description, together with a photograph, is given of the so-called shrunken human heads among the Jivaro and other Indian tribes in South America. The writer points to the resemblance in significance of these shrunken heads and the skull-korwars (korwars=preserved skulls which have become domestic gods) of New Guinea.—*J. C. Lamster.*

EUROPE

(See also Entry 3532)

3542. FORDE, C. DARYLL. Early cultures of Atlantic Europe. *Amer. Anthropologist*, 32 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 19-100.—A general account of the megalithic civilization of Western Europe. Graves and pottery are described in detail by modern geographical divisions. There are many illustrations and bibliography.—*C. P. Pearson.*

3543. OBERMAIER, HUGO. Altamira, the cavern of the stone age artists. An account of the extraordinary Spanish cave upon the ceiling of which artists of the stone age painted their remarkable pictures of the animals of prehistoric times. *Natural Hist.* 30 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 426-434.—This is a popular account of the

famous cave, its discovery, contents and present condition. Illustrations.—*C. P. Pearson.*

3544. PEYRONY, D. Sur quelques pièces intéressantes de la grotte de La Roche, près de Lalinde (Dordogne). [Some interesting parts of the Grotto of La Roche, near Lalinde (Dordogne).] *L'Anthropologie*, 40 (1-2) 1930: 19-29.—The Grotto of La Roche, Lalinde, opens on the right bank of the Dordogne River. It was excavated by Peyrille and Delmas. The lithic industry represents the whole Magdalenian. It comprises three successive types of harpoons and long dart points in reindeer horn corresponding to the finds of La Madeleine and Laugerie Basse. The bone industry is represented by needles, chisels, fish hooks, borers, polishers, dart points, fragments of semi-circular rods, bâtons de commandement, perforated shells, and teeth. Two reindeer horn bâtons and a chisel bear geometric designs. A rib fragment shows two small equidae. On a small calcareous stone there is a chamois, and two incomplete designs. From the upper stratum comes a pisciform object, made of reindeer horn, with a suspension hole at one end. The piece had been entirely covered with red ochre before being decorated by engraving a rectilinear geometric design on one face. This object is compared to the Australian "Churinga" in form and decoration; from appearance a similarity of purpose is concluded. From the base of the site come several calcareous stones; two of them are interesting on account of deep engravings. The first stone (60×40 cm.) bears 10 signs irregularly distributed. The second stone (35×24 cm.) shows 6 similar drawings. Abbé Breuil thinks that they might represent conventionalized women. A recent discovery, at Petersfels (Baden), in a Magdalenian site, of a feminine statuette seems to confirm that interpretation on account of its profile closely resembling some of the drawings from La Roche. The site of La Roche belongs to Magdalenian III, IV, V and VI, and corresponds to the industrial horizons of La Madeleine and Laugerie Basse. It reveals two interesting facts: the paleolithic use of the "Churinga" and the existence of figures so far unknown.—*E. B. Renard.*

3545. SOMERVILLE, BOYLE. A newly discovered souterrain near Ballineen, County Cork, Irish Free State. *Antiquaries J.* 10 (3) Jul. 1930: 244-251.—This article contains a description of the souterrain and the finds made there. The souterrain has not yet been fully explored. (Plans.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

3546. VINCENT, A. Les chemins creux en groupes de l'époque de la Tène. [The sunken roads in groups of the La Tène period.] *Rev. d'Études Anciennes*, 31 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 339-352.—A résumé of the work which has been done on the subject. The history of the study is given, the sites discussed, and the materials classified. The aim is to lay a foundation for future study.—*T. A. Brady.*

3547. WALL, J. CHARLES. Hog-back stones. *J. Antiquarian Assn. British Isles*, (1) Jun. 1930: 41-52.—These are monuments of solid stone, usually three to six feet in length, about three feet high and a foot in thickness, and are found in various parts of England and occasionally in Scotland and Wales. They derive their name from their peculiar shape, the top ridge of the stone being curved to somewhat resemble a hog's back. They were placed on the graves of Norsemen, Danes, and Norwegians who invaded the British Isles. Usually the sides of these stones are sculptured with scrolls, battle scenes, or Norse mythological figures.—*Elizabeth Kenny.*

AFRICA

(See also Entry 3590)

3548. GOODWIN, A. J. H. A comparison between the Caspian and South African stone cultures. *Ann. South African Mus.* 24, Part I Feb. 1929: 17-32.

3549. GOODWIN, A. J. H. The Montagu Cave: A full report of the Montagu rock-shelter. *Ann. South African Mus.* 24, Part I Feb. 1929: 1-16.—A full report of the discoveries in the Montagu cave which is situated near Capetown.

ASIA

(See also Entries 3580, 3592, 3595, 3607)

3550. CAMMIADE, L. A., and BURKITT, M. C. Fresh light on the stone ages in southeast India. *Antiquity*. 4 (15) Sep. 1930: 327-339.—Southeast India has yielded many stone implements which, on stratigraphical and typological grounds, can be grouped in four series belonging to four distinct cultures of different dates. The earliest industries, series I, are characterized by hand axes made of quartzite of a type closely similar to those found in South Africa. Series II contains a few hand axes of better workmanship and many flake tools. Series III consists of slender blades with blunted backs, burins, planing tools and end-scrappers. Microlithic industries characterize series IV, the average length of the pygmy tools being about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. As industries of the upper palaeolithic type occur in South Africa, are prevalent in North and East Africa, and are found as far northeast as Transjordan but are quite rare in southeast India, it appears that the latter region was on the periphery of the upper palaeolithic culture. The tools of series IV, however, link up with the Wilton culture of

South Africa, Kenya and Uganda and probably form a part of the great Mesolithic spread of cultures.—*Forrest Clements*.

3551. MYRES, JOHN L. Prehistoric archaeology and ethnology in southern India. *Man (London)*. 30 (10) Oct. 1930: 165-166.—*Scudder Mekeel*.

3552. PLENDERLEITH, H. J. Black polished pottery from urn burials in the Wynaad. *Man (London)*. 30 (10) Oct. 1930: 190.—This is the report of the quantitative analysis of the black glaze on some pieces of pottery examined by the author for the India Research Committee. The glaze was found to contain 50.95% of silica, 13.73% of alumina, etc. Dr. Plenderleith is "inclined to think that a black coloring clay has been applied to the pottery in the form perhaps of an alkaline slip, . . . and that the fired vessels have been subjected to polishing."—*E. M. Pilpel*.

AUSTRALIA

3553. THORPE, W. W. Evidence of Polynesian culture in Australia and Norfolk Island. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 38 (2) Jun. 1929: 123-126.—The discovery of an adze of probable Polynesian origin in an inhospitable and untenanted region of New South Wales near Port Stephens is compared with older similar discoveries of artifacts nearby as to the light thrown on tribal migrations from Polynesian islands to Australia.—*Nathan Miller*.

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entry 4774)

3554. ALKEMA, DS. B. Iets over Magie. [Concerning magic.] *De Macedonier*. 34 (1) Jan. 1930: 24-28; (3) Mar. 1930: 65-78.—A survey of the various views on the primitive belief in magic. The following questions are discussed: (1) An outline of the treatise by van Ossenbruggen, *Het primitieve denken, zooals dit zich voornamelijk uit in de pokengebruiken op Java en elders*. (Primitive thought as it expresses itself mainly in the smallpox customs in Java and elsewhere) *Bijdragen tot de Tall-Land-en Vlhkenkunde van Ned. Indië* dl. 71. 1916; (2) magic among other peoples; (3) the correctness of the modern ethnological standpoint; (4) the union of magic and religion; (5) the extent to which Holy Scripture justifies one in explaining magically the worship of God in the Old and New Testaments.—*J. C. Lamster*.

3555. COOPER, JOHN M. Origin and early history of religion. *Ecclesiast. Rev.* 83 (1) Jul. 1930: 36-60.—The phenomena of magic, manism, animism, and theism probably had each a separate origin and parallel development rather than an evolution or devolution one from the other. Such suprahumanistic beliefs are universal but the farther back we go into the prehistoric past the less do we find of the first three types. Theism, on the contrary, does not show this attenuation but is even relatively more pronounced among the marginal peoples. The evidence can neither prove nor disprove that the theism found among very primitive peoples has come down in unbroken descent from a primitively revealed monotheism.—*Forrest Clements*.

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 4855)

3556. BARBEAU, MARIUS. Totem poles of the Gitksan, Upper Skeena River, British Columbia. *Natl. Museum Canada, Dept. Mines. (Anthropol. Ser. #12)*

Bull. #61. 1929: pp. 275.—This is the first monograph of a series to describe Tsimshyan ethnography. Materials for this publication were obtained during four field trips in northern British Columbia for the National Museum of Canada from 1920 to 1926. The Gitksan are one of three Tsimshyan groups. The introduction discusses the locations of the Gitksan villages and their totem poles, the development of Gitksan totem pole art since 1860, the likelihood that the older Gitksan poles represent the earlier forms of totem pole art, the native carvers some of whom were Nass people who early introduced the art to the Gitksan, the commemorative-symbolizing-display functions of the poles, the social setting for their erection, the kinds of Gitksan crests and emblems employed. Northwest coast carving antedated the whites, but the metal tools of the 18th century advanced the art; new wealth and ambitions from new trades and pursuits stimulated pride and display of family heraldry; the probabilities are that the entire totem pole development started among Nass River Indians and spread to other Tsimshyans, Haidas, Tlingits and beyond. There are lists of Gitksan villages, poles of each village, tribal, phratry and clan units, clan origins. (Plates with photographs and drawings of poles, and a map showing Nass and Skeena river villages.)—*M. Jacobs*.

3557. BLOOMFIELD, L. Sacred stories of the Sweet Grass Cree. *Natl. Mus. Canada, Dept. of Mines (Anthropol. Ser. #11) Bull.* #60. 1930: pp. 346.—Thirty-six texts and translations of traditional stories of the time when the world was not in its present state. The texts are part of a series recorded from dictation during a five week stay among the Sweet Grass Cree in Saskatchewan in 1925.—*M. Jacobs*.

3558. GAYTON, A. H. The ghost dance of 1870 in south-central California. *Univ. California Publ. in Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 28 (3) 1930: 57-82.—The ghost dance of 1870 made its entry, in 1871, into the San Joaquin valley directly from the northern Paiute to the western Mono and Yokuts. There is reason to believe that the Pleasanton form of the ceremony, which re-

vivified the Kuksu cult, was diffused there by Yokuts-Miwok transmitters. The progress of the diffusion is traced, and detailed accounts given of the more important meetings, with pertinent anecdotes. An analysis of the cult with relation to cultural background shows that certain elements were derived from locally established religious concepts.—*W. C. McKern*.

3559. LONGSTAFF, F. V. British Columbia Indian cedar dugout canoes. *Mariner's Mirror*. 16(3) Jul. 1930: 259-262. (Plates.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

3560. PETERSON, MARTIN SEVERIN. Some Scandinavian elements in a Micmac swan maiden story. *Scandinav. Studies & Notes*. 11(4) Nov. 1930: 135-138.—Among the Micmac Indians of Nova Scotia there are current several versions of the swan maiden story. Some of the details suggest that the tales may be of Norse and Teutonic origin.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entries 2-15754; 589, 3327)

3561. CONZEMIUS, E. Une tribu inconnue du Costa-Rica: les Indiens Rama du Rio Zapote. [An unknown tribe of Costa Rica: the Rama Indians of the Rio Zapote.] *L'Anthropologie*. 40(1-2) 1930: 93-108.—A very few primitive Indians, known locally as Caribs, survive in that part of Costa Rica north of the Gwanacaste mountains between the Rio Sapoa and the Rio Frio. The tribes represented have been thought to be Guatuso in speech. The author here compares a short vocabulary collected on the Rio Zapote, in this region, with Rama and Guatuso vocabularies, and shows that these Zapote Indians speak a dialect of Rama. A consideration of historical sources leads to the conclusion that they are descendants of the ancient Corobici. The paper concludes with a historical summary of the Guatuso.—*Robert Redfield*.

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 3519)

3562. PETTAZZONI, RAFFAELE. La confessione dei peccati nelle antiche religioni americane. [Confession of sins in the early American religions.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer. Roma, Settembre 1926*. 2 1928: 277-288.—Distribution of custom: somewhat in detail for Mexico, Central America, and Peru; very briefly for more primitive regions. In a rudimentary, non-secret form, confession of sins is found at many points on the American continent. The institutionalized form, of juridico-legal and sacerdotal character with obligation of secrecy, as found in Mexico and Peru, was very probably a development from the rudimentary form. The custom, in America as elsewhere, is interpreted as a means of elimination of "evil-sin."—*John M. Cooper*.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 3808, 3927, 4495)

3563. CARRICK, T. W. Scraps of English folklore, XVIII, (Cumberland). *Folk-Lore*. 40(3) Sep. 30, 1929: 278-290.—Notes on the folklore connected with such topics as birth, christening, marriage, burial, calendar customs, social gatherings, harvest, apprenticeship, feasts, games, food, etc., as collected by the author from old people, especially his own grandparents.—*Nathan Miller*.

3564. ESPINOSA, A. M. European versions of the tar-baby story. *Folk-Lore*. 40(3) Sep. 30, 1929: 217-227.—The author has collected 152 versions of the tar-baby story from India, Africa, Europe, Spanish and Portuguese America, the Cape Verde Islands, the Indians of America, Antilles, Dutch Guiana, the Philippines, Mauritius. The story in addition often comes attached to other tales as happened to the first genuine

European (Lithuanian) version published by Schleicher in 1857. The Baustein or fundamental version has nine typical episodes and the secondary elements added in its travels are of racial origins. Later, a type developed in which all the dramatic characters are human. The tale originated in India from whence it spread to Europe then to Africa by way of Egypt and carried by slaves to America. From Spain a version went to the Philippines and to Hispanic-America. The Anglo-African versions came probably from the European Hispanic-African variant.—*Nathan Miller*.

3565. KALLAS, OSKAR PHILIPP. Estonian folk literature. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 9(25) Jun. 1930: 107-115.—The collection of Estonian folklore began when the people were in danger of forgetting it. A vast amount including tales, riddles, proverbs, songs, etc. is now in museums and archives, and the work of classification and investigation has already a good start. Some Teutonic material has been preserved in this folklore which Teutonic nations have forgotten. The folklore has greatly influenced the modern Estonian literary language, and inspiration from it may be seen in modern romances and dramas, painting, sculpture, and music.—*Arthur I. Andrews*.

3566. MURGOCI, AGNES. The cununa: a Transylvanian harvest festival. *Folk-Lore*. 40(3) Sep. 30, 1929: 245-261.—This is a description of the harvest festival witnessed in the summer of 1921 at Rodna Veche, a Rumanian village. The *cununa* is a crown of wheat worn by the girls, which the men take off after kissing the girls. The men also throw water over the girls, which is supposed to bring vitality and increase. Songs and dancing take place with many improvised rhymes, the words and music of which are here given. The Rumanian marriage is called *cununie* and the bridal pair is also crowned. There are analogous Russian customs.—*Nathan Miller*.

3567. PIGGOTT, STUART. Mummers' plays from Berkshire, Derbyshire, Cumberland, and the Isle of Man. *Folk-Lore*. 40(3) Sep. 30, 1929: 262-277.—*Nathan Miller*.

3568. RIED, A. H. Miesbacher Landbevölkerung. Eine rassen- und volkskundliche Untersuchung aus Oberbayern. [The population of Miesbach. An ethnic and folklore study in Upper Bavaria.] *Deutsche Rassenkunde*. 3 1929: pp. viii+171.—The leading idea of this work was to investigate ethnically, and from the standpoint of folklore, the people who have for generations been settled on their native soil. Emphasis is laid upon local observations. With the aid of 26 numerical tables and 54 photographs it becomes clear that the Dinaric race is most strongly represented, the men showing the north Dinaric type and the women the Alpine type as next in frequency. There is a chapter on folk-character, economic activities, food, house-hold matters, dress, manners and customs, including the characteristic trait of lynch-justice. (51 illustrations.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

3569. SAMPSON, JOHN. Welsh gypsy folk-tales No. 40. Ö Jak t'Ä Peski Dudimangeri. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 9(1) 1930: 1-6.—A Welsh gypsy tale, *Jack and his lantern*, as given in the original language, with English translation and comment.—*Scudder Mekeel*.

3570. SCHEIDT, WALTER. Die rassischen Verhältnisse in Nordeuropa nach dem gegenwärtigen Stand der Forschung. [Racial conditions in northern Europe according to the present state of study.] *Z. f. Morphol. u. Anthropol.* 28(1-2) 1930: 1-197.—The discussion takes its starting point in the different countries and includes all published anthropological material which corresponds to assumptions under discussion. Examination of the data on race mixture leads to the surprising conclusion that a darker and smaller type, whether with long heads or round, does not exist at all. After investigating critically what has been assumed concerning the numbers and conditions of prehistoric and

early, as well as of existing races, in Europe, Scheidt distinguishes a light-haired [internal] Scandinavian stock from a dark-haired Atlantic stock. The neolithic populations which sprang from the Cro-Magnon race on the western Mediterranean and the north Atlantic coasts were, so far as the northern branch was concerned, bred to a state of uniform lightness, while in the east and later in the northern region of distribution, the Atlantic stock arose out of a mixing with another race (perhaps the Near Eastern). [There are 12 tables with photos; 31 sketch maps on 47 sheets; 6 tables of comparison; 10 numerical tables; a bibliography and index.]—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

3571. SCHULTE-KEMMINGHAUSEN, K. *Westfälische Kinderspiele aus dem Nachlass der Brüder Grimm*. [Westphalian children's plays from the materials in possession of the brothers Grimm.] *Z. f. Volkskunde*. 2 (1-2) 1930: 143-152.—Westphalian children's plays not recounted by the brothers Grimm.—W. D. Wallis.

AFRICA

3572. BROWN, W. L. *The Beach Anglo-Egyptian Sudan expedition*. *Smithsonian Inst., Explorations and Field Work* 1928. Publ. #3011. 1929: 63-70.—Notes on the flora and fauna of the region penetrated by the expedition, with some slight notice of the tribes encountered. Effective work beyond the Sudan was stopped by civil war at the south of that country.—E. D. Harvey.

3573. COOK, P. A. W. *The Inqwala ceremony of the Swazis*. *Bantu Studies*. 4 (3) Sep. 1930: 211-216.—This ceremony is preceded by a pilgrimage to the sea which seems to indicate that the people came originally from the littoral. The small *inqwala* lasts two days, the big *inqwala* six days. The songs used on this occasion may not be used at any other time except on the death of a king. There is a detailed description of the activities of each day.—R. W. Logan.

3574. FRANZ, G. H. *The literature of Lesotho (Basutoland)*. *Bantu Studies*. 4 (3) Sep. 1930: 145-180.—Many *lithoko* (songs or chants) and fables of Lesotho have been preserved although not originally reduced to writing. The literature may be divided into Christian literature, school literature, folk-lore and custom, short stories, novels, and allegory. The article considers principally works written by the Basotho about Bantu people. The language of the Biblical translation remains the standard of Sesotho. The translators of the story of Ruth dwelt upon the passages in which Jewish custom is akin to the Sotho custom. School books contain a wealth of knowledge and extracts from the great Basotho writers. *Litsomo* are delightful folk tales; each story has a moral. Extracts are given from tales, short stories, novels, and allegory. The outstanding figure is Moshoeshe, the great statesman to whom Lesotho owes its independence. In recent years there has been no indigenous literature.—R. W. Logan.

3575. LESTRADE, G. P. *The Mala system of the Venda-speaking tribes*. *Bantu Studies*. 4 (3) Sep. 1930: 193-204.—The marriage system of the VhaVenda has been influenced by that of the Transvaal Basuto, perhaps by that of the VaKaranga, and recently by that of the Nguni and Thonga tribes. In most points of detail the *mala* system is like the *lobola*, or bride-price system, of other Bantu tribes. Usually both the man and the woman are allowed considerable freedom in the selection of their mates. The relative status of the houses involved largely determines the desirability of marriage. Chiefs attempt to preserve the purity of their house. The author gives a detailed account of the various steps in the arrangement and ratification of the marriage contract, its execution after the marriage, and the action taken where either party fails, either through impotence or neglect, to fulfill the contract. The con-

sideration for the contract in the case of a chief comes from funds of the tribe either by a special levy or from the stock of the tribal cattle held by the chief's family.—R. W. Logan.

3576. SCHEBESTA, P. PAUL. *Die Ituri-Pygmäen-Expedition*. [The Ituri-Pygmä expedition.] *Anthropos*. 25 (3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 579-584.—An account of a twelve months study of the Ituri of Central Africa. The medium stature is about 138 cm., very few individuals being over 150 cm., and none attaining a stature of 160 cm. Clan exogamy is universal. Monogamy is the rule, but polygamy is permitted, and is occasionally found. There is communism in food on the part of a group of families, or of an entire clan residing in a given locality. Grammatical structure and vocabulary were recorded for several groups; more than 2,000 ethnological specimens were collected, 700 photographs, and more than 40 phonograph records of song and speech.—W. D. Wallis.

ASIA

(See also Entries 3522, 3551, 3643, 3984)

3577. ARNDT, S. V. P. *De Ngada's en hun Geestenwereld*. [The Ngadas and their spirit world.] *Katholieke Missiën*. 55 (8) Jun. 1930: 151-152; (9) Jul. 1930: 169-172; (10) Aug. 1930: 189-191; (11) Sep. 1930: 200-203.—[See Entries 2: 15780 and 15781.] Besides the *nadu* there are erected in honor of the ancestors the *baga*, a small edifice in honor of the feminine ancestors, and the *peö*, a long upright standing stone in veneration of the father of the *nadu*. *Baga*, *nadu*, and *peö* always stand close to each other in one row. There are other monuments in the camping (village), namely, platforms formed of flat stones, which are erected respectively before and during the planting of the sugar palms, in honor of the foundation of the camping and in honor of the dead of the tribe. The great sacrifices to the ancestors are made on the occasions of the general social festivals, in which the material and the spiritual, the profane and the religious interests are intermingled with each other. In addition to the occasional festivals (dedication of monuments, births, marriage, death, etc.) there are fixed annual festivals, which are field- and harvest festivals, festivals with hunting rituals and the great general *reba* festivals, in which sacrificial repasts are held, the tribe- and ancestors and the gods *Sili* (the god of the moon), *Seka* (the god of the stars), and *Repu* (the earth spirit) are invoked. To a great extent this *reba* festival is in the nature of fertility rites.—J. C. Lamster.

3578. BEZHNOVICH, A. S. БЕЖНОВИЧ, А. С. *Храинцы переселенцы южной части Семипалатинской губернии*. (Украинцы-переселенцы Семипалатинской губернии.) [Ukrainian settlers of the southern part of Semipalatinskii government. (Ukrainian settlers of Semipalatinskii government.)] *Материалы Комиссии Экспедиционных Исследований*. Серия Казакстанская. Академия Наук СССР. (16) 1930: 1-13.—An account of the Kazakstan Expedition of the Academy of Science in 1927. The aim of the expedition was to ascertain the degrees and forms of adjustment of the agricultural life of Ukrainians in the new physico-geographical and cultural-economic conditions of Kazakstan and to determine the elements of cultural and farming influence of the Ukrainians on the Kazaks and vice versa. A detailed itinerary and map are included, also a brief physico-geographical description of the locality under investigation, and an enumeration of regions from which the settlers came. The author describes in general lines the establishment of the Ukrainians and the ethnic element among which they have settled, giving also the statistics of population according to the census of 1926. The article is concluded by a brief enumeration of the basic occupations of the settlers, and a description of their housing and dress. The

Ukrainian settlers have become sufficiently well adjusted and used to local conditions, in spite of the short term of their stay in Kazakhstan. (Map, photograph, and 4 tables.)—*S. Mogilianskaia*.

3579. EICKSTEDT, EGON VON. *Die historische Stellung der Veddas und die Frühbesiedlung Ceylons*. [The historical position of the Veddas and the early settlement of Ceylon.] *Ethnol. Studien*. 1929: 40-74.—The oldest chronicles of the Singhalese tell nothing concerning the Veddas, but they do report concerning the Nagas or Yakkas, immigrants from Malabar, who today make up the chief element of the Singhalese. The Veddas, concerning whom the earliest records date from the 4th century A.D., lived constantly in a sort of social symbiosis with the Singhalese, which explains their high caste position although they themselves rejected the foreign culture and remained hunters. (2 plates.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

3580. JUYNBOLL, H. H. *Drie nieuwe publicaties over de oudheidkunde, ethnographie en geschiedenis van Bali*. [Three new publications about the archaeology, ethnography, and history of Bali.] *Indische Gids*. 52 (4) Apr. 1930: 309-312.—These three new publications are to be found in the *Mededeelingen* and *Publicaties of the Kirtya Liefcrinck-van der Tuuk* (Oct. 1929). The most important articles of the *Mededeelingen* are: (1) a provisional survey of the Balinese literature, which is divided into six sections; (2) an article by R. Goris about the position of the blacksmiths; (3) a treatise by Th. Pigeaud on the Balinese in the Javanese history; and (4) W. F. Stutterheim's article on the Tjandi (temple) of Bubunan. In the first part of the publications of *Kirtya Liefcrinck-van der Tuuk*, Stutterheim gives a description of the ancient realm of Pedjeng on Bali, which contains 216 pages. The third publication is the *Kidung Pamañcangah*, the history of the realm of Gelgel, a critical edition of the Middle-Javanese text by C. C. Berg in Leiden. The knowledge of the interesting isle of Bali is considerably increased by these publications. The same author (Berg) has given a critical edition of the Middle-Javanese historical book *Rangga Lawe*.—*Hendrik H. Juynboll*.

3581. KLEIWEG de ZWAAN, J. P. *Overspel in den Indischen Archipel*. [Adultery in the Indian Archipelago.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 6 (5) Sep. 1, 1930: 425-437.—The writer gives the various degrees of culpability in the cases of adultery and distinguishes three types according to civil status. As a rule the injured party has the right to kill the guilty one when caught in the act, thereafter the matter is considered a tribal or community affair and adjudicated in various ways, usually by imposing penalties. The writer's material was too scarce to judge whether the punishment for adultery of both guilty parties, whether married or not, differed in tribes with patriarchal and those with matriarchal tribal organization. The second leading factor, which influences the judgment of the severity of the offence and thus the strictness of the punishment, is the difference in class and caste. The punishment for both parties is more severe in the same proportion in which the guilty woman is of higher class than her accomplice; in the opposite case punishment is lighter or is withheld. Most frequently the committing adultery with the wife of a prince or of a chief is in each case punished by death. On the island of Bali the difference in caste of the two guilty ones is the chief factor in determining the severity of the punishment. The most severe form of violation of caste, in adultery as well as in fornication, was punished by the death of both guilty parties, namely, in the case of intercourse of a Sudra (fourth and lowest of the Hindu castes) man with a Brahman or a royal woman.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

3582. NIKITINE, B. *Quelques fables Kurdes d'animaux*. [Some Kurdistan fables of animals.] *Folk-*

Lore. 40 (3) Sep. 30, 1929: 228-244.—A résumé of the fables sent to the author by Molla Siad Kaid from Kurdistan in 1917 and 1918. Texts and analyses are given. In general, the fables show a didactic character with satirical touches in their presentation. They are also animated and local color is given by the specific names and places used in the stories.—*Nathan Miller*.

3583. PROBST, J. H. *Traces de parler magique dans l'Arabe dialectal moghrebin*. [Traces of magic jargon in Maghrabi Arabic.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 38 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 321-325.—The author is interested in the persistence of primitive mentality, of which he finds evidence in North Africa in the prevalence of certain circumlocutions or roundabout ways of alluding to formidable beings or objects. Primitive survivals are more easily found in isolated regions; and Probst finds in Algerian everyday speech phrases and formulae which are probably based on traditional and pre-Islamic tabus, although clothed in the pious ejaculations of good Muslims, whose phraseology was introduced by the Arabs. Besides these expressions such as "If God wills," "May God lighten your labor," and other frequent invocation of the deity, one finds circumlocutions for the names of diseases, parts of the body especially susceptible to malignant influences, and so on. The pious phrases which to the educated portion of the population are merely polite expressions are veritable magic formulae to the mass of the people who continue, in spite of changing culture, to possess a prehistoric mentality.—*Winifred Smeaton*.

3584. RHODOKANAKIS, N. *Dingliche Rechte im alten Südarabien*. [Property rights in old South Arabia.] *Wiener Z. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes*. 37 (1-2) 1930: 121-173.—In old South Arabia god, king, and people are closely related concepts. According to the Sabaeen inscriptions, property, especially conquered territory, belongs to the national or tribal god, the king, or the chief clan. The author contends that such territory was conceived of as belonging to the state. He disagrees with Conti-Rossini's translation of many words found in the various inscriptions.—*Winifred Smeaton*.

AUSTRALIA

3585. SPEISER, FELIX. *Über Initiationen in Australien und Neu-Guinea*. [Initiations in Australia and New Guinea.] *Naturforschende Gesellsch. Basel, Verhandl.* 40 1928-1929, Part 2. Dec. 1929: 53-258.—The author gives an account of these ceremonies by tribe and district. He analyzes and classifies them and concludes that initiation is basically connected with primitive man's need for obtaining food. (Extensive bibliography.)—*C. P. Pearson*.

3586. WAITE, EDGAR R. *The Australian boomerang*. The two types of throwing sticks used by the natives of the island continent. The rarity of the returning boomerang, and a report of how this unusual weapon is sometimes used. *Natural Hist.* 30 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 435-437.—The returning boomerang is seldom more than two feet long. It is sharply bent like an elbow, and has a twisted plane. Left handed specimens are known. Returning boomerangs were formerly used to drive ducks into a netted water hole. In waterless regions this type of boomerang is unknown.—*C. P. Pearson*.

OCEANIA

(See also Entries 3585, 3989)

3587. KOLINSKI, MIECZYSLAW. *Die Musik der Primitivstämme auf Malakka und ihre Beziehungen zur samoanischen Musik*. [The music of primitive peoples in Malacca, and its relation to Samoan music.] *Anthropos*. 25 (3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 585-648.—This is an analysis of the vocal and instrumental music of

five ethnic groups of Semang, two of the Sakai, and two of Samoa. The resemblances in the detailed character of the structure of the music are interpreted as establishing a historical relationship between these respective areas. The similarities rest in tonal structure, melody, rhythm, tempo, meter, formal structure, types of instrument, and character of dances. An older (Upalu) and a younger (Savai) type of music are distinguished in Samoa, and similarly among the Sakai (Ple and Semai).—*W. D. Wallis.*

3588. LAMSTER, J. C. De Papoea's van het Sentani Meer. [The Papuans of the Sentani Sea.] *Onze Aarde*. 3 (9) Sep. 1930: 337-345.—The Sentani Sea is on the northern coast of New Guinea. The inhabitants of the islands on this sea worship spirits abiding in various sacred stones. Several of these stones on the summits of the hills point to the relics of an earlier megalithic civilization. Sharp stone axes and old glass beads serve as currency. Recently western currencies have been adopted; the primitive currency is still used for dowries. There is current among the inhabitants a remarkable kind of Shamanism, in which every adult man appears before a certain spirit as shaman. Societies of men, together with temples for secret rituals, are customary. In these temples the initiation of the young men into the tribe takes place. Upon a colored plate are reproduced a couple of grotesque images, which serve as the temple fetish.—*J. C. Lamster.*

3589. TOKAREV, S. A. ТОКАРЕВ, С. А. Общественный строй меланезийцев. [Social organization of the Melanesians.] *Этнография*. 8 (2) 1929: 4-46.—The

author discusses the problem concerning the origin of social classes and state on the basis of Melanesian material. The work consists of three chapters: (1) conception of social differentiation, (2) conception of circles and classes, and (3) organization of power. The structure of Melanesian communities is based on the differences of social grades which has its basis in property relations. The idea of classes in the Melanesian mind is connected with the idea of wealth, expressed in the direct possession of valuables, in the scale of influence and authority, position in men's unions and in the religious qualification of the man. From the Melanesian material it is possible to follow the line of development of social stratification, which starts with the appearance of comparatively wealthy people. The role of conquests in the process of formation of social classes is not large. The separation of the class of artisans has not yet taken place. Social differentiation begins from the inside along the line of growth of inequality of property, and slavery is the greatest additional complicating factor in this differentiation. The organization of power in Melanesian society has two forms: men's unions and the institute of leaders. The first are instruments for: (1) accumulation of wealth, (2) increase and tightening of authority of the wealthy. The development of power of leaders proceeds aside from the clan organizations, rising toward entirely different social roots and only in rare cases enters into connections with clan foundations. The head of the Melanesian community is an outstanding person economically. The social development of Melanesia is on the threshold of class society.—*G. Vasilevich.*

HISTORY ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

3590. DUNBAR, J. H. Betwixt Egypt and Nubia. *Ancient Egypt*. (4) Dec. 1929: 108-117.—Since Griffith's Oxford expedition, 1908-1912, the region of Faras, the ancient boundary between Egypt and the Sudan, has been little visited. Within an area of less than two miles square are to be found flint and quartz weapons and implements of the stone ages of 15,000 years ago; ancient Egyptian temples; an Ethiopian walled town; a Roman fort; early Christian churches and anchorites' caves; an Arab stronghold; a Turkish citadel; a Dervish outpost; and spent cartridges from British rifles. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3591. ENGELBACH, R. An alleged winged sun-disk of the First Dynasty. *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 65 (2) 1930: 115-116.—In 1921 the British School of Archaeology discovered at Abydos an ivory comb of the Serpent King above whose *serekh* name is a pair of wings surmounted by a boat. Von Bissing maintained that he could discern traces of a sun-disk over the head of the falcon. After a minute examination in the best possible light, Engelbach says there was never a sun-disk between the wings. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

3592. CROWFOOT, J. W. Three recent excavations in Palestine. *Palest. Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement*. 62 Oct. 1930: 172-177.—A brief report of work done at Teleilat Ghassul, Beth Shemesh, and Megiddo. The report on Teleilat Ghassul is a review in English of Père Mallon's report in French appearing in *Biblica*, 11 1930: 3-22; 129-148. Inasmuch as the city evidences high culture and was burned before the early

bronze age, one wonders if it may be one of the famous "cities of the plain" (Genesis 19). Much pottery and but little metal was found. No new finds at Beth Shemesh are reported; results were mainly confirmatory of prior known facts. The definitely Canaanite character of the culture is affirmed. At the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago excavation at Megiddo, a gate reproducing many features of the south gate at Carchemish was discovered. This, Guy thinks, may have been copied from a Hittite original. Attempt to distinguish between mixed strata succeeding the Solomonic town is being made in order to discover possible Assyrian influence.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

3593. DU MESNIL DU BUISSON, COMTE. Compte rendu de la quatrième campagne de fouilles à Mishrifé-Qatna. [Report on the fourth campaign of excavations at Mishrifé-Qatna.] *Syria*. 11 (2) 1930: 146-163.—The report covers the clearing of the palace, soundings beneath the buildings of the mound of the church, soundings beneath the dome of Loth, pottery, and the exploration of various sites in the environs of Mishrifé. (Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3594. DUSSAUD, RENÉ. Les quatre campagnes de fouilles de M. Pierre Montet à Byblos. [The four campaigns of excavations by Pierre Montet at Byblos.] *Syria*. 11 (2) 1930: 164-187.—Montet had the good fortune in his first excavations to strike foundation deposits 4,000 years old in the famous temple discovered by him, to disengage funerary deposits 5,000 years old, to open a series of royal tombs contemporary with the 12th Egyptian dynasty, and to reveal in the sarcophagus of Ahiram, of the period of Ramses II, a monument equally important for the history of Phoenician art and for the history of the alphabet. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3595. MALLON, A. Les fouilles de l'Institut Biblique Pontifical dans la vallée du Jourdain. Rapport préliminaire de la deuxième campagne. [The excavations of the Pontifical Biblical Institute in the valley of the Jordan. Preliminary report of the second campaign.] *Biblica*. 11 (2) Apr.-May-Jun. 1930: 129-148.—A report of findings at Tells 1 and 9 of the Pontifical Biblical Institute at Teleilat Ghassul records the discovery of various clear stratifications including two beds of cinders, in which human burials, pottery, articles of decoration, and instruments of flint, bone, and stone are described. The findings confirm the high antiquity of this site (3rd millennium B.C.) and the advanced degree of its civilization. Pottery is found which dates at about 2000 B.C. There are also some Arab burials dating later—one containing a bracelet of glass similar to those from Hebron. The history of this city was suddenly broken off about 2000 B.C. The date of its founding is not yet precisely determined. [Drawings and photographs.]—*J. M. P. Smith.*

3596. OPPENHEIM, MAX von. Glories of Tell-Halaf—a great discovery. Wonderful sculptures from a little known centre of "subarean-Hittite" civilization in upper Mesopotamia. *Illus. London News*. 177 (4775) Oct. 25, 1930: 706-709.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3597. PRZEWORSKI, STEFAN. Notes d'archéologie syrienne et hittite. II. Les encensoirs de la Syrie du Nord et leurs prototypes égyptiens. [Notes on Syrian and Hittite archaeology. II. The censers of North Syria and their Egyptian prototypes.] *Syria*. 11 (2) 1930: 133-145.—Among the minor objects of Syrian art there are numerous censers in the form of a human hand holding a bowl, a type common in Egypt but, except for the Syrian examples, not found elsewhere. The Syrian examples are an improvement over the Egyptian—inasmuch as they are furnished with a long tube through the handle, through which the priest could blow, causing the flame of the censer to flare up. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3598. PYTHIAN-ADAMS, W. J. The mount of God. *Palest. Exploration Fund., Quart. Statement*. 62 Oct. 1930: 192-209.—The identity of Tadra-Hala-el-Bedr with the Biblical "mount of God," Horeb-Sinai, to the east and south of the Gulf of Akaba is provisionally made on the basis of the Biblical record that: (a) Horeb-Sinai was a volcanic mountain, and (b) this mountain was in the land of Midian. Added to this is the location of two volcanic fields in Midian, the one in the north near Ma'an being too close to Israel to have furnished the Hebrews with the idea of its "mysterious remoteness" and having no intervening desert such as Elijah experienced. This points to the other volcanic region of the Harra, where conditions in a number of particulars, such as the character of the country and the isolation of the mount of Tadra-Hala-el-Bedr, seem to fit the Hebrew tradition. [See Entry 3: 111.]—*J. M. P. Smith.*

3599. VINCENT, L. H. Saint-Pierre en Gallinante. *Rev. Biblique*. 39 (2) Apr. 1, 1930: 226-256.—Replying to R. P. Power, who contends that the House of Caiphas has been uncovered in the excavations on the Assumptionist site of the Church of St. Peter, Vincent at the same time defends his own location (which he calls the "traditional") of Caiphas' Palace "a few hundred meters" to the west of St. Peter on the site of a little Armenian convent called St. Savior, and criticizes the interpretation of Power of the Assumptionist excavation findings. Vincent holds Power's proofs to be unconvincing, and offers archaeological objections deduced notably from the character of the stonework. Vincent's own interpretation of the ruins uncovered on the Assumptionist site was published in *Jérusalem* in 1922.—*Kenneth W. Clark.*

3600. VIROLLEAUD, CH. La Syrie et la Phénicie dans la haute antiquité d'après les fouilles récentes.

[Ancient Syria and Phoenicia according to recent excavations.] *Rev. Générale d. Sci. Pures et Appliquées*. 41 (17-18) Sep. 15-30, 1930: 495-509.—Very interesting recent discoveries at Byblos showing contacts with Egypt and the Aegean world as early as the 20th century B.C. are described, including an obsidian vase belonging to Amenemhet III; a scarab of amethyst mounted in gold; a collar of amethyst with a pendant (perhaps of iron) in the form of a heart; a silver vase and basin showing Aegean influence; weapons in copper and bronze of Abi-Shemu of Byblos; an obsidian casket of Amenemhat IV; natural volcanic glass; etc. Egyptian hieroglyphics were Phoenician made, showing use of Egyptian hieroglyphics in Byblos at the beginning of the second millennium. A vase of stone was also found with what appear to be Canaanite characters, Ψ and Σ , from at least the 19th century B.C. At Katna was found a broken diorite sphinx with the name Ita, daughter of Amenemhet II, of the 20th century, B.C. This was a statue of the Chaldean goddess Nin-egal, also four copies of a tablet of some 400 lines in cuneiform giving an inventory of the treasure of the goddess Nin-egal, lady of Katna. This is the first finding in Syria of Egyptian and Chaldean documents of the 20th century B.C. A piece of the astrological text formerly recovered from Ashurbanipal's palace in Nineveh was found, likewise reminiscences of the Gilgamesh epic on tablets of gold.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 126, 2029, 2047-2049, 2135-2136, 3635, 3646)

3601. BATES, WILLIAM NICKERSON. Two inscribed slingers' bullets from Galatista. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 44-46.—One, dated from the 3d century, is inscribed $\pi\alpha\pi\alpha\lambda\iota$ ["Ouch!"]. The other is a 4th century bullet from Olynthus.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

3602. BÉQUIGNON, Y. Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques dans l'Orient hellénique (1929). [Chronicle of the archaeological excavations and discoveries in the Hellenic East, 1929.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique*. 53 (2) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 491-534. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

3603. TOD, MARCUS NIEBUHR. A bronze mirror in the Ashmolean Museum. *J. Hellenic Studies*. 50 (1) Jun. 1930: 32-36.—Tod presents a report on an archaic bronze mirror recently presented by Sir Arthur Evans to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The name of the lady who dedicated the mirror (Xenodoka), the dialect in which it is written, and the dedication to Persephone point to a Locrian origin.—*A. D. Winspear.*

3604. VALLOIS, R. Topographie Délienne, II. [Delian topography, II.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique*. 53 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 185-315.—The evidence of inscriptions, for the most part still unpublished, and of ancient literary remains is used as an aid in the identification of existing ruins at Delos, with a careful study of architectural and epigraphic details. The monuments listed in the Athenian inventories follow one another in an almost fixed order in the administrative decrees, and the route of the administrators is clearly traceable, except for some question about the placing of the Thesmophorion. (Photographs and plates.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

3605. HUBERT, JEAN. Le congrès archéologique de France et les anciens monuments de l'Orléanais. [The French archaeological congress and the ancient monuments of the Orléanais.] *L'Architecture*. 43 (10) Oct. 15, 1930: 393-400.—The Société Française d'Archéologie, founded in 1834, held its annual congress at Orléans in June, 1930. The increasing interest of archi-

fects in this society is an excellent sign that work in modern styles is not impeded by acquaintance with ancient monuments which were living and modern in their own times. Among the monuments visited at the Orleans congress were the cathedral, a sincere but wooden 17th century attempt to rebuild the Gothic church, and churches and chateaux illustrating all periods from the 9th century church under excavation at Germany (built under Charlemagne, its plan and decoration show clearly the Eastern influence on early French art) to the triumph of the Renaissance. Perhaps the most interesting was the large and well-preserved Romanesque church at St. Benoit-sur-Loire. (Photographs.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

3606. RIESMAN, DAVID. The story of Glozel—A chapter in credulity. *Sci. Amer.* 143(5) Nov. 1930: 373-377.—A popularity written summary, with good illustrations, of the Glozel controversy. The writer is convinced that the articles found there are recent forgeries.—*H. J. Leon.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 3555, 3672)

3608. ERDÖDI, JOZSEF. Ein Berührungspunkt des indogermanischen und des finnisch-ugrischen Zahlensystems. [A point of contact between the Indo-Germanic and the Finnish-Ugrian number system.] *Indogermanische Forsch.* 48(3-4) Oct. 1930: 223-225.

3609. ILBERG, JOHANNES. Rufus von Ephesos, ein griechischer Arzt in Trajanischer Zeit. [Rufus of Ephesus, a Greek physician of the time of Trajan.] *Abhandl. d. Philol.-Hist. Kl. d. Sächs. Akad. d. Wissensch.* 41(1) 1930: pp. 53.—Rufus studied and worked in Alexandria and possibly Rome; the greater part of his life was spent in medical practice in and about Ephesus, as his writings show. He has fallen into undeserved neglect because far the greater number of his more than fifty medical treatises, some certainly of high merit, have been lost. He was of the dogmatic school, as is shown by his attitude toward Hippocrates. Like his countryman Sorano, he was embodied in and eclipsed by Galen. His works are discussed under three classifications: (1) Treatises directly transmitted, five genuine and one supposititious; (2) texts transmitted in Oribasios and Aetios; (3) titles and fragments cited in Suidas, Rhazes, and Ibn abi Usaibi'a. The manuscript tradition, literary criteria, scientific dependence, and medical value are thoroughly discussed, insofar as the material permits.—*Moses Hadas.*

3610. SCHUHL, PIERRE-MAXIME. Un mécanisme astronomique dans la quatrième églogue de Virgile. [An astronomical device in the Fourth Eclogue of Vergil.] *Rev. Archéol.* 31(2) May-Jun. 1930: 246-252.—Line 50 is easier to understand if we suppose the poet had a sort of planetary in mind.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

3611. TAYLOR, F. SHERWOOD. A survey of Greek alchemy. *J. Hellenic Studies.* 50(1) Jun. 1930: 109-139.—Alchemy and chemistry were distinguished from each other only at a late date. Alchemy is distinguished by a practical rather than a scientific difference, and the exaltation of a specific metallurgical problem to a matter of more than material significance. There is a significant lack of interest in the general properties of matter, and a religious atmosphere present in almost all alchemical texts. We derive our knowledge of Greek alchemy from a large number of medieval manuscripts and from a few papyri of earlier date. The older texts are the work of some 40 authors who may be classified into five groups. The writer lists the substances used by the alchemists and discusses methods of

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

3607. BUXTON, DUDLEY. The light thrown on ancient Chinese history by recent archaeological discoveries. *J. North-China Br. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 1930: 1-9.—Chalcolithic civilization of the period about the third millennium B.C. as evidenced by recent discoveries in China is compared with that of eastern Europe and western Asia. Painted pottery of the spiral design seems to be a local Chinese development. Differences in such pottery found in Honan, Fengtien, Shansi, and Shensi provinces, as compared with earlier discoveries at Anau, Susa, etc., may be due to isolation of the Chinese potters. This chalcolithic culture is the earliest civilization following the crude neolithic period in China and it was practised by people akin to the modern inhabitants of that country.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

preparing substances to imitate silver and gold and debased precious metals. He also describes some of the apparatus employed.—*A. D. Winspear.*

3612. THOMPSON, R. CAMPBELL. Assyrian prescriptions for treating bruises or swellings. *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 47(1) Oct. 1930: 1-25.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3613. VACCA, GIOVANNI. Some points on the history of science in China. *J. North-China Br. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 1930: 10-19.—J. B. Biot, L. de Saussure, Schlegel, and others have not proved the antiquity of Chinese astronomical science, and the most ancient Chinese work, the *Chou Pi*, seems to be an echo of western science. Early records of eclipses previous to 776 B.C. at least may have been interpolated by later Chinese astronomers. Henri Maspero has analyzed the real origin of the legends about the primitive astronomers Hsi and Ho of the classics, and by accepting his conclusions we reject the theories of earlier investigators. The scarcity of astronomical and astrological notions among the Chinese from the Han dynasty on is in marked contrast to their exactness with regard to natural phenomena such as droughts. The science of mathematics was also comparatively undeveloped in China when Father Matteo Ricci arrived in 1582 and began his studies.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 3597, 3635)

3614. ASHMOLE, BERNARD. An alleged archaic group. *J. Hellenic Studies.* 50(1) Jun. 1930: 99-104.—Certain doubts occur to the writer after examining the marble of the group of sculpture recently published by Studniczka. There are a number of breaks in the marble which show signs of having been treated. The hair of all the figures is clearly executed by means of the running drill, an instrument which was not introduced into Athens until the time that elapsed between the Parthenon frieze and the completion of the balustrade of Athena Nike. Until these simple phenomena are explained, all attempts at analyzing the group and all eulogies of its merit are a waste of time.—*A. D. Winspear.*

3615. DEONNA, W. Êtres monstrueux à organes communs. [Monsters with organs in common.] *Rev. Archéol.* 31(1) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 28-73.—The two chief types are three- or four-sided figures with ears or heads in common and figures with two bodies and one head. They were transmitted from Oriental or Egyptian art

to archaic Greek art and Etruscan art. Revived in Roman art they survived, perhaps through Syrian influence, to the 18th century, though less common after the Romanesque period. The explanation of their occurrence is to be sought in the artist's technical difficulties, the logical desire to show both sides of a profile, or to show the various functions of deities.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

3616. DEONNA, W. Le groupe des trois Grâces nues et sa descendance. [The group of three nude Graces and its descent.] *Rev. Archéol.* 31 (2) May-Jun. 1930: 274-332.—Jahn's list of occurrences of this group is supplemented. The prototype probably did not appear before the middle of the 4th century B.C. Although ignored during the middle ages this subject with variations has been used frequently from the middle of the 15th century to the present.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

3617. EISLER, ROBERT. La prétendue statue de Jésus et de l'hémorroïse à Paneas. [The so-called statue of Jesus and the afflicted woman at Paneas.] *Rev. Archéol.* 31 (1) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 18-27.—The Christian group is a myth as a study of the texts dealing with the subject demonstrate. Reconstruction of the inscription originally quoted by Eusebius shows that Aesculapius and his daughter Panacea were represented.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

3618. LETHABY, W. R. The west pediment of the Parthenon. *J. Hellenic Studies.* 50 (1) Jun. 1930: 5-20.—It is generally accepted that the center of the pediment represents the contest of Athena and Poseidon, and that Cecrops and Erectheus, legendary heroes of Athens, stand on either side, while groups of humans are arranged on both sides as witnesses of the supernatural event. Confirmation of this last thesis is found in the frequent treatment of similar themes in Greek art, the vase painting by Meidias in the British Museum, for example, or a red figured vase painting in the Victoria and Albert Museum. A vase in the Hermitage Museum treats the same subject, and was probably inspired by the Parthenon. The writer identifies Cephalos with a youth conversing intimately with a maiden next to him. He is arising perhaps to go hunting as Cephalos did at dawn. He finds confirmation of the theory that the spectators were aroused by dawn by the observation that he gets up in just the same way as the figure of Cranaos on the left. In the opposite angle of the pediment, the figure of a maiden turns about and rests on her right arm in inquiry. There is suggestion of the effect of the wind all through the composition. The sculpture of the pediment was no easel picture but a great epic story of the foundation of Athens. The Parthenon was the Bible of Athens. From the statue of Athena at Dresden and the Hermitage vase it is possible to restore quite confidently the central group. The general treatment is controlled by the huge blocks of marble of which they are composed, and perhaps bronze details were added to the great sculptures. Finally the author argues that this pediment was probably also the work of Pheidias.—*A. D. Winspear.*

3619. PRICE, E. R. Kjellberg's new class of Clazomenian sarcophagi. *J. Hellenic Studies.* 50 (1) Jun. 1930: 80-88.—The article describes a sarcophagus in the Ashmolean illustrating the third class which Kjellberg has recently postulated. It is long (1.87 m.) in proportion to its width (0.58 m.); it is shallow (31.5 cm.); the four sides of the narrow edge (9 cm.) are of equal width. The decorative style shows affinities with Camiran art, but the style is despicable, and the drawing rough and unintelligent. The field ornaments are all from the East-Greek repertory, and can be paralleled on Camiran vases. Three of these are worth mention: the triangular roundel, the lotus flower with palmette filling, and the palmette pattern. The Clazomenian style at one point has affinities with the Camiran, but early breaks away, and it is in the telling of a

story and the depicting of life as he sees it that the Clazomenian artist comes into his own. Kjellberg's dating is much too early, and the evidence points to a period not later than the last quarter of the 7th century for these rectangular sarcophagi.—*A. D. Winspear.*

3620. ROSS, E. DENISON. The origins of Persian painting. *Apollo.* 12 (71) Nov. 1930: 315-322.

3621. SCHUCHHARDT, W. H. Der Jüngling von Marathon. [The youth from Marathon.] *Antike.* 6 (4) 1930: 332-353.—The bronze statue of an adolescent boy, found near Marathon four years ago by fishermen, is one of the best preserved of large ancient bronzes. The use of inlaid copper on the breasts points out, as the similar use of copper on the statue from Cape Artemisium recently showed, that our admiration for the fine patina that now covers the bronze is a modern growth. A statue of this type was admired partly for its gleaming smoothness and patina was a mark of neglected antiquity. The statue appears to belong to the circle of Praxiteles, but to be influenced somewhat by the posture and movement of the Lysippan figures. Attempts to explain the raised right hand have not succeeded in accounting for the position of the fingers, which are clearly not grasping any object closely. The most satisfactory explanation is that the boy was pouring wine from a rhyton closely held in this hand into the flat dish which he evidently held on the outstretched left hand, much as the Roman lad is shown in many statuettes. It seems possible, too, that the position of the right arm is to be taken simply as indicating a playful gesture with no practical motive. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

3622. SPIEGELBERG, W. Ein Herzscharabäus. [A heart-scarab.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 65 (2) 1930: 121-122.—There is in the possession of Fr. Wolter, an artist in Munich, a heart scarab which is interesting for its inscription, the last line of which says, "United is that which is good for thee, with thy Ka," and for the name of its owner, Anchesenese, who may be identical with the lady whose coffin was found at Der el Bahri, and also with the Anchesenese of the Louvre Book of the Dead.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3623. THUREAU-DANGIN, FR. Un spécimen des peintures assyriennes de Til-Barsib. [A specimen of the Assyrian paintings of Til-Barsib.] *Syria.* 11 (2) 1930: 113-132.—Certain fragments published by Place, Layard, and Andrae have been the only indications heretofore of the existence of Assyrian painting. At Til-Barsib, the whole interior of the palace was decorated, to a height of about two meters, with polychrome friezes. Beneath these friezes there is a row of painted figures. These paintings are being copied by Lucien Cavo, his copies, in the scale of the original, to be exhibited at the Louvre. (Plates, figures.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

EGYPT

(See also Entries 3590-3591, 3600, 3622, 3647, 3649, 3656)

3624. ANTHER, RUDOLF. Eine Polizeistreife des Mittleren Reiches in die westliche Oase. [A police raid of the Middle Kingdom in the western oasis.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 65 (2) 1930: 108-114.—The Staatliche Museen in Berlin have a limestone monument (Inv. No. 22820) showing the overseer of the desert-hunters and overseer of the western desert, K3j, and his wife, with five dogs whose names are given. The inscription tells of an expedition to the western oasis to bring back a fugitive. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3625. BISSING, FR. W. von. Ein indirekter Beweis für das Alter der "Hyksos-sphinxen." [An indirect proof for the age of the Hyksos-sphinxes.] *Z. f. Ägypt.*

Sprache u. Altertumskunde. 65 (2) 1930: 116-119.—The sphinx of Amenemes IV published by Hall of the British Museum proves by its style that the Hyksos sphinxes were dated correctly by Golenischeff as of the period of Amenemes III. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

3626. ČERNÝ, J. Zu den Ausführungen von Sethe über die "whm msw. t" Datierung in den thebanischen Grabberaubungsakten der 20. Dynastie. [Concerning Sethe's findings on the "whm msw. t" dating in the Theban tomb-robbery records of the 20th Dynasty.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 65 (2) 1930: 129-130.—The following solution is suggested: In his 19th year, Ramses XI was forced to surrender some of his power to Hrihor in Thebes and some to Smendes in Tanis. This coregency was then dated *whm msw. t*, and it lasted at least six years, probably until the king's death, when Hrihor and Smendes rose to royal power. The documents seem to indicate that these two were friendly toward each other.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

3627. SPIEGELBERG, W. Beiträge zur Erklärung des Sonnenhymnus von El-Amarna. [Contributions in explanation of the Sun-hymn of El-Amarna.] *Z. f.*

Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde. 65 (2) 1930: 105-108.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

3628. SPIEGELBERG, W. Das Tor des Beke (Bk). [The gate of Beke (Bk).] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 65 (2) 1930: 123-124.—The Beke of Col. XI, 3 of Bologna Papyrus 1094 may be *Bk-n-Hnsw*, the high priest of Amon under Seti I and Ramses II, who says in an inscription: "I did excellent things in the House of Amon (Karnak) while I was overseer of the works of my Lord; I made for him the temple, 'Heard is the Prayer of Ramses II,' at the Upper Gate of the House of Amon."—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

3629. SPIEGELBERG, W. "ntr. w." "Götter" = "Bilder." ["ntr. w." "gods," "pictures."] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 65 (2) 1930: 119-121.—In the tomb of Nefer-m \bar{e} ̓t in Medum an inscription says, "He it is who made his gods into pictures which cannot be erased." If the word "gods" be rendered "pictures," the sense is improved. The rendition may be justified on the ground of the magical significance of all representations in tombs, including the hieroglyphs. To the Egyptian all of these representations may have been "gods."—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 3529, 3601-3604, 3609, 3611, 3614, 3617-3619, 3621, 3656, 3657-3658, 3664)

3630. BON, A., and SEYRIG, H. Le sanctuaire de Poséidon à Thasos. [The sanctuary of Poseidon at Thasos.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique*. 53 (2) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 317-350.—Hitherto there has been but scanty evidence for the worship of Poseidon at Thasos, but the recent excavations have disclosed a great sanctuary built not later than the 4th century, and clearly intended for the worship of the god not as a chthonian deity of vegetation or earthquakes, but as the god of the sea and sailors. The sanctuary is situated between the two ports, and within it was found an image of Athene Pelagia, protectress of the ports. The sanctuary is fully described, with plans and photographs, and the text of the 6 inscriptions found is given and discussed.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

3631. CALDER, W. M. Unverified documents from Konia. *Klio*. (1) 1930: 100-101.—Ramsay has impugned the veracity of Prodrum as a copier of Greek inscriptions (see Entry 2: 1202), but Calder contends that the documents referred to by Ramsay could only have been forged by a specialist in epigraphy, that the copies made by Prodrum are essentially accurate, and should be considered as genuine.—*A. C. Johnson*.

3632. CATAUDELA, QUINTINIO. Intorno al *Πρόβλημα*. Il problema storico e il problema estetico. ["On the Sublime." The historic and esthetic problem.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques*. 43 (200-201) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 160-181.—The writer defends the view that the treatise *On the Sublime* which goes under the name of Longinus was composed in the first century A.D., and discusses its place in the history of esthetic doctrine.—*Donald McFayden*.

3633. CHRIMES, K. M. T. Herodotus and the reconstruction of history. *J. Hellenic Studies*. 50 (1) Jun. 1930: 89-97.—The account of the Lydian migration to Italy which Herodotus gives may be examined as typical of his whole method of historical investigation. From the point of view of the Etruscologist the migration is dated five centuries too early. This attempt to explain the discrepancy involves the rejection of the whole story as having any bearing on the Etruscan problem. Herodotus had inherited a general supposition with regard to the origins of the non-Greek populations of Lydia, based on a desire to explain what became of the Trojans and their allies expelled from the coasts of Asia Minor, or of the Pelasgi expelled by the first Achaean invaders. Herodotus has reconstructed

early Lydian "history" out of the Phrygian and Persian pseudo-genealogies, the content being supplied from Egyptian history, and the whole strung together on an Egyptian system of dating. It is not certain whether Herodotus appreciated the basis of truth which underlay the kind of information that he got from such sources, viz.: the fact of the spread of religion and culture by a dominant race.—*A. D. Winspear*.

3634. COULON, VICTOR. Notes supplémentaires sur quelques passages d'Aristophane. [Supplementary notes on some passages of Aristophanes.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques*. 43 (202) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 295-308.—*Donald McFayden*.

3635. DEMARGNE, PIERRE. Terres-cuites archaïques de Lato (Crete). [Archaic terra cottas from Lato in Crete.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique*. 53 (2) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 382-429.—The numerous archaic terra cottas found at Lato range in date from the beginning of the 8th to the middle of the 6th century; they are most similar to those of the second Laconian period at Sparta. The great majority are offerings made to a feminine divinity of fertility, attended by a cortège of fantastic animals, probably to be identified with Eileithyia, and showing distinct prehellenic survivals in the type. Eileithyia is here rather the Magna Mater than the goddess of childbirth, though a late figurine shows the latter conception dominant. Numerous traits in the figurines bear out clearly the theory of prehellenic survivals in the cult. The influence of Cyprus is clearly seen. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford*.

3636. DERANCOURT, COMTE. Reconstitution des coordonnées géographiques de Ptolémée sur le littoral atlantique et variations littorales entre Loire et Gironde. [Restoration of the geographic coordinates of Ptolemy on the Atlantic coast and variation of this coast line between the Loire and Gironde.] *Rev. Archéol.* 31 (1) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 74-92.—The calculated coordinates of the Ptolemaic geography coincide with particular points of the sub-marine plateau. Certain roads also run toward important points on the lost coast-line.—*F. R. B. Godolphin*.

3637. FLACELIÈRE, R. Recueil des listes amphictioniques de Delphes à l'époque de la domination aitolienne. [Collection of the Amphictyonic lists of Delphi at the period of the Aetolian domination.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique*. 53 (2) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 430-490.—In default of a complete publication in one group of the

entire decrees of the Amphictyonic Council at Delphi in the 3d century, Flacelière publishes the lists of *hieromnemons* delegated to the Amphictyony, as their names appear at the beginning of the documents, to facilitate the discussion of the chronological questions connected with them. The chronological arrangement here adopted rests on the principles established by Beloch and by Roussel. An index of *hieromnemons* at the end of the article gives all the certain and all the possible identifications of these men with those mentioned in other epigraphic or literary texts.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

3638. FORRER. La découverte de la Grèce mycénienne dans les textes cunéiformes de l'empire hittite. [The discovery of Mycenaean Greece in the cuneiform texts of the Hittite empire.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques.* 43 (202) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 279-294.—From the unpublished remainder of the cuneiform tablets discovered by Winckler at Boghas-Koi, Forrer constructs an interesting picture of the Hittite confederacy, its federal constitution, the geographical position of its subject kingdoms, and the diplomatic forms of address employed by the Hittite king in dealing, respectively, with great powers like Babylonia, Assyria, and Egypt and with vassal kings. His most startling result is his identification of the kingdom of Ahhijava (with which the Hittite kingdom negotiates on an equal basis) with Achaea, in other words confederate Greece; of its king Akagamunas (c. 1400 B.C.) with Agamemnon; of its later king Attarsias with Atreus; of T(a)ravizan, one of the constituent kingdoms of this Achaean confederacy, with Troezen; of T(a)roisa with Troy; of King Ant(a)ravas with Andrus, who in Homer is king of Orchomenus; and of his brother Tavag(a)lavas with Eteocles, who however in Greek legend is Andrus' son. (Was the son named after his uncle?) Homeric scholars and student of ancient history in general will await with impatience the verdict of other orientalists upon these identifications.—*Donald McFayden.*

3639. GOMME, A. W. Some notes on fifth century history. *J. Hellenic Studies.* 50(1) Jun. 1930: 105-108.—The writer discusses certain problems in Greek 5th century history in which he disagrees with the interpretations of the authors of the *Cambridge Ancient History*: the Peace of Callias, the citizenship law of 451-0, the composition of Thucydides' history, and Damasthymus, whose ship was sunk by Artemisia at Salamis.—*A. D. Winspear.*

3640. JOLIVET, R. Aristotle et la notion de création. [Aristotle's idea of creation.] *Rev. d. Sci. Philos. et Théol.* 19(1) Jan. 1930: 5-50; (2) Apr. 1930: 209-235.

3641. KERN, O. Die griechischen Mysterien der klassischen Zeit. [The Greek mysteries in the classical period.] *Antike.* 6(4) 1930: 302-323.—The mysteries of Eleusis and of the Kabeiroi at Samothrace are discussed in relation to the recent excavations: the Orphic mysteries, not identified so closely with any one locality, are also considered and contrasted. It is noteworthy that the latter, widespread through the Greek world without the patronage which Athens gave to the Eleusinian mysteries, and the Ptolemies to the Samothracian mysteries, was the one which in many ways survived the spread of Christianity, since Orpheus was looked on as the prototype of Christ, especially in art, and since the Orphic hell formed the model for the Christian conception. Details of the celebration of the mysteries are considered as well as their general character, with emphasis on the mystic drama at Eleusis, the connection of the Kabeiroi with mariners and the consequent popularity of their cult in a harbor reached with so much peril as Samothrace, and the ritual and way of life of the Orphics, the one instance in Greek religion of close dependence on written formulas and religious books.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

3642. KOLBE, WALTER. The neutrality of Delos. *J. Hellenic Studies.* 50(1) Jun. 1930: 20-29.—Kolbe discusses the thesis of W. W. Tarn (*J.H.S.* 1924 p. 141f.) that Delos became a member of the Island League. As the islanders, if they wished to set up an inscribed stele in Delos, were not obliged to address a petition to the commune of Delos, requesting the grant of a site in the sanctuary, the islanders must be regarded as controlling the site and ground of Delos, and Delos belonged to the League. Kolbe argues that (1) a private individual approached cities with a request for a particular site (I.G. ii 1, 450, S.G.D.I. 3569, Michel Rec 537); (2) that this is the procedure between cities (I.G. xii 7, 388, I.G. xii 7, 389, I.G. vii 4, 131 etc.); and (3) in I.G. v 2 we possess the full record of the negotiations; (4) this is the procedure with regard to Delphi as shown (inter alia) by the request of Syros G.G.A. 1917. Thus there is no evidence that Delos belonged to the League, and on the contrary from the language of the decrees there is strong reason for believing the Delos was not a member (xi 4 1038-41 and 1048).—*A. D. Winspear.*

3643. KRAPPE, ALEXANDER HAGGERTY. Le mythe de la naissance de Cyrus. [The myth of the birth of Cyrus.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques.* 43 (200-201) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 153-159.—Herodotus' story of the birth and rise of Cyrus, which has been shown to be untrue by the contemporary Persian sources, is compared with the essentially similar myths regarding Acrisios and Zeus, and traced to a prehellenic origin in the folklore of Asia Minor.—*Donald McFayden.*

3644. LAMER, H. Alexanders Zug in die Oase Siwa. [Alexander's march to the oasis of Siwah.] *Klio.* 24(1) 1930: 63-69.—Wilcken's view that Alexander visited the oracle of Ammon as a religious dedication of his future plans is rejected. The statement of Callisthenes must be interpreted as that of a court biographer who wrote what Alexander wished to be published. The priest must have greeted Alexander publicly as the son of Ammon, and this greeting has been converted into an oracle. Those who accompanied Alexander heard the greeting, but could not have heard the oracle which was uttered in the inner temple. Callisthenes has purposely confused the greeting and the oracle given within the shrine. The purpose of Alexander's long march to the oasis was largely psychological in that this young Greek desired an official recognition of his divinity at a shrine peculiarly sacred to the Egyptians. [See Entry 3: 3645].—*A. C. Johnson.*

3645. LEHMANN-HAUPT, C. F. Zu Alexanders Zug in die Oase Siwa. [Alexander's march to the oasis of Siwah.] *Klio.* 24(1) 1930: 169-190.—In his prooemium Arrian states that he follows Ptolemaeus and Aristobulus, who, writing after Alexander's death, were not compelled to diverge from the truth in deference to the king. He regards Callisthenes, the court biographer, as an unreliable authority. Jacoby's statement that Arrian knew nothing of the writings of Callisthenes or the accounts of the Ephemerides is disproved. The latter were never published in an authentic version, but Arrian found citations from them in Ptolemaeus. Lehmann-Haupt agrees with Lamer that the chief motive of Alexander's journey was to be greeted as son of Ammon, but he denies that it was purely psychological. Instead Alexander had a political reason. Egypt was divided into two districts, Upper and Lower Egypt, for purposes of civil administration. Hence we find the double designation of Alexander "Chosen of Re, Beloved of Ammon." The worship of Ammon was particularly observed in Upper Egypt. Hence the motive of Alexander's visit to the shrine before his coronation at Memphis. It is not capable of definite proof, however, whether Alexander was crowned before or after his visit to the oasis, but the evidence seems to point to the latter alternative. The oracle was consulted at the same time concerning his world dominion and the punish-

ment of his father's murderers. This statement is not an invention of Clitarchus, but the secret was probably divulged by the priests themselves. [See Entry 3:3644.]-A. C. Johnson.

3646. MARINATOS, SP. Le "chernibon" homérique dans la civilisation créto-mycénienne. [The Homeric "chernibon" in the Cretan-Mycenean civilization.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique*. 53 (2) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 365-381.—The householders of Malia, when the invaders drew near before the final ruin of their town, appear to have carefully buried their household utensils of clay and bronze, hoping to retrieve them later. Among such hoards which were not regained by their former owners has been found an elaborate and beautifully wrought bronze basin, with a single handle. The use of lead in its construction precludes the possibility that it could have been meant for a cooking-vessel, and the discovery of ewers with it, and the representation of similar basins and ewers sketched on a late Cretan tablet found by Evans, suggests that we have here the Homeric *chernibon* used in the hospitable rite of the washing of a guest's hands. An ancient wood carving in the cathedral at Naumburg represents Pontius Pilate washing his hands in the Homeric manner, with *chernibon* and ewer. (Illus.)—Eva M. Sanford.

3647. MILNE, J. GRAFTON. Alexander and Ammon. *Ancient Egypt*. (3) Sep. 1929: 74-78.—Ulrich Wilcken in his paper "Alexanders Zug in die Oase Siwa" (*Sitzungsber. Preuss. Akad. Wiss.* 1928, xxx) has re-established the credit of the first chroniclers of the journey who reported that Alexander went to consult the oracle as any Greek might do. A further motive might be found in Alexander's task of securing his western frontier: a substantial offering to Ammon would probably induce the priests to prevent the tribes in their neighborhood from raiding Egypt. The religious part of the journey might therefore have been incidental, the main mission being military or diplomatic.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

3648. PARKE, H. W. The development of the second Spartan Empire (405-371 B.C.). *J. Hellenic Studies*. 50 (1) Jun. 1930: 37-79.—Sparta's earliest method of building an empire was simply to incorporate the territory of conquered peoples in her own territory. With the admission of Tegea to alliance begins the policy of creating a league of allied autonomous states. The second empire represents a reversion to the previous policy, and was accompanied by the development of a system of military governors or harmosts. It is probable that the archontes mentioned by Thucydides were really harmosts and thus we have an unbroken tradition from the time of Brasidas to the break-up of the Athenian empire. Probably after the third treaty with Persia—that of Lichas—Sparta withdrew her harmosts from Persian territory. Lysander extended this policy with the deliberate intention of substituting a Spartan for an Athenian empire, and controlled the subject cities by means of harmosts and decarchies. The helot-harmosts mentioned by ancient writers were probably neodamodes. The Spartans also exacted tribute from their subject cities as the Athenians had done in order to keep up a fleet. After examining in detail the history and organization of the empire the author points out several fatal weaknesses. It had no purpose in existing, its insistence on oligarchies seemed repressive, it did not protect its subjects from piracy, and Sparta herself did not profit by it to any considerable extent. The empire was an anomaly: Sparta had lost her military pre-eminence with the growth of mercenary armies, her allies were resentful, and Persia did not propose to allow Hellas to unite under one leader. The failure of the attempt was inevitable, and not regrettable.—A. D. Winspear.

3649. PEEK, W. Der Isis-Hymnus von Andros. [The Isis-hymn from Andros.] *Antike*. 6 (4) 1930: 324-331.—The characteristic type of Isis hymn in Greek is really not a hymn, but a translation of the Isis gospel from the Egyptian, utterly different in form and inspiration from the characteristic Greek hymn, and emphasizing the divinity and rulership of the goddess rather than the attitude of the worshipper to her. A hymn in verse form, found in an inscription of Andros, and belonging to the first century B.C., shows the effort of its poet to adapt the traditional form to the requirements of a real hymn; while the substance remains unchanged, the diction and epithets are varied and given poetic feeling.—Eva M. Sanford.

3650. PICARD, CH. Le "présage" de Cléoménès (507 av. J.-C.) et la divination sur l'Acropole d'Athènes. [The "omen" of Cleomenes (507 B.C.) and the oracle on the Acropolis of Athens.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques*. 43 (202) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 262-278.—The author argues for the existence of an oracle of Athena in the Erechtheum before its destruction by the Persians, located in an *adytum* not reproduced in the later Erechtheum.—Donald McFayden.

3651. ROTTA, PAOLO. Di una recente interpretazione dell' "amore" nel Simposio platonico. [A recent interpretation of love in Plato's Symposium.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 21 (3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 222-228.—To the numerous works, especially German, interpreting the *Symposium* there has recently been added that of Guido Calogero. Calogero attempts an interpretation of the idea of love which is not tenable because it is contrary to all logic in Greek and Platonic thought.—G. Bontadini.

3652. ROUSSEL, P. Bulletin épigraphique. [Greek inscriptions.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques*. 43 (200-201) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 182-217.—Collects the Greek inscriptions published in 1928-1929.—Donald McFayden.

3653. SCHADEWALDT, W. Begriff und Wesen der antiken Klassik. [Conception and nature of the ancient classic.] *Antike*. 6 (4) 1930: 265-283.—It is dangerous to take the concept of the classical out of its historical ground and to examine it purely on esthetical grounds. As distinguished from the cross-sections of life presented in barbarian or non-classical art, the classical undertakes to grasp life as a whole and to repeat this conception in detail, to organize a spiritual world. In this Homer's work was and remained the leader and guide for later classical ages. The tragedies of Sophocles, strongly resembling in character the figures of the Parthenon frieze, show a completed entity, the aim achieved, whereas Virgil's *Aeneid* rather points the way to attainment, and represents Becoming, not perfected Being. Hence Virgil is *vates* rather than *poeta*. A new classical period calls not for a close imitation of the Greek, but for an ordering and clarifying synthesis of the general European spiritual possession. "The substance, which one cannot dissociate from the classical form, is the spiritual man, that genial discovery of the Hellenes."—Eva M. Sanford.

3654. TARN, W. W. The neutrality of Delos. *J. Hellenic Studies*. 50 (1) Jun. 1930: 30-31.—Tarn replies to Kolbe. [See Entry 3:3542.] The text of I.G.v 2, 367 is not free from doubt. He had quoted Helleaux's restoration while Kolbe had quoted Wilhelm's. And even in the part of the text which does not depend on restoration, the wording is "as we too have decreed," pointing to previous negotiations.—A. D. Winspear.

3655. WILCKEN, ULRICH. Urkunden-Referat. [Report on documents.] *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch.* 9 (1-2) 1929: 63-104; (3-4) 1930: 228-256.—T. A. Brady.

ROME

(See also Entries 3210, 3529, 3633, 3653)

3656. BOLDRINI, MARCELLO. Le dichiarazioni di età nei papiri dell'Egitto romano. [The declarations of age in the papyri of Roman Egypt.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 44 (11) Nov. 1929: 939-945.—The author studies the tendencies which appear in 324 compilations of the declarations of age which are derived from the 1st to the 4th centuries, A.D. He places opposite the actual frequency of the age declared the theoretical frequency, and he discovers the tendency to approximate the age on the decennium or the quinquennium. The reason for this lies: (1) in the custom, probable at that time, of computing age in lustra; (2) in the type of the number system found in Greek, Roman, and ancient Egyptian civilization; and (3) in the writing of Greek numbers.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

3657. CALDER, W. M. A Galatian estate of the Sergii Paulli. *Klio.* 24(1) 1930: 59-62.—Calder corrects a reading of an inscription published by Ramsay in the *Expository Times*, 29: 324 ff., and gives the text of a Greek inscription from Galatia dedicated to a steward on the estate of Sergius Paullus which he believes lay in the territory now covered by the modern villages of Senanli and Emirles.—A. C. Johnson.

3658. COLLART, PAUL. Note sur les mouvements de troupes qui ont précédé la bataille de Philippes. [Note on the movements of troops which preceded the battle of Philippi.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 53(2) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 351-364.—A detailed study of the topographical features of the north coast of the Aegean in connection with Appian's account of the movements of the troops before Philippi demonstrates that Appian's account was correct and that Kromayer and others have erred in disputing it. The obscure points that remain after this study are due not to errors on Appian's part, but to our lack of knowledge of some details. The accounts of Plutarch and of Dio Cassius are of comparatively little use in this connection, but present no real contradictions of Appian. (Maps.)—Eva M. Sanford.

3659. FLINTAUX, A. Le Sénatus-consulte Juventien (à propos d'un ouvrage nouveau). [The senatus consultum Juventianum (à propos of a recent work).] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 9(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 110-118.—J. Lambert.

3660. HOLLEAUX, MAURICE. Études d'histoire hellénistique. La date de la première guerre romaine d'Illyrie. [Studies in the hellenistic age. The date of the first Roman war against Illyria.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques.* 43(202) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 243-261.—The author defends the date assigned by Polybius, viz. 229 B.C., against the arguments advanced by De Sanctis and Busolt, on the basis of the *fasti triumphales*, for the date 228 B.C.—Donald McFayden.

3661. KLOTZ, A. Die geographischen commentarii des Agrippa und ihre Überreste. [The geographical Commentarii of Agrippa and their remains.] *Klio.* 24(1) 1930: 38-58.—Agrippa had a map of the world en-

graved on the walls of the Porticus Vipsania. Some scholars hold that the commentary accompanying this map was never published. Klotz disproves this theory, holding that four extant sources derived their information from the *Commentarii*: Strabo, Pliny the Elder, the *Divisio Orbis*, and the *Dimensuratio Provinciarum*, the two former directly, the latter through some intermediary. In the *Divisio* the survey begins with Spain and works eastward, in the *Dimensuratio* the reverse order is followed. The author examines the sources to determine the order followed by Agrippa.—A. C. Johnson.

3662. MONNIER, R. Les "res mancipi" à l'époque de Varron. [The res mancipi in Varro's time.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 9(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 118-124.—J. Lambert.

3663. ROSTAGNI, AUGUSTO. La poesia e lo spirito di Virgilio. [The poetry and spirit of Virgil.] *Nuova Antologia.* 274(1407) Nov. 1, 1930: 3-17.

3664. TONNEAU. Éphèse au temps de Saint Paul. [Ephesus in the time of St. Paul.] *Rev. Biblique.* 38(1) Jan. 1929: 5-34; (3) Jul. 1, 1929: 321-363.—Tonneau discusses in his first article the city of Ephesus and the Temple of Artemis. In the second he deals with the conception of Artemis in the first century and her relation to the Greek pantheon, the sacred legend, and the private cult worship. Tonneau accepts the testimony of the artisan Vitruve that the durability of cedar determined its use for the statue. Blackened by time and ointments the cedar statue came to appear like ebony, thus giving rise to the common misconception. The first century statue covered with gold showed the wood only of face, hands, and feet. The lines from hands to feet, often interpreted as chain leashes, are the fringes of a veil no longer visible. Tonneau would date the statue about 350 B.C. with the restoration of the temple after the destruction by the Goths. At this time, a composite statue incorporated the symbolic elements of a variety of forms—the polymastic torso, the trunk-like lower portion with numerous animal forms, birds, stars, and floral decorations. These symbolic elements accord with her functions as nourisher of all living being, goddess of all nature, especially of all mankind, concerned with human fecundity, birth, virginity, marriage, indeed the whole human cycle. The sacred legend treats only of her birth, and is fabricated in large part on the legend of Apollo. Tonneau concludes with comparative pictures of the feasts of Artemis, Dionysius, and Hermes a brief discussion of the priesthood and the private cult, and with a postscript on Ephesian topography.—Kenneth W. Clark.

3665. WILAMOWITZ-MOLLENDORF, ULRICH von. Vergilius. Zu seinem 2000. Geburtstag. [Vergil. Commemorating his 2,000th birthday.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 57(1) Oct. 1930: 12-22.—Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 3607, 3613)

3666. FORKE, A. The philosopher Yang Hsiung. *J. North-China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 1930: 108-110.—Of the Confucianists before the Sung dynasty Yang Hsiung was perhaps the greatest. He excelled both Mencius and Hsün Tzu, earlier interpreters of the sage, in his metaphysical analyses, although he is criticized for over concise and obscure style. Yang was born about 53 B.C. and died, ac-

cording to the Han dynasty history, in A.D. 18. He admired the notorious minister Wang Mang, but was not promoted when that usurper seized the imperial scepter in A.D. 9. Of Yang's two treatises, the *Fa Yen* contains some fine utterances about Confucius as the infallible teacher; and the *T'ai Hsüan Ching* (Great Mystery Classic) is notable for its appendices regarding the principle underlying the universe, similar to the *Tao* of Taoism. These conclusions were rendered by Forke at the Orientalist Congress held at Oxford, in August, 1928.—Dwight C. Baker.

3667. GHOSHAL, UPENDRA NATH. The political unification of India (6th-3rd century B.C.) *Modern Rev.* 48 (4) Oct. 1930: 437-440.—The completion of the political unity of India was one of the great achievements of the Maurya dynasty. It is a high tribute to the administrative and military genius of the Mauryas. Like the ancient Romans, they were great builders of roads, of which the chief one connecting Pataliputra with distant Taxila anticipated the Grand Trunk Road of the modern English administration.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

3668. PARUCK, F. D. J. Nouvelles monnaies sassanides. [New Sassanian coins.] *Rev. Archéol.* 31 (2) May-Jun. 1930: 233-241. (Two plates.)—F. R. B. Godolphin.

3669. PRADHAN, S. N. The site of the Rigvedic battle between Divodasa and Sambara. *Indian Antiquary.* 59 Oct. 1930: 191-194.—The writer after a detailed deduction summarizes his findings. Urjayante of the Rigveda=Ujjayante of the Mahabharata and Prabandhacintamani—Varjayanta of the Ramayana—Uriyart of the inscriptions of Skandagupta and Rudradaman=Girinagara of the Prabandhacintamani and the Rudradaman inscription=Girnara; the great Rigvedic battle was fought near the ancient castle Ujarkot of Junagad. It was fought in the middle Rigvedic period about 1500 B.C.—*Julian Aronson.*

3670. RASANAYAGAM, MUDALIYAR C. The origin of the Pallavas. *Indian Antiquary.* 59 (743) Aug. 1930: 155-158.—In a previous article (*Indian Antiquary* 52, 77-80), the writer put forth a theory that Tondaiman Ilam Tirayan, the son of a Chôla king born of a liaison with a Naga princess of Manipallavam, was the progenitor of the Pallava dynasty. Sir Richard Temple in a paper entitled "A sketch of South Indian culture" (*Indian Antiquary* 53, 26) took issue with the writer's theory. This is the rebuttal.—*Julian Aronson.*

3671. ROST, E. R. The spread and influence of Buddhism in Asia. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 27 (4) Oct. 1930: 417-426.—The *Tipitakas* or words of Buddha come to us in two versions—one written in Pali and one in Sanskrit. The latter version has been proved to be of much later date than the Pali. The Pali version represents the Buddhism of the South—an orthodox Buddhism flourishing in Ceylon, Burma, Siam, and Cambodia, while the Sanskrit version (*Mahayana*) represents the Buddhism of the North, to be found in Sikkim, Nepal, Bhutan, Turkestan, Central Asia, Tibet, China, Mongolia, Korea, and Japan. The commentaries on these versions are in themselves a source-book for the study of the advance and influence of Buddhism. Both Mahayana Buddhism and orthodox Buddhism have proved a stimulus to literary and artistic production. No war has ever resulted from Buddhism. Enlightened Buddhists in India are in favor of British rule. Tibet also fears that the possible withdrawal of British rule from India would spell disaster for the country and for India.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

3672. SOOTHILL, W. E. Kingship in China. *J. North-China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 1930: 92-99.—The *Li Chi* (Record of Rites) emphasizes the importance of attention to the monthly sacrifices to be performed by the ancient emperors. The *Yueh Ling* (Monthly Ordinances) for the first month are quoted in translation to illustrate the fact that the ruler must always be in tune with the season. Such regulations grew out of the primitive Chinese belief in man's close union with Nature, and in his own spiritual power to bend the unseen forces of Nature to his service. Consequently, since the emperor was the *pontifex maximus* between his people and natural forces, he needed a correct calendar as an aid to the performance of rituals of the months and seasons. The author intimates his views on the functions of the *Ming T'ang* (Bright Hall) as originally a sort of astronomical observatory apart from imperial palaces. He holds that the king in China was the *Sheng Jen* or perhaps medicine-man who read the stars and the clouds from the thatched hut and so gained Virtue.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

3673. WELLS, H. R. The Book of Changes and Genesis. *J. North-China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 1930: 81-91.

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 2078, 2080, 2290, 2309, 3599, 3617, 3664)

3674. BRUYNE, DONATIEN de. Étude sur le texte latin de la Sagesse. [Study on the Latin text of Ecclesiasticus.] *Rev. Bénédictine.* 41 (2) Apr. 1929: 101-133.—This is a complement to a study on the text of Ecclesiasticus in the *Rev. Bénédictine* for 1928. The present study is based on a comparison of 18 mss. De Bruyne decides that the Book of Wisdom should not be printed wholly as either prose or verse. He distinguishes the poetic from the non-poetic portions. The citations found in St. Cyprian are noted, and their textual value pointed out. Fifteen cases of "doublets" are examined. Forty-three variant readings are discussed. The African origin of the text is discussed at length, though De Bruyne finds no convincing proof that the Latin text is African in the geographical sense, although it is full of "Africanisms."—*G. G. Walsh.*

3675. REINACH, SALOMON. Le Jésus historique et les "révélations" du Josèphe slave. [The historical Jesus and the "revelations" of the Slavonic Josephus.] *Flambeau.* 13 (5-6) Mar. 1930: 298-318.—An account of the theories of Eisler. Reinach holds that the references to John the Baptist and Jesus in the Slavonic Josephus are, except for interpolations, authentic. They correct the gospel tradition radically both as to chronology and the true nature of the movements of John and Jesus, which were of a political character; on the other hand there need be no further discussion of the historicity of Jesus. (Translation of the relevant passages.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

3676. PFLUGK, ALBERT von. Die Ordnungen der Nürnberger Brillenmacher. [The guilds of Nuremberg spectacle-makers.] *Forsch. z. Gesch. d. Optik.* 1 (4) Oct. 1930: 203-221.—There were skilled members of this craft in Germany by 1450, a number appearing in Nuremberg by the end of the century. Whether these early spectacle-makers represented a free or a carefully restricted group of workers is impossible to determine.

There is some evidence of an organization under distinct rules as early as 1505, but by 1535 we have the beginning of real spectacle guilds. Interesting specimens of the rules of the guild for the periods 1535-1619 and 1629-1685 are presented to show the evolution of the group taken from the various series of old council books of Nuremberg which merged into the Bavarian State Archives. [Bibliography.]—*C. R. Hall.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 3615)

3677. AURELI, A. M. BESSONE. Ein Beitrag zur Ikonographie Michelangelos. [Contribution to the iconography of Michel Angelo.] *Italien: Monatsschr. f. Kultur, Kunst. u. Lit.* 3 (11) Oct. 1930: 500-503.

3678. BAUM, JULIUS. Die Anfänge der gotischen Plastik. [The beginnings of Gothic plastic art.] *Pantheon: Monatsschr. f. Freunde u. Sammler d. Kunst.* 6 (10) Oct. 1930: 458-463.

3679. DAWKINS, R. M. A picture of the battle of Lepanto. *J. Hellenic Studies.* 50 (1) Jun. 1930: 1-4.—The writer describes a picture of the battle of Lepanto, the property of Sir Arthur Evans, which has recently arrived in England. The work is executed in three registers, of which the upper depicts saints as spectators of the battle, the middle, angels assisting the Christian fleet, while the lowest shows the actual battle with a figure of Christ in an attitude of blessing, painted on the horizon. The picture which measures .373 m by .275 m was painted by a monk Lawrence—probably towards the end of the 16th century.—*A. D. Winspear.*

3680. DWORSCHAK, FRITZ. Urkunden und Regesten zur Biographie des Medailleurs Antonio Abondio. [Documents for the biography of the medal maker, Antonio Abondio.] *Numismat. Z.* 21 1928: 107-117.—*Donald McFayden.*

3681. FERGUSON, JOHN C. Stories in Chinese paintings. *J. North-China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Britain & Ireland.* 61 1930: 40-60.—Concise descriptions of the historical settings of a number of the paintings of the most famous painters of Chin, T'ang, Sung, Southern Sung, and other periods are included in a continuation of the writer's series on Chinese art, begun in this *Journal*, 56 1925: 110. Descriptions are grouped in the first section according to common subjects from history or legends. Twelve paintings depicting Emperor Ming Huang and his concubine, Lady Yang Kuei-fei, are the second series. The great artist Li Kung-lin who lived ca. 1100 has contributed ethical themes such as scenes of filial piety for the 18 chapters of the classic on that subject. Thirteen paintings of the spirit who devours demons, Chung K'uei, are also typical of a category of Chinese art, namely that of home decoration. Chung K'uei appears in festivals of the dragon boats, and on doorways in some cases.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

3682. GUMOWSKI, MARJAN. Wileńska szkoła medaljerska w XVI i XVII wieku. [The school of medal production in Wilno in 16th and 17th centuries.] *Ate-neum Wileńskie.* 6 (1-2) 1929: 72-87.—The art of producing medals flourished in Wilno in the 16th and 17th centuries. The influence of artists, from Italy and Hol-

land, who had come here, contributed much. The development of this art was connected with the royal mint in this city. Due to the wars in this district and to the closing of the mint in the second half of the 17th century this art has declined. [Reproduction of 64 medals.]—*A. Walawender.*

3683. HAMILTON, R. W. Two churches at Gaza, as described by Choricus of Gaza. *Palest. Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement.* Oct. 1930: 178-191.—A translation of Choricus' description of two of the great churches of 6th century Gaza, those of Saint Sergius and Saint Stephen. The description is of artistic and architectural interest.—*J. M. P. Smith.*

3684. KIRSCHSTEIN, MAX. Das singende Herz von Cremona. [The singing heart of Cremona.] *Italien: Monatsschr. f. Kultur, Kunst u. Lit.* 3 (11) Oct. 1930: 508-511.

3685. KROPP, ANGELICUS M. Die Kreuzigungsgruppe des kopt. Papyrus Brit. Mus. MS or. 6796. [The crucifixion group of the Coptic papyrus Brit. Mus. MS or. 6796.] *Oriens Christianus.* 3-4 (1) 1929: 64-68.

3686. LEIDINGER, GEORG. Albrecht Dürer und die "Hypnerotomachia Poliphili." *Sitzungsber. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Abt.* (3) 1929: pp. 35.—The Bavarian Staatsbibliothek possesses a copy of the *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili* (written by Francesco Colonna, a monk at Treviso, in 1467), the most beautiful and the most famous book of the Italian Renaissance, once owned by Albrecht Dürer, but hitherto overlooked by students of his life. However, the copy appears to have been little used. That the hieroglyphic woodcuts of this Aldus Manutius edition of 1499 did not exert influence on Dürer seems apparent from a copy of a translation of the *Horapollon* (now Cod. 3255 of the Nationalbibliothek at Vienna), the original of which contained woodcuts by Dürer, symbolic in nature but lacking resemblance to those of the *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili*.—*H. P. Lattin.*

3687. MAILLARD, ÉLISA. La nouvelle crosse romane du musée de Cluny. [The new Romanesque crosier in the Cluny Museum.] *Rev. Archéol.* 31 (2) May-Jun. 1930: 242-245.—This ivory crosier from the abbey of Villeloin is decorated with an irregular design of leaves, buds, and sprouts, apparently symbolic. The date is about 1100.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

3688. NICODEMI, GIORGIO. Nel centenario di S. Agostino. L'immagine del santo nell'arte. [The centenary of St. Augustine. The image of the saint in art.] *Emporium.* 73 (429) Sep. 1930: 142-151.

3689. THORPE, W. A. Mediaeval pottery at South Kensington. *Apollo.* 12 (71) Nov. 1930: 331-339.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 3683, 3688, 3753, 3755, 3761, 3768, 3777, 3788-3790, 3792, 3795, 3830, 3833, 3837, 3841-3842, 3929, 4025, 4479, 4480, 4493)

3690. AMERIO, ROMANO. L'opera teologica di Tommaso Campanella. [The theologic work of Thomas Campanella.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 21 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 431-443.—The author announces a critical edition of the *Theologia* of Campanella by himself, with the use of two hitherto unknown manuscripts: that of the Mazarin Library of Paris, and that of the Archivio Generale of the Dominicans in Rome. He also publishes a summary of the material contained in the 30 books of which the *Theologia* is made up because from this may be known the purpose, the character, and the structure of the work.—*G. Bontadini.*

3691. AMERIO, ROMANO. Ritrattazione dell'ortodossia campanelliana. [Reconsideration of the ortho-

doxy of Campanella.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 21 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 410-430.—The author explains the criteria which he followed in studying the life and thought of Campanella and on the basis of his researches which are more objective than any hitherto undertaken, he points out the significance of Campanella's thought, arriving at conclusions very much different from those generally accepted. The scope of Campanella's philosophy appears to be essentially apologetic, to construct a new philosophic system which takes account of all the exigencies created by the new spirit of the Renaissance, to answer them all, and to evolve out of them a Christian conception of life. From this point of view the author examines the religious thought

of Campanella, his rationalism, his plan of reform in order to renew Christian spirituality, and his doctrine of Christ as universally reasonable.—*G. Bontadini.*

3692. BIHL, MICHAEL. Franziskuswunder in Deutschland, besonders im Gebiete der alten sächsischen Provinz im 13 und 14. Jahrhundert. [Miracles of St. Francis in Germany, especially in the old Saxon province in the 13th and 14th centuries.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 17 (1-2) 1930: 26-57.

3693. BROCKMAN, WILLIAM E. The order of St. John of Jerusalem. *Mariner's Mirror.* 16 (30) Jul. 1930: 239-258.—Of the actual foundation of the order little record exists. About the middle of the 11th century there sprang up a nursing brotherhood, whose purpose was the succoring of distressed Christian pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre. The brotherhood possessed a church and hospital. It seems certain that even before 1099 the brothers must have become somewhat militant in order to protect their patients. By 1291 the order had become an organization of considerable military power. However, during the Christian tenure of the Holy Land, it appears to have possessed little maritime organization, and certainly no armed fleet. The author describes the personnel and the matériel of the order, and gives a summary of its achievements down to the end of the 18th century. Today, the Knights of Malta and its Protestant descendant, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in the British Realm, are carrying on work among the poor and afflicted of the world. (Maps.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

3694. BRUNI, GERARDO. Catalogo dei manoscritti Egidiani Romani. [A catalogue of the manuscripts of Aegidius Romanus.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 22 (3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 230-249.—In order to facilitate the study of the thought and the life of Aegidius Romanus, the important philosopher and theologian of the Augustinians of the 13th and 14th century, the author publishes a catalogue of his works which are to be found in the manuscripts of the Vatican Library and in the public libraries of Rome.—*G. Bontadini.*

3695. BÜCKER, HERMANN. Dr. Konrad Klinge, der Führer der Erfurter Katholiken zur Zeit der Glaubensspaltung. [Dr. Konrad Klinge, leader of the Erfurt Catholics at the time of the division in the faith.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 17 (3) Jul. 1930: 273-297.

3696. DELCAMBRE, ÉTIENNE. Une bulle inédite d'Urbain V. [An unpublished bull of Urban V.] *Moyen Age.* 40 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 99-103.—The bull was recently discovered in the archives of Upper Loire. It grants the priory of Gordes, a dependency of the abbey of Monastier, to a monk of Monastier, Jean Héral. The abbot had already exercised his right of collation in naming Héral to the post. The bull is therefore an illustration of the care which the Avignon popes took to retain the right of collation in their own hands, although avoiding a conflict when possible. [Text of the bull.]—*Walther I. Brandt.*

3697. DEVREESSE, R. Les premières années du monophysisme. [The first years of monophysitism.] *Rev. d. Sci. Philos. et Théol.* 19 (2) Apr. 1930: 251-265.—The anti-Chalcedonian sections of the *Vaticanus graecus* 1431 are to be interpreted on the background of the early years of monophysitism from Chalcedon to c.485. The collector was an Alexandrian who was continuing to struggle against Chalcedon and the dogma of the two natures.—*G. T. Oborn.*

3698. DEVREESSE, ROBERT. Par quelles voies nous sont parvenus les commentaires de Théodore de Mopsueste? [Through what channels have the commentaries of Theodore of Mopsuestia come down to us?] *Rev. Biblique.* 39 (3) Jul. 1930: 362-377.—There are supposed to be two main sources for the commentaries of Theodore of Mopsuestia: a Syrian and a Roman. But the citations presented to the 2nd council of Constan-

tinople are not always worthy of belief. The Syriac version of the commentary on John is probably interpolated, as are the texts of the council on this work. The commentary of Iso'dad de Merw on the Psalms is not nearly so useful as that of Theodore.—*G. T. Oborn.*

3699. DISDIER, TH. Les fondements dogmatiques de la spiritualité de Saint Maxime le Confesseur. [The dogmatic foundations of the spirituality of Saint Maximus the Confessor.] *Échos d'Orient.* 33 (159) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 296-313.—Man originally possessed the image and the resemblance of God. He was born in the image of God in receiving an immortal spirit and he was formed in his resemblance in the measure in which he received the goodness and wisdom of God. These were deformed by the original sin of Adam. Restoration was made possible by Christ. It is accomplished by the active and the contemplative life.—*G. T. Oborn.*

3700. DOELLE, FERDINAND. Zum Jubiläum der sächsischen Provinz, 1230 bis 1930. [The jubilee of the Saxon province, 1230-1930.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 17 (1-2) 1930: 1-11.

3701. DOELLE, P. DEMETRIUS. Zur Geschichte der Betrachtung im Franziskaner-orden. [The history of contemplation in the Franciscan order.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 16 (4) Dec. 1929: 229-235.

3702. FANTOZZI, ANTONIO. La riforma osservante dei monasteri delle Clarisse nell'Italia centrale. Documenti, sec. XV-XVI. [The reformed establishments of the Poor Clares in central Italy. Documents for the 15th and 16th centuries.] *Arch. Franciscanum Hist.* 23 (3) Jul. 1930: 361-382.—*G. C. Boyce.*

3703. FELDER, HILARIN. Les études dans l'ordre des F. M. Capucins au premier siècle de son histoire. [Studies in the Capuchin order in the first century of its history.] *Études Franciscaines.* 42 (241) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 369-384; (242) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 513-533.

3704. FLEIG, PAUL. Um die Echtheit von Duns Scotus' De anima. [The authenticity of Duns Scotus' De anima.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 16 (4) Dec. 1929: 236-242.

3705. FOIK, PAUL J. Fray Juan Padilla. *Mid-America.* 13 (2) Oct. 1930: 131-140.—A brief account of the last missionary activities of the proto-martyr of the U. S. and Texas, whose martyrdom occurred, probably in Texas, on Nov. 25, 1542.—*F. A. Mullin.*

3706. GILLMANN, FRANZ. Der Kommentar des Vincentius Hispanus zu den Kanones des vierten Laterankonzils. [The commentary of Vincentius Hispanus on the canons of the Fourth Lateran Council.] *Arch. f. Kath. Kirchenrecht.* 109 (1-2) 1929: 223-274.

3707. GÖLLER, EMIL. Studien über das gallische Busswesen zur Zeit Cäsarius von Arles und Gregors von Tours. [Studies on the Gallic penitential system at the time of Caesarius of Arles and Gregory of Tours.] *Arch. f. Kath. Kirchenrecht.* 109 (1-2) 1929: 3-126.

3708. GRABMAN, MARTINO. La dottrina di Jacopo Capocci da Viterbo a proposito della realtà e dell'essere divino. Contributo alla disputa sull'essere di Dio al tempo del maestro Eckhart. [The doctrine of Jacopo Capocci da Viterbo in regard to reality and the divine being. Contribution to the dispute on the essence of God at the time of Master Eckhart.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 22 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 13-30.—Basing on the study of the *Quaestiones Parisiis disputatae de praedicamentis in divinis*, the author reconstructs the philosophic thought of Jacopo da Viterbo in regard to the possibility of attributing to God the concept of being (*ens*) and other important metaphysical problems. He determines the position of this thinker over against Master Eckhart and other philosophers of the time.—*G. Bontadini.*

3709. HILDEBRAND, P. Le Père Constantin de Barbençon. [Father Constantine of Barbençon.] *Études Franciscaines.* 41 (242) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 586-594.

3710. HILLING, NIKOLAUS. Eine beachtenswerte eherechtliche Dekretale des Papstes Johann VIII von 872-873. [A noteworthy decretal on marriage by Pope John VIII, 872-873.] *Arch. f. Kathol. Kirchenrecht*. 109 (1-2) 1929: 208-210.

3711. JUGIE, M. La littérature apocryphe sur la mort et l'assomption de Marie à partir de la seconde moitié du VI^e siècle. [The apocryphal literature on the death and assumption of Mary coming from the second half of the 6th century.] *Échos d'Orient*. 33 (159) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 265-295.—Résumés of some of this literature.—G. T. Osborn.

3712. KLEINSCHMIDT, BEDA. Zur Ikonographie des hl. Franziskus. [The iconography of St. Francis.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 17 (1-2) 1930: 229-232.

3713. KRZANIC, CRISTOFORO. Grandi lottatori contro l'Averroismo. [Great fighters against Averroism.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 22 (3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 161-207.—In this second article the author examines the philosophic thought of Thomas of York, forerunner of William della Mare, John Peckham, Mathew d'Acquasparta, Richard of Middleton, and Peter de Trabibus. From this study, particularly important because based on documents hitherto unpublished, emerges the anti-Averroist character of the philosophy of these thinkers and once more the author has proved his thesis that the philosophy of the Franciscan School was strongly anti-Averroist.—G. Bontadini.

3714. KRZANIC, CRISTOFORO. La scuola francescana e l'averroismo. [The Franciscan School and Averroism.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 21 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 444-494.—The author proposes to show the contribution made by the Franciscan School to Averroism and to show how unfounded the charges of some historians of philosophy are which see in the thought of the Franciscan School some Averroistic influence. To this end he explains briefly the most important philosophic and religious doctrines of Averroes and of Siger of Brabant, and he contrasts this with the thought of philosophic ideas of the Franciscans, emphasizing its religious and supernatural spirit, the very opposite of the rationalism and naturalism of Averroes. He also expounds the chief anti-Averroist theories of Alexander of Hales, Roger Bacon, Raymond Lull, Duns Scotus, and particularly St. Bonaventura who is considered the most important opponent of Averroism among the Franciscans.—G. Bontadini.

3715. KUMOROVITZ BERNHARD LUDWIG. A leleszi konvent pecsételési és okleveltaxa-lajstromai. [The seals and church tax register of the monastery of Lelesz.] *Levélárti Közlemények*. 7 (3-4) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 312-325.—In the Praemonstratensian monastery of Lelesz, there were kept next to the register of churches also seal and tax registers in order to detect by their aid any forgeries in the charters. The author publishes three fragments of these registers from the 14th and 15th centuries.—A. Pleidell.

3716. LAMBOT, C. La règle de S. Augustin et S. Césaire. [The rule of St. Augustine and St. Caesarius.] *Rev. Bénédictine*. 41 (4) Oct. 1929: 333-341.—The ultimate source of the rule of St. Augustine is the famous 211th letter. This letter was re-edited with many variations and additions. St. Caesarius did not use the original letter of St. Augustine but one of the later modifications known as *regula secunda*.—G. G. Walsh.

3717. LIETZMANN, HANS. Zur Entstehungsgeschichte der Briefsammlung Augustins. [On the history of the formation of the collection of Augustine's letters.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos.-Hist. Kl.* 23 Jul. 24, 1930: 356-388.—The letters of Augustine were not preserved from his age as a single collection, but were transmitted in scattered form and only gradually found their way into collections. A study of the grouping of correspondence in the various

manuscripts throws some light on the process of publication and collection. In his early period Augustine apparently collected and edited that part of his correspondence that seemed to him worth preserving, such as the exchange of letters and writings with Nebridius and the correspondence with Paulinus of Nola; a selection of his early letters seems to have been made by his disciples and added to the correspondence with Nebridius. Augustine himself edited his exchange of views with Jerome, and added another selection after the death of the latter. Many other letters owe their preservation to the copying and publishing by the recipients, or to circulation from hand to hand until they came into the possession of a copyist.—E. H. Mc Neal.

3718. LONGPRÉ, EPHREM. Le Quodlibet de Nicolas de Lyre, O. F. M. [The Quodlibet of the Franciscan Nicholas de Lyre.] *Arch. Franciscanum Hist.* 23 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 42-56.—In 1309 Nicholas signed the condemnation, drawn up as a result of the examination by the doctors of the University of Paris, of a book by Marguerite Porete who had been accused of heresy. Although a metaphysician of the second order his moral and apologetic writings show him to have been a man of great biblical and classical learning.—G. C. Boyce.

3719. LOTTIN, D. O. L'authenticité du "De potentiis animae" d'Albert le Grand. [The authenticity of the "De potentiis animae" of Albertus Magnus.] *Rev. Neo-Scolast. de Philos.* 32 (27) Aug. 1930: 321-338.

3720. MARTINI, ROSA. La soluzione Abelardiana del problema degli universali. [Abelard's solution of the problem of universals.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 22 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 371-378.—Making use especially of the texts published by Geyer the author shows how Abelard tried to solve the problem of universals and how with a clear comprehension of the process of abstraction he added the concrete solution which grants objective value to concepts and places Abelard among the moderate realists.—G. Bontadini.

3721. MENTH, P. PEDEMPTUS. Ein Beitrag zu den franziskanischen Formelbüchern des Mittelalters. [A contribution to the Franciscan formularies of the middle ages.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 16 (4) Dec. 1929: 303-305.

3722. MERTENS, HANS. Die alte Franziskanerbibliothek in Hannover. [The old Franciscan library in Hanover.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 17 (1-2) 1930: 97-105.

3723. MINARIK, CLEMENS. Venerabiles martyres Pragenses, O. F. M. trucidati Pragae die 15 februarii an. Dom. 1611. [The venerable martyrs of Prague, massacred at Prague, Feb. 15, 1611.] *Arch. Franciscanum Hist.* 23 (3) Jul. 1930: 300-339.—G. C. Boyce.

3724. MONCEAUX, PAUL. Saint-Augustin et l'Afrique. [Saint Augustine and Africa.] *Correspondant*. 102 (1629) Aug. 10, 1930: 321-340.—The memory of Saint Augustine, a Numidian by birth, family, and sympathies, has enjoyed a renaissance through the French conquests in Algeria, and a part of his relics have been moved from his tomb in Pavia to their original resting place in Hippo.—Geoffrey Bruun.

3725. MORIN, G. Un sermon inédit de S. Augustin pour la fête de l'Ascension. [A sermon of St. Augustine for Ascension day.] *Rev. Bénédictine*. 41 (2) Apr. 1929: 134-143.—Morin holds that the fragment introduced into Liverani's edition of the sermons (pp. 27-29) is authentic, although it is found in no other edition. It is a refutation of the Manichaean denial of the resurrection, based on the words: "See my hands," etc.—G. G. Walsh.

3726. PARQUEZ, HENRI. Le couvent des Capucins de Poissy. [The Capuchin monastery at Poissy.] *Études Franciscaines*. 41 (236-237) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 588-604.

3727. PELSTER, P. FRANZ. Eine Mühener Handschrift des beginnenden vierzehnten Jahrhunderts mit einem Verzeichnis von Quaestiones des Duns Scotus und Hervaeus Natalis. [A Munich manuscript of the opening 14th century with the list of the Questions of Duns Scotus and Hervaeus Natalis.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 17 (3) Jul. 1930: 253-272.

3728. POWER, REV. The Cistercian abbeys of Munster. *J. Cork Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 33 (138) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 75-82; 34 (139) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 22-29; (140) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 91-97; 35 (141) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 43-46.

3729. RENNISON, WM. H. John Boyle's account of the temporalities of the bishoprics of Waterford. *J. Cork Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 33 (137) Jan.-Jun. 1928: 42-47; (138) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 83-92; 35 (141) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 26-33.

3730. SCHMIDT, JOSEPH. Die Bibliothek des Franziskanerklosters Weida. [The library of the Franciscan monastery Weida.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 17 (1-2) 1930: 90-96.

3731. SINISTRERO, VINCENZO. L'unione dell'anima intellettuale con il corpo secondo Alessandro di Hales. [The union of the intellectual soul with the body according to Alexander of Hales.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 21 (3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 282-322.—By means of an analysis of certain parts of the *Summa Theologica* of Alexander of Hales, the author reconstructs the theories of this Franciscan philosopher in regard to matter, form, soul, and the body.—*G. Bontadini.*

3732. SINISTRERO, VINCENZO. La distinzione tra essenza ed esistenza in Alessandro di Hales. [The difference between essence and existence in Alexander of Hales.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 22 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 62-72.—Alexander of Hales maintains that essence and existence are identical in God but distinct in the creature, this distinction, however, being purely logical. Not being able to demonstrate the transcendence of God over the creature, he then was compelled to go back to other theories such as the efficient cause of the creator, etc.—*G. Bontadini.*

3733. STROICK, AUTOBERT. Verfasser und Quellen der Collectio de scandalis ecclesiae. (Reformschrift des Fr. Gilbert von Tournay, O. F. M. zum II Konzil von Lyon, 1274.) [The author and the sources of the Collection concerning the scandals of the church. A reform pamphlet of Friar Gilbert of Tournay, Franciscan, to the second Council of Lyons, 1274.] *Arch. Franciscanum Hist.* 23 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 273-299.—*G. C. Boyce.*

3734. WALLENBORN, JAKOBUS. Luther und die Franziskaner von Jüterbog. [Luther and the Franciscans of Jüterbog.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 17 (1-2) 1930: 140-159.

3735. WIDERA, ERIKA. Der Kirchenzehnte in Deutschland zur Zeit der sächsischen Herrscher. [The church tithe in Germany at the time of the Saxon rulers.] *Arch. f. Kath. Kirchenrecht.* 110 (1-2) 1930: 33-110.

3736. WILMART, ANDRÉ. Le recueil des "Poèmes et des Prières" de S. Pierre Damien. [The collected "Poems and Prayers" of St. Peter Damien.] *Rev. Bénédicte.* 41 (4) Oct. 1929: 342-357.—Almost all the editions of the works of ecclesiastical authors published since the 15th century leave us in doubt as to what mss the editor used. This is true of Gaetani's edition of the works of St. Peter Damien. The defects of Gaetani's work are here proved by the evidence of the Vatican ms of the saint's work. Particularly is Gaetani's collection of *Preces et Carmina* defective.—*G. G. Walsh.*

3737. WILMART, ANDRÉ. Les manuscrits des Confessions de S. Augustin. Répertoire méthodique. [The MSS of St. Augustine's Confessions. A methodic index.] *Rev. Bénédicte.* 41 (4) Oct. 1929: 325-332.—Such a work has not yet been undertaken. The outline of the research is here proposed. A phototype reproduction of the *Sessorianus*, the only witness of a pre-Carolingian text, should be obtained. The many manuscripts of the 9th and 10th centuries should be classified. The 11th century mss call for critical comparison. Very little is to be learnt from those of the 12th century. What is more important is a collection of references to the *Confessions* in such early writers as Bede and Florus. Wilmart here brings together an invaluable list of mss with which he is familiar.—*G. G. Walsh.*

3738. WILMART, ANDRÉ. Les prières envoyées par saint Anselme à la comtesse Mathilde en 1104. [The prayers sent by St. Anselm to Countess Mathilda in 1104.] *Rev. Bénédicte.* 41 (1) Jan. 1929: 35-45.—A statement of the results of the examination of the mss of Admont and Zwiefalten which contain the prayers in question. Wilmart holds the meditation on the redemption to be authentic, but doubts whether it was in the original collection sent to Mathilda.—*G. G. Walsh.*

3739. WILMART, ANDRÉ. Un sermon de saint Augustine sur la prière cité par Bède. [A sermon on prayer by St. Augustine quoted by Bede.] *Rev. Bénédicte.* 41 (1) Jan. 1929: 5-14.—The full sermon of St. Augustine is here reproduced from the MS in the Library of the Escorial. The date of the MS is determined as being c. 700. The authenticity of the sermon is proved from the internal evidence of Augustinian habits of thought and expression. The original sermon was certainly preached after 415, and most likely later than 424, and therefore at Hippo.—*G. G. Walsh.*

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 2077, 2211, 3683, 3800, 3854)

3740. MANN, JACOB. Genizah studies. *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 46 (4) Jul. 1930: 263-283.—L. Ginzberg and I. Davidson have published three volumes of fragments of Jewish manuscripts from the Genizah (storeroom for worn out or heretical books) of the synagogue of Fostat (Cairo), in honor of S. Schechter. The first volume (Ginzberg) contains fragments of homiletical biblical commentaries (Midrashim), partly unknown, a list of biblical difficulties, apocalypses, versions of the popular medieval life of Jesus, and non-legal selections from the Palestinian Talmud (Hag-gadah). The second volume (Ginzberg) contains fragments of *responsa* (answers) of the Geonim at the head of the schools in Babylonia (600-1000 A.D.), of legalistic

discussions (Halakah) and of commentaries on the Talmud. The third volume (Davidson) contains 241 compositions illustrating the various types of medieval Hebrew poetry, both religious and secular.—*R. H. Pfeiffer.*

3741. ZIMMELS, H. J. Erez Israel in der Responsenliteratur des späteren Mittelalters. [Palestine in the Responsa literature of the later middle ages.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. des Judentums.* 74 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 44-64.—Beginning with the 13th century a decided change in the attitude towards Palestine may be noted in the Responsa literature. Whereas in the previous century many rabbis held that there was no particular merit in living in Palestine and that no man could force his wife to follow him there, after the 13th century sins are said to be forgiven there, a great reward in the world to come is in store for those that

go there, and permission is given even to divorce a wife if she refuses to follow to Palestine. Even the customary reverence for parents must yield in a controversy over emigration to Palestine. During the 13th century there were two great emigrations to Palestine. In 1211 there occurred the famous journey of 300 rabbis of France and England. This emigration was caused (Graetz), not

by the increased persecution in Europe nor by the desire of these rabbis to settle the Maimunist controversy at the grave of Maimonides (Krauss), but rather by the increased feeling of reverence and love for Palestine. In 1286 occurred the other great emigration, this time of common people headed by Meir of Rothenburg.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

EASTERN EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

3742. ATHENAGORAS, METROPOLITAN OF PARMATHIA. Συμβολαί εἰς τὴν ἱστορίαν τοῦ Βυζαντινοῦ οἴκου τῶν Φιλανθρωπηνῶν. [Contributions to the history of the Byzantine family of the Philanthropenoi.] *Δελτίον τῆς Ἱστορικῆς καὶ Ἐθνολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας*. n.s. 1(4) 1929: 61-74.—The origin of this family is unknown; the earliest mention of it is in 1158, and its name may be derived from the Philanthropos monastery at Constantinople. The first eminent member of the family was Alexios Doukas Philanthropenos, commander of the Nicene troops in the Bulgarian war and Byzantine admiral in the campaigns against the Franks of the Morea (1262-75). His grandson, Alexios, was a victorious general against the Turks, from whom he recovered Mytilene in 1334; two of the names occur in an inscription at the monastery of Megaspelaion, others at Meteora and Mt. Athos; a Philanthropenos accompanied the Emperor John VIII to the council of Florence and was the man to whom Cardinal Bessarion dedicated his *Treatise on the procession of the Holy Ghost*, another had been sent as governor of the Byzantine province of the Morea by Andronikos II, and the family existed in Epirus, where several of the name lie buried in the monastery on the island of the lake of Joannina. Of the women one was a princess of Serbia, another an empress of Trebizond.—*William Miller.*

3743. GENNADIOS, JOANNES. Ἐκ τῆς ἱστορίας τῶν μεταγενεστέρων Ἀθηναίων. Βιογραφικὰ δοκίμια. [From the history of later Athens. Biographical essays.] *Ἑλληνισμός*. 21 Oct. 1930: 587-590.—Gennadios continues his biographical sketches with two condottieri, Sir John Hawkwood (who came into touch with the Emperor John Palaiologos in Italy), and Sigismundo Malatesta.—*William Miller.*

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entries 2208, 2216, 3679, 3796-3797, 3972)

3744. AMANTOS, KONST. Ἡ ἀναγνώρισις ὑπὸ τῶν Μωαμεθανῶν θρησκευτικῶν καὶ πολιτικῶν δικαιωμάτων τῶν Χριστιανῶν καὶ ὁ ὅρισμός τοῦ Σινὰν Πασᾶ. [The recognition by the Mohammedans of religious and political rights of the Christians and the decree of Sinan Pasha.] *Ἡπειρωτικὰ Χρονικά*. 5(3) 1930: 197-210.—"The political concessions of Murad II through Sinan Pasha [his grand-vizier] and of Mohammed II were the starting point of a series of decrees favorable and beneficial to the Christians." Such decrees were granted to the Cyclades, the Dodekanese, Chios, Maina, Athens, and Chalkidike. To them Chios owed its commercial prosperity down to the massacre of 1022. More especially the article treats of the privileges granted to Joannina at the time of the Turkish conquest in 1430, known under the name of "the decree of Sinan Pasha," of which Amantos prints a copy, found by him at Mount Sinai and written in Greek. These privileges ceased after the insurrection of the Metropolitan Dionysios in 1611. This decree was the model of those granting privileges to the other Greek communities above mentioned and thus contributed largely to the preservation of Hellenism.—*William Miller.*

3745. KRAELITZ-GREIFENHORST, F. Kultur-geschichtliche Streiflichter aus der Glanzperiode des osmanischen Reiches. [Historico-cultural glimpses of the golden age of the Ottoman empire.] *Mitteil. d. Verein. f. Gesch. d. Stadt Wien*. 9(10) 1929-1930: 77-80.—The publication of 259 Turkish documents of the 16th century by Ahmed Refik of the University of Istanbul has thrown much light upon social conditions in the Ottoman military theocracy. Constantinople, embellished by mosques and other public buildings, attracted emigrants from Anatolia and the Balkans. When this emigration resulted in a diminution of the income of the spahis, the imams, muezzins, and mayors of the capital were ordered to report the settlement of "foreigners." Wine and coffee houses were forbidden, but the secret sale of wine was not restricted. The crafts were organized in guilds, while free trade was adopted as a policy by the sultan.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 3682, 3787)

3746. BAUER, OTAKAR. Kopí svatého Václava. [The spear of Saint Wenceslas.] *Český Časopis Hist.* 36(2) 1930: 351-359.—Proves that the sacred spear of St. Wenceslas, which was solemnly carried as a precious relic by Czech soldiers in battle—for the first time in 1126 at the battle of Chlumec—was really the spear of the Holy Roman Empire which was gained by the Czech Duke Vratislav in the battle of Flarchheim in 1090 when ally of the Emperor Henry IV against Rudolph of Suabia. The article also explains the origin and the significance of the sacred spear attributed at first to Constantine, then to St. Maurice, and finally to Longinus.—*J. Susta.*

3747. ECK, ALEXANDRE. Les non-libres dans la Russie du moyen âge. [The non-free in medieval Russia.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger*. 9(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 21-59.—An important part of the population in medieval Russia were partly or entirely deprived of liberty. War prisoners, criminals, debtors (up to the 15th century), children of slaves were submitted to several kinds of servitude. There was such a thing as voluntary slavery. A slave generally had no civil rights and was dealt with as a commodity. The church owned slaves but they were considered as human beings and could contract lawful marriages. Some voluntary slaves might be freed when they paid back the price of their freedom. Slavery was disappearing in the 18th century when the slaves were merged with the serfs.—*J. Lambert.*

3748. JANICSEK, STEPHAN. Uj mondatfoszlányok a nomád magyar népről. [New fragments on the nomad period of the Hungarians.] *Századok*. 63(7-8) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 225-236.—The author has discovered among the Oriental manuscripts of the British Museum, a copy of the medieval Persian chronicler, Šukrullah ibn Šihāb, which differs from the text of the hitherto known manuscripts and furnishes new materials for the early history of Hungary. The fragments here communicated give information in regard to the Hungarians living in southern Russia, on the northern shore of the Black Sea, in the 9th century.—*E. G. Varga.*

3749. KONECZNY, FELIKS. Wiadomość z r. 1447 o stanie ludu wiejskiego w Polsce czy na Litwie? [Information from the year 1447 about the condition of the peasantry in Poland or in Lithuania.] *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 6 (1-2) 1929: 8-16.—A. Walawender.

3750. KROFTA, KAMIL. Začátky české berně. [Origins of the royal land-tax in Bohemia.] *Český Časopis Hist.* 36 (1) 1930: 1-26; (2) 1930: 237-257.—The article describes how, after the decay of the old *tributum pacis* in Bohemia, during the government of the last Přemyslides in the second half of the 13th century, the new extraordinary land-tax (Latin, *collectio* or *steura*, Czech, *berna*), became an important source of the king's income. A difference is shown between general and special taxation. After the extinction of the royal race of Přemysl (1306) at the time of the Luxembourg dynasty, the royal right of general taxation was considerably limited by the states of the kingdom. Krofta establishes the real character of this right and determines what the usual amount of the tax was for subjects and for the free class of noblemen.—J. Susta.

3751. MACUREK, JOSEF. Diplomatické posláni Jana Ducker a v Polsku roku 1591. [Diplomatic mission of John Ducker in Poland 1591.] *Věstník Král. České Společnosti Nauk. Třída Filosoficko-Historicko-Jazykovědná*. 3 1930: 7-109.—John Ducker, a Livonian nobleman, was sent in 1591 to Poland by the Austrian archduke Maximilian, who was then the unfortunate rival of Sigismund III in the struggle for the Polish throne, to further the chances of the Habsburg candidate. Ducker wrote a detailed account of his journey, which constitutes the most detailed picture of contemporary political conditions of Poland, especially of the noblemen's factions. This account published by Macurek in full in the original German is accompanied by a detailed introduction describing the situation of the year 1591.—J. Susta.

3752. ODLOŽILÍK, OTAKAR. Komenského poselství k milostivému létu 1631-1632. [Message of Comenius for the year of grace 1631-1632.] *Časopis Matice Moravské*. 53 (3-4) 1929: 289-319.—A new unknown pamphlet of Comenius was found by the author in the University Library at Leyden. It is not preserved in the original Czech text but in a Dutch translation issued by the Czech emigrant John Gaius in June, 1632, in Kempen. The pamphlet seeks to encourage the Czech nation, promising renewed liberty of the Kingdom of Bohemia by the support of the victorious army of Gustavus II Adolphus. Nothing came of this except the temporary occupancy of the greater part of Bohemia by the Saxon army. The pamphlet is fully printed in Dutch as a supplement and the author explains its relation to Comenius' other writings, especially the *Hag-gaeus* and the Czech edition of the *Didactica*.—J. Susta.

3753. POPLATEK, KS. JAN. Powstanie Seminarjum Papieskiego w Wilnie 1582-1585. [The rise of

the Papal Seminary in Wilno in the years 1582-1585.] *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 6 (1-2) 1929: 47-72; (3-4) 1929: 429-455.—In connection with the diplomatic activity of the monk Pessevin during the Polish-Russian war in 1581 the author discusses the rise and development of the Papal Seminary in Wilno. It was founded on account of schismatic Russia. Pessevin, the founder of this seminary and fervent adherent of seminaries in general, devoted much of his life to it. The development of these seminaries depended mainly on subventions granted by Rome. The author describes the seminaries in other countries also.—A. Walawender.

3754. SCHRÁNIL, JOSEF. České denáry X. a XI. věku v nordických nálezech. [Czech denier finds in Scandinavia from the 10th and 11th centuries.] *Numismatický Časopis Československý*. 5 1929: 47-51.—The article deals with early Czech deniers found in Scandinavia where such coins were extremely rare. As a rule they were found mixed with German ones. They generally came to the Norse countries only indirectly through the Baltic Slavs, because, according to Schráníl, there was no direct relation whatever between Bohemia and Scandinavia.—J. Susta.

3755. SKALSKÝ, GUSTAV. Denáry pražského biskupa Vojtěcha Slavníkovce. [Deniers of St. Adalbert, bishop of Prague.] *Numismatický Časopis Československý*. 5 1929: 26-46.—A description of the coins issued by the bishop of Prague, dating from 982 to 994, and consideration of the legal basis of this money. The general right of minting existed for German bishops in the 10th century, but Adalbert made coins chiefly as a member of the powerful and semi-sovereign family of Slavník but with the consent of the Czech Duke Boleslav. The minting of the German bishops was only an example and suggestion for him.—J. Susta.

3756. UNSIGNED. Magyar ünnepség Krakóban. [The Polish-Hungarian memorial in Cracow.] *Századok*. 63 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 102-104.—A report of the dedication of a memorial tablet which the Hungarian Historical Society placed on the building of the university in memory of the more than 1,500 Hungarian students who studied at the university at Cracow in the late middle ages and early modern times. The university was founded by Hedwig, Queen of Poland, daughter of Louis I, king of Hungary.—E. G. Varga.

3757. WYSŁOUCH, SEWERYN. Rozwój granic i terytorjum powiatu kobryńskiego do połowy XVI wieku. [The development of the borders and territory of the Kobryń district till the middle of the 16th century.] *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 6 (1-2) 1929: 16-47.—A. Walawender.

3758. ZAJĄCZKOWSKI, STANISŁAW. W sprawie zajęcia Podlasia przez Giedyminą. [The occupation of Podlesia by Gedymin.] *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 6 (1-2) 1929: 1-8.—A. Walawender.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 3748, 3754)

3759. KEAYS-YOUNG, JULIA. The Ædmund-Aelfric charter, 944 A.D. *Rev. Engl. Studies*. 6 (23) Jul. 1930: 271-283.—An illustration of how Anglo-Saxon place names and landmarks persist is found in the study of this land grant of King Edmund to the Bishop of Hereford. The land lies near Daventry in Northamptonshire, and the 20-mile boundary has been traced with certainty for 16 miles by identifying 7 of the 8 place names mentioned and 53 of the 70 landmarks. Hedges, ditches, streams, mills, roads, and bridges are in the same places as they were a thousand years ago. Even

trees grow where just the same kind of tree grew in 944. It is an entertaining tale of discovery carried out recently by some eight enthusiastic women. Other land charters might be similarly treated, and other documents with topographical content. The study of history by the skilful and restrained use of topography is still in its infancy.—A. B. White.

3760. VERCAUTEREN, FERNAND. Note sur les comtes de Reims aux Xe et XIe siècles. [Note on the counts of Rheims in the 10th and 11th centuries.] *Moyen Age*. 40 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 83-89.—The chronicler Flodoard states in his *Annales* that in 940 King Louis granted to the archbishop of Rheims the *comitatus* of that region. The logical inference is that from this

time there were no lay counts of that district. Historians as late as 1900 have denied the validity of this inference. Taking up the several sources on which these historians have based their contentions, the author shows in each instance that there is no substantial evidence of the existence of such lay counts. Hence Floard's statement must stand.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 3693, 3735, 4482)

3761. BAKER, A. T. *La vie de saint Edmond, archevêque de Cantorbéry.* [The life of Saint Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury.] *Romania.* 55 (219-220) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 332-381.—From internal evidence it seems highly probable that Matthew Paris had a hand in editing the Cotton ms which contains the saint's life. The date of this old French poem lies between 1248-1259. (Includes full text of 2,000 lines with critical notes.)—*O. K. Lundeberg.*

3762. BARTONIEK, EMMA, and DOMANOV-SZKY, ALEXANDER. *Az Árpádok trónöröklési jogához.* [The law of succession of the Arpads.] *Századok.* 63 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 37-52.—A problem in Hungarian constitutional history which has long been puzzling is: According to which law of succession was the throne of the first dynasty in Hungary, the Arpads (890-1301), filled. Since the circumstances surrounding the succession may be interpreted in different ways, several theories have arisen. According to the theory of Domanovszky, already previously propounded, the Arpads practiced lineal succession. The theory of Emma Bartoniek is not very different from this. Radically different, however, is the theory of gradual succession which R. Kiss propounded in this journal in 1928. With reference to this latter study, the authors here restate and reaffirm their theories.—*E. G. Varga.*

3763. BROOKS, F. W. *The battle of Damme—1213.* *Mariner's Mirror.* 16 (3) Jul. 1930: 263-271.—In 1295, during the reign of Edward I, when the king ordered various ports to build galleys, the distinction between the warship and the trading ship was first recognized, and England was given her first naval program. This development was due to the frontier changes brought about by the loss of Normandy. A subsidiary cause may also be found in the development of shipbuilding in the North during the period between the beginning of the crusades and the 13th century. The stages of the development of the new idea of the tactical use of the fleet are seen in the campaign of Damme, 1213. The author gives the history of the campaign leading up to this battle, some details of the battle, and the results so far as England and France were concerned.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

3764. FARAL, E. L' "Historia regum Britanniae" de Geoffroy de Monmouth. *À propos d'une édition récente.* [The History of the Kings of Britain. Concerning a recent edition.] *Romania.* 55 (219-220) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 482-527.—Critical review of a new edition by an English scholar; the French reviewer who has himself recently prepared an edition, takes issue with the author, chiefly regarding the history of the Latin text.—*O. K. Lundeberg.*

3765. FORESTI, ARNALDO. *Per il testo della prima edizione del Canzoniere del Petrarca.* [The text of the first edition of the Canzoniere of Petrarch.] *Bibliofilia.* 32 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 257-285.

3766. GLASER, LUDWIG. *Dunántúl középkori úthálózat.* [The roads of Transdanubia—Hungary west of the Danube—in the middle ages.] *Századok.* 63 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 138-167; (7-8) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 257-285.—Since the territory of Hungary in the middle ages was crossed by various roads (from the west to Eastern Europe, from the south to Northern Europe) the question of the Hungarian road system at

this time is of considerable interest. The most important roads, naturally, passed through the capital of the kingdom which in the first centuries was Székesfehérvár and after 1241, Buda. In regard to the main roads in Western Hungary and the changes occurring in them due to the change of the capital this study based on many hitherto unused medieval documents supplements the literature on this subject. The author even succeeds in establishing several small roads of purely local importance, so that already at that time a fairly complicated net of roadways existed in this region.—*E. G. Varga.*

3767. GOURON, MARCEL. *Arrentements du domaine royal à Nîmes.* [Rents of the royal domain at Nîmes.] *Moyen Age.* 40 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 89-98.—Concerns the latter half of the 12th century. [Documents.]—*Walther I. Brandt.*

3768. LAGGER, L. de. *La suzeraineté du primat archevêque de Bourges sur la cité épiscopale d'Albi au XIII^e siècle.* [The suzerainty of the primate archbishop of Bourges over the episcopal town of Albi in the 13th century.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 60-109.—*J. Lambert.*

3769. LOT, FERDINAND. *L'état des paroisses et des feux de 1328.* [The number of parishes and households in 1328.] *Bibl. de l'École d. Chartes.* 90 (1-3) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 51-107; (4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 256-315.—A detailed analysis of the document *Les paroisses et les feux des baillies et sénéchaussées de France*, on which various estimates of the French population ca. 1328 have been based. It is a list of *baillies* and *sénéchaussées*, by name, with the number of parishes and households [*feux*] in each. This list presents totals jotted down by some official from detailed rolls of the several French divisions, the rolls being no longer extant. On this basis Lot estimates the rural population of France in 1328 at between 16 and 17 million. Formerly overvalued and used uncritically, the document fell into unmerited disrepute after 1900. Unique for medieval France, the document is valuable especially as a manifestation of the royal fiscal and administrative policy at the time of the dynastic change. [Tables.]—*Walther I. Brandt.*

3770. LUKCSICS, PAUL. *A gróf Zichy-család szélyi nemzetségi levéltára.* [The family archives of the Counts Zichy in Szély.] *Levél-tári Közlemények.* 7 (3-4) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 193-230.—The author publishes the inventory of the family archives of the Counts Zichy. The archives contain many hundred charters out of the middle ages of which many have already been published in eleven volumes. The archives also contain valuable source material for the agrarian and cultural history of Hungary.—*A. Pleidell.*

3771. LUKCSICS, PAUL. *A vatikáni magyar krónika kódexéről és szövegéről.* [The codex and text of the Hungarian Chronicle in the Vatican.] *Magyar Könyvszemle.* 36 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 141-146.—A notice concerning the well-known Hungarian Chronicle of which an unknown copy with variants has been preserved in the Vatican Library for 300 years.—*Emma Bartoniek.*

3772. MISKOLCZY, STEFAN. *Maria hercegnő, Nagy Lajos jegyese.* [Princess Mary, the betrothed of Louis the Great of Hungary.] *Történelmi Szemle.* 14 (1-4) 1929: 75-95.—Mary, the niece of King Robert of Naples, was betrothed to her cousin, King (then prince) Louis of Hungary in 1333 and her older sister, Johanna, with the younger Hungarian prince, Andrew, Louis' brother. But since Louis, after five years, was betrothed to another princess, Mary also made another choice, namely Prince Charles of Durazzo. Johanna, however, married the Hungarian prince against her will; he was murdered in 1346. Then King Louis of Hungary led a campaign against Naples for the punishment of the murderers of his brother and executed as one of the conspirators Prince Charles of Durazzo, the husband of his

former betrothed. The princess had to flee during the night into the Provence. Nevertheless, Louis did not wish to renounce his marriage plans with Mary because he hoped thus to gain the crown of Naples. The plan failed due to the opposition of the pope. Mary married three more times until death ended her unspeakably sad life.—*Emma Bartonick*.

3773. RAUSCHER, RUDOLF. O regestu varadinském. K dějinám božích soudů v Uhrách. [Registrum Varadiense. Contribution to the history of the ordeals in Hungary.] Bratislava. *Časopis Učené Společnosti Safárikovy*. 3(2) 1929: 307-326.—The register of Varad is a collection of the first entries of ordeals which took place before the chapter of Varad. These entries have been preserved only in an old print from the year 1550, but they really date from the first half of the 13th century. Rauscher appreciates their significance for the history of Hungarian law, and endeavors to give an exact picture of a lawsuit directed by the ordeals, comparing the registration of Varad with similar German, Polish, and Bohemian legal sources. In doing so he parallels the development of court laws in Hungary with the whole development of law in Central Europe and also traces its Slav elements.—*J. Susta*.

3774. RODOCANACHI, E. La guerre de cent ans et la faillite de haute banque Florentine. [The Hundred Years War and the failure of the great Florentine banks.] *Acad. d. Sci. Mor. et Pol., C. R.* 90 May-Jun. 1930: 442-461.—Florentine bankers were of great help to the English in transporting troops across the Mediterranean during the Third Crusade (1189-1192). As a result, in the Magna Carta, special privileges were granted certain foreigners. After Edward I expelled the Jews, 1199, English kings who had trouble with refractory parliaments turned more and more to Florentine bankers. When the Hundred Years War broke out the banking houses of Bardi and Peruzzi continued their financial aid to the English kings, taking Flemish wool as security for money loaned. They likewise financed campaigns for the pope, the king of France, and their native city of Florence. So deeply did they become involved with the Florentine government that they attempted to gain political control, but this effort failed and some of the leaders were banished. Although they were recalled, many of their loans were not repaid, which ruined them completely.—*J. A. Rickard*.

3775. SAMARAN, CH. Lectures sous les rayons ultra-violet: Chanson de Roland (manuscrit d'Oxford). [Readings under the ultra-violet ray of the Oxford manuscript of the Chanson de Roland.] *Romania*. 55 (219-220) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 401-416.—Previous students of the famous Digby 23, notably Stengel and Bedier, have scrutinized every one of the defective lines of the text. With the help of the ultra-violet lamp it has been possible to confirm or disprove previous conjectures as to interpretations and restorations of erasures, super-scriptions, blots, etc. Besides a list of passages now for the first time made legible and intelligible (restoration of the primitive text), some light is shed on the mystery of the fragmentary closing lines.—*O. K. Lundeborg*.

3776. TAIT, JAMES. The borough community in England. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45 (180) Oct. 1930: 529-551.—New evidence compels a modification of the theory of Gross that gild merchant and town corporation were generally distinct things. The gild merchant furnishes a basis, organizational and financial, upon which the incorporated community could rest. Until the death of Henry II, who repressed the manifestation in England of the communal movement, the gild was the great outlet for the energy and the aspirations of the burghers. In the decade following Henry's death there suddenly appeared permanent firms, elective bailiffs, mayors,

councils, and the common seals which authenticated the alienation of property and implied corporate personality. In fact, borough organization became in essence what it remained until 1835. The great remote cause of this outburst was the long repressed influence of the town movement on the continent; the immediate cause, the weakness of Richard and John. Soon class interest divided the original *communitas* of the original corporation into a group that governed and a group which had little to say. The latter group arrogated to itself the name *communitas* in a narrower sense. The use of the expression "commons" to denote the ordinary folk was probably stimulated by parliamentary usage. This narrower use of the term *communitas* gained clarity in towns which placed a common council alongside the original borough council. Down to the end of the 15th century, however, in national charters and documents, *cives*, *burgenses*, and *communitas* are used as equivalent terms expressing the totality of the borough.—*Warner F. Woodring*.

3777. TARNAY, SUSANNE. Az 1177. velencei béke magyar vonatkozásai. [The Hungarian side of the peace of Venice, 1177.] *Századok*. 64 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 567-570.—A truce in the conflict between the Holy Roman Empire and the papacy was the peace of Venice concluded between Frederick I (Barbarossa) and Pope Alexander III at which also the kings of England, France, Spain, and Hungary were present. The author discusses the role of the Hungarians at this time.—*E. G. Varga*.

3778. VINOGRADOFF, IGOR. Miscellanea Romana. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45 (180) Oct. 1930: 612-623.—Three documents, from the *Registri Supplicationum*, are printed with commentary upon the revelations they make in the history of Rienzi and of Roman affairs between 1334 and 1354.—*Warner F. Woodring*.

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 3676, 3680, 3686, 3693, 3696, 3743, 3751-3752, 3826, 3943, 4025, 4668, 4925)

3779. CLEMENS, J. R. Elizabethan coast artillery. *Coast Artillery J.* 72 (6) Jan. 1930: 518-521.—*T. S. Anderson*.

3780. CSÉRER, LEWIS. Erdélyi birtok-határpekrek a fejedelmek korában. [Lawsuits concerning the frontiers of domains in Transylvania during the age of principality.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje*. 35 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 311-315.—Review of the numerous quarrels and lawsuits concerning the frontiers of domains which were settled in most cases by a commission of the diet.—*Stephen Viczián*.

3781. CUTOLO, ALESSANDRO. Durazzói László nápolyi király. [Ladislaus of Durazzo, king of Naples.] *Századok*. 63 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 113-127.—A short biography and characterization of Ladislaus, the last king of Naples in the dynasty of the Italian Angevins, 1386-1414. Ladislaus was a realistic politician who arranged his activities opportunely according to circumstances. Although his whole life was spent in successful wars, he did not harbor any imperialistic designs. His wars, even the offensive ones, had the sole purpose of defending his kingdom, which was constantly threatened by the French Angevins. These wars occupied the entire attention of the king so that he found it impossible to carry on a more pretentious foreign policy. Thus he was unable to do anything to secure the Hungarian crown for himself, although he could well make claim to it as successor to his father, the pretender to the throne of Charles III.—*E. G. Varga*.

3782. ENGEL, WILHELM. Urkundenfälschung und Strafrecht. [Document forging and the criminal law.] *Archival. Z.* 6 (3) 1930: 199-225.—There is as

yet no exhaustive study of the criminal law dealing with the forging of documents from the beginning of German law up to the decrees of the 16th century. The author seeks partly to fill this gap by presenting the attitude of the Thuringian law towards forgeries. He shows by means of individual examples how forgers of seals and records worked during the 16th century. The material upon which he bases his article is taken from archives at Weimar and at Meiningen.—*Sol Liptzin*.

3783. FRANCIS, JOSEPH F. The fifteenth century—the dark age in legal history. *Michigan Law Rev.* 27 (6) Apr. 1929: 650-676.—The new economics, the new political science, the new sociology, the new history, the new social psychology, all contain the stuff out of which the new jurisprudence is to be made. This will lead to an enlightened scepticism, such as is advocated by Justice Holmes. The legal profession must become historically-minded—in the new, pragmatic sense, of course. It remains to suggest a point where some legal history is urgently needed. The author then turns to a survey of material on the legal history of the 15th century, in order to emphasize its inadequacy. Fortesque, Coke, and Blackstone are as untrustworthy as the *Black Letter Year Books*, upon which Reeves and Holdsworth are based. The really valuable sources are the *Plea Rolls*, which are as far as the 15th century is concerned completely inaccessible, except in manuscript form. Francis concludes his discussion with a plea to American scholars to come to the aid of Englishmen in making this body of material accessible to the public.—*C. Joachim Friedrich*.

3784. FUNCK-BRENTANO, J. Notice sur la vie et les oeuvres de M. Gustave Fagniez (1842-1927). [Account of the life and works of Gustave Fagniez, 1842-1927.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales. et Pol., C. R.* 90 Jul.-Aug. 1930: 5-35.—He was chiefly important as an author of French economic history, specializing in the period from the 14th to the 17th centuries, inclusive.—*J. A. Rickard*.

3785. GARDNER, EDMUND G. English history and Italian drama. *M. H. R. A. Ann. Bull.* 9 Jul. 1930: 157-170.—Nine dramas are surveyed, six on Mary Stuart, two on Henry VIII and his love affairs, and one on Cromwell. Only two have any historical value.—*H. G. Plum*.

3786. GUN, W. T. J. The heredity of the Tudors. *Eugenics Rev.* 22 (2) Jul. 1930: 111-116.—The influence of heredity on the characters of the Tudor monarchs was more marked in the cases of Henry VIII and Elizabeth than in those of Henry VII and Mary. The patriarch of the male line, Owen Tudor, raised his family from obscurity by his marriage, which had, however, little or no eugenic value. Each of the subsequent marriages, however, to Margaret Beaufort, to Elizabeth of York, and to Anne Boleyn, connected the male line with sound and able stocks, with results to which history bears witness.—*R. E. Baber*.

3787. HRUBÝ, FRANTIŠEK. Ladislav Velen z Žerotína, vůdce bělohorského odboje na Moravě a český emigrant 1579-1638. [Ladislav Velen of Žerotín leader of the White Mountain revolt in Moravia and Czech emigrant.] *Český časopis Hist.* 36 (1) 1930: 27-89; (2) 1930: 258-326.—Termination of an extensive study. [See Entry 2: 5929.] It brings a vivid description of the share of Ladislav Velen and Czech emigration in general in the Danish and the Swedish war up to the battle of Nördlingen based on rich new material and with much detail, very interesting for the history of the Thirty Years War. We find here also notices about the studies of the young Zerotíns in Geneva and their vain attempts to recover at least a part of the estates in Moravia confiscated by the emperor. The study closes with a description of the miserable end of a noble family once eminent in the history of Moravia.—*J. Susta*.

3788. IVÁNYI, BÉLA. A szent Domonkos rend római központi levéltára. [The central archives of the Dominicans in Rome.] *Léveletári Közlemények.* 7 (1-2) Mar.-Jun. 1929: 1-30.—After describing the archives of the Dominicans, the author points out the rich source material contained in it for the later medieval history of Hungary. This material is very full, because in medieval Hungary there were 42 Dominican monasteries and in Buda there was a *studium generale* (university) which was destroyed by the Turkish conquest.—*A. Pleidell*.

3789. KUMOROVITZ, BERNHARD LUDWIG. A leleszi konvent oklevéladó működése 1569-ig. [The making of charters in the monastery of Lelesz (in Hungary) to 1569.] *Turul.* 42 (1-2) 1928: 1-39.—A thorough discussion of this activity in the monastery of Lelesz which, as other Hungarian monasteries and churches, performed the functions of public notaries, who were then still only sporadically known. The monastery had its own chancellor and archives for the preservation of its own and other charters.—*Emma Bartoniek*.

3790. LENHART, JOHN M. Pre-reformation printers and their services to the church. *Ecclesiastical Rev.* 81 (2) Aug. 1929: 154-166; (3) Sep. 1929: 281-297.—Lenhart indicates the spread of printing from 1445, the distribution by countries of the 269 places where books were printed by 1500, and the predominance of Catholic printers. Between 1501 and 1520 printing spread to 7 new countries and to 92 new places, of which 21 were in Germany. Xylography (printing from engraved wooden blocks) was practiced side by side with typography. Before 1501, 1,222 known printers had worked, of whom 444 were Italian and 420 German. Often Dutch, Belgian, Austrian, and Swiss printers called themselves *Allemanni* and are classed as Germans by bibliographers. Printers often went to foreign countries for business. There were a few women printers, widows of printers, and nuns. The number of printing offices exceeded the number of printers, and reached 1,667 by 1500. Taking account of anonymity in the trade, the author estimates that there were in this period 1,332 master and 6,660 journeymen printers, a total of 7,992. The period 1500 to 1520 shows 450 new printers, Germany leading in the new names. But Catholic printers now numbered 1,619, Jewish, 51, and schismatic 2. The grand total of presses to 1520 is placed at 7,263, that of printers at 10,804. A class of ecclesiastical printers existed, and prelates called printing a divine or holy art. Thirty-seven priests who were printers are distinguished, 18 others are classed as publishers. Printers styled clerics were also in holy orders. Fourteen monks who were printers are known by name, 24 monasteries had presses, and some had a number of them. The Dominican nuns at Florence had the largest of monastic printing establishments. By 1501 about 1,400 books had been issued from ecclesiastical presses. The concluding paragraphs of the article deal with proof-readers or correctors, who held an honorable position, and with the financiers and patrons of printing. Here again ecclesiastics were prominent.—*J. T. McNeill*.

3791. PATER, J. C. H. de. De raadselachtige Figuur van Philips II. [The puzzling phenomenon of Philip II.] *Stemmen d. Tijds.* 19 Oct. 1930: 331-353.—The author gives a survey of Louis Bertrand's book, *Philippe II à l'Escorial*, which combines a description of the building of the Escorial and Philip's life and death in the cloister palace. Bertrand's interpretation does not satisfy the Protestant reviewer. Bertrand comes to the conclusion that Philip II put the honor of God above everything and that he was constantly seeking righteousness in the service of God. But how is this to be harmonized with his killing of his cousins, with the destruction of his own son Don Carlos, with the murder of Montigny in prison, and the assassination of William

of Orange? The author tries to explain this by the ideas concerning justice and the state of Philip's time. That period thought it was performing God-pleasing acts by putting away all heresy. Church and state were almost identical and it was the duty of the head of the state to do away with those excommunicated by the church. Don Carlos was a pretender to the throne and would not willingly renounce his rights; the demands of the state made it necessary to get rid of him. Philip was not a Machiavellian ruler but rather opposed to Machiavelli's ideas of morals and religion. The ruler should not place the needs of the state before the demands of God. Seen in the light of his own times all of Philip's actions are not at all puzzling; for the Spanish king himself they were very easily harmonized with his pious desire to serve God.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

3792. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. Post-Reformation burning of heretics at the stake. *J. Amer. Inst. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21 (2) Aug. 1930: 254-256.—A record of the execution of two heretics (in post-reformation England) for denying the deity of Christ.—*H. A. Phelps.*

3793. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. The trial of witches, secundum artem. *J. Amer. Inst. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21 (2) Aug. 1930: 257-260.—A brief review of the methods used in the witch trials, following the accounts in *Malleus Maleficarum* (M. Summers, Ed.).—*H. A. Phelps.*

3794. RODOCANACHI, E. Une idylle royale. Louis XII à Gênes. [A royal idyll. Louis XII at Genoa.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 Mar.-Apr. 1930: 235-242.—An account of the visit of Louis XII of France to Genoa in 1502 and of his amours with a Genoese lady. Much legend is interwoven, and the author, while giving both, admits that it is difficult to distinguish fact from fiction.—*J. A. Rickard.*

3795. ROY, E. Les poèmes français relatifs à la première croisade: le poème de 1356 et ses sources.

[French poems relative to the first crusade: the poem of 1356 and its sources.] *Romania.* 55 (219-220) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 417-468.—*O. K. Lundeborg.*

3796. SAILER, LEOPOLD. Das Jahr 1529 im Spiegel der Wiener Grundbücher. [The year 1529 in the light of the Viennese land-registers.] *Mitteil. d. Verein f. Gesch. d. Stadt Wien.* 9 (10) 1929-1930: 81-104.—The devastation of Vienna and the neighboring villages can be determined on the basis of the land-registers. The article contains a map of the village of Penzing and extracts from the registers.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

3797. STÖLLER, FERDINAND. Soliman vor Wien. [Solyman before Vienna.] *Mitteil. d. Verein f. Gesch. d. Stadt Wien.* 9 (10) 1929-1930: 11-76.—The bibliography of the Turks before Vienna indicates the changing viewpoints of historiography. The transition from the publication of contemporary accounts to the critical evaluation of sources is clearly demonstrated. Solyman's attack was intimately connected with the question of the royal succession in Hungary after the battle of Mohacs. While the Empire recognized the danger, Charles V could do very little. Consequently, the Akindschi (light cavalry) devastated Lower Austria and the voivod Zapolja obtained Turkish assistance in 1532. In the 40's, however, the fortifications of Vienna were extended with the help of imperial contributions.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

3798. WEDGEWOOD, JOSIAH C. John of Gaunt and the packing of parliament. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45 (180) Oct. 1930: 623-625.—A comparison of the list of knights in the service of John of Gaunt with the lists of members of parliament between 1372 and 1382 shows that John did not "pack" the commons with his followers. On the other hand, it is not unlikely that he used his position as virtual regent in 1377 to influence the sheriffs to the exclusion of his enemies.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 2041, 2073, 2182, 2272, 2376, 2400, 3854, 3929)

3799. GUEST, A. R. Further Arabic inscriptions on textiles. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (4) Oct. 1930: 761-766.—These inscriptions are dated A.D. 1021-1026, 1027-1036, and 1036-1095. They are all on linen garments.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

3800. JALABERT, LOUIS. L'Arabie occidentale avant l'Hégire. [Western Arabia before the Hegira.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 20 (1) Feb. 1930: 26-41.—Review of H. Lammens, *L'Arabie occidentale avant l'Hégire*. The question of the preponderance of Christian or Jewish influence in Arabia before the advent of Islam is decided in favor of the latter. There is traceable a strain of pre-Islamic pagan litholatry, as also of the tār or vendetta as a religio-moral practice.—*Q. Breen.*

3801. KRATSKHOVSKY, IGN. Die arabische Poetik im IX Jahrhundert. [Arabic poetry in the 9th century.] *Monde Oriental.* 23 (1-3) 1929: 23-39.

3802. KURD-'ALI, MUHAMMAD. Al-twadīn fī al-islām. [The first books written in Islam.] *Majallat al-Majma' al-'Ilmi al-'Arabi.* 10 (7) Jul. 1930: 408-411.—The first book committed to writing in Islam was the Koran. This was done in the reign of the first caliph. But no books after that seem to make their appearance until the 'Abbāsīd period in the 2d century A. H. This led many to believe that throughout the first century, the Umayyad period, no recording was done. But we have references in the books of the 2d century to written sources which were accessible at that time but which have since been lost. The author of *al-Fihrist* mentions 'Abīd ibn-Sharyah who composed for Mu-

'āwiyah a number of histories dealing with South Arabia. *Al-Fihrist* gives the names of those books. The conclusion is that books were written continuously after the appearance of the Koran at the rise of Islam, but no manuscripts have survived to our age excepting those beginning with the 'Abbāsīd period.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

3803. MA'LŪF, 'ISA ISKANDAR. Al-tijārah 'ind al-'arab wa-mujāwī-rihim: tijārat al-'arab fī al-jāhiliyah. [The Arabs as merchants in pre-Islamic days.] *Al-Mukhtaṣaf.* 77 (4) Nov. 1930: 426-431.—The prevailing idea that Arabian civilization begins with the Prophet and Islam is not quite right. The South Arabians, particularly the Sabaeans and Himyarites, were the Phoenicians of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. They carried the spices of Yaman, India, Abyssinia, and Punt into the markets of Egypt and the Mediterranean ports whence the Greeks and Roman cities received their supply. Besides frankincense and other spices, the South Arabian merchants almost monopolized the trade of the ancient world in ebony, ostrich feathers, pearls, and cotton. As early as the 3d millennium B. C. they were in active maritime trade. Petra in Mt. Sinai and Palmyra in the Syrian desert owe their rise to this trade. The Prophet's family, Quraysh, were noted merchants, and the Koran is rich in commercial terms.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

3804. RIVIÈRE, CHARLES. L'agriculture arabe au moyen age en Algérie et ses suites. [Arabian agriculture in the middle ages in Algeria and its effects.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chaud.* 1 (3) Sep. 1930: 194-199.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

3805. SCHACHT, JOSEPH. Das kitāb aš-šuf' a aus dem al-gāmī' al-kabīr fīš-šurūṭ des abū Ga'far

Ahmad ibn Muḥammad at-Taḥāwī. [The book of pre-emption taken from the large "Collection of conditions" written by abu-ja'far Ahmad ibn-Muḥammad al-Taḥāwī.] *Sitzungsber. d. Heidelberger Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (5) 1929-30: pp. 71.

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 2198, 3681, 3808)

3806. BRUCE, PERCY. The I Wei (a problem in criticism). *J. North-China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc. Gr. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 1930: 100-107.—The term *Wei* (woof) is the counterpart of *Ching* (warp) which formed the earlier "Five Classics." The *I Wei* according to

such classification is allied to the *I Ching* (Classic of Changes) but it is also associated to some extent with the fortune telling treatises, called *Ch'an Shu*. The surviving remnant of this supplement to the Classic of Changes contains eight writings of which one at least is spurious. External evidence, as collected by the editors of Ch'ien Lung, points to the Later Han period for five of the eight parts, and later centuries for two other genuine parts, while the last, *Hsü Chih Chi*, is discarded by these critics. Bruce deduces from internal evidence the confirmation of these views, especially pointing out the commingling of Confucianist and Taoist streams of teaching in this work, a characteristic feature of the Han dynasty philosophy.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

GENERAL

(See also Entry 4925)

3807. FLETCHER, JOHN GOULD. On death-masks. *New Freeman.* 2(2) Sep. 24, 1930: 37-38.—The death-mask may have been known to the Romans; it was recovered by the Italians in the early Renaissance. Death makes strange play with human faces. Thus Beethoven appears with wasted and distorted features, Brahms is left ugly and unrecognizable, Liszt appears noble and austere, LaSalle is altogether noble, Lenin's face carries dignity and repose, Newton's face is sardonic, Scott's sinister, Wagner appears good-tempered, Frederick the Great obstinate and opinionated. The most astounding of all is Napoleon. The "vulgar upstart and adventurer" has in his death-mask the face of a dreamer, a poet, refined by suffering into sphinx-like spirituality.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3808. HASHAGEN, JUSTUS. Über den wissenschaftlichen Wert der aussereuropäischen Geschichte. [The scientific value of extra-European history.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32(2) Oct. 1930: 600-607.—The historians of Europe have confined themselves largely to European history. The value of a study of recent Japanese feudalism for a better understanding of medieval feudalism has been overlooked. Moreover, ethnography, ethnology, and primitive psychology studied on the basis of early man in those parts of the world where evidence is abundant will elucidate moot points in the history of primitive man in Europe. In more recent times, the repercussion of the revolution in the Spanish colonies in South America upon the development of liberalism on the continent of Europe has not yet been traced.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

3809. OLGATI, FRANCESCO. Il concetto di sostanza. [The concept of substance.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 21(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 101-117; (3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 229-250.—An analysis of the idea of substance in the empiricism of Locke, in the immaterialism of Berkeley, in the scepticism of Hume, in the mechanical phenomenalism of John Stuart Mill and of Taine, and in the anti-mechanical phenomenalism of Bergson.—*G. Bontadini.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 2179, 3869, 3878, 3880, 3885, 3908, 3984, 4019, 4847, 4925)

3810. GEMELLI, AGOSTINO. I rapporti di scienza e filosofia nella storia del pensiero italiano. [Relationship between science and philosophy in the history of Italian thought.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 21(5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 385-409.—The author discusses the chief outlines of the relations of philosophic and scientific thought in Italy from the middle ages to our days.

The spirit of scientific investigation and the spirit of philosophic study correspond to different attitudes of mind which in the course of the centuries have prevailed alternately. He examines the problem of the relations between science and philosophy and the solutions which the chief Italian thinkers have given to it. Neo-scholasticism with its dualistic hypothesis and its belief in the transcendent understands the harmony between the philosophic mind and the scientific mind and overcomes the differences between philosophy and science. It attributes to science and to philosophy distinct functions and competences of thought without confusing these two ways of knowing. It shows how man uses one as more an efficient instrument to get an idea of his world and the other in order to deduce the significance of life and its purposes.—*G. Bontadini.*

3811. ROEMER, E. Zur Eröffnung des Deutschen Museums. [On the opening of the German Museum.] *Cicerone.* 22(19-20) Oct. 1930: 507-512.

3812. ROHR, MORITZ von. Ein neu aufgefunden Brief P. L. Guinands und Aufschlüsse daraus. [A newly discovered letter of P. L. Guinand and the results of it.] *Forsch. z. Gesch. d. Optik.* 1(4) Oct. 1930: 222-241.—Early last May there was found a 26 page letter in French, hitherto unpublished, from Pierre Louis Guinand, the famous Swiss glass and lense maker, to his son, Aimè. The letter was acquired by Von Rohr for the collection of scientific history at the University of Jena, and is here translated with explanatory notes. Guinand and his son were among the best of the crown and flint glassmakers and highly skilled in the polishing of lenses for telescopes. The letter contains much material descriptive of the elder Guinand's new house and workshop in the canton of Neuchâtel—as to the arrangement of rooms for the purpose of extensive work at his highly skilled trade, as to the correct conditions for the smelting of glass and the polishing and testing of the lenses. There is an undercurrent of impatience with Aimè for his many promises and few achievements, and detailed advice on the completion then being undertaken at a distance by the son. He recommends his associate, William Strahl, to Aimè, and gives directions as to Strahl's status and activities as an associate of the younger man.—*C. R. Hall.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 2473, 3356, 3615, 3616)

3813. ALAZARD, JEAN. Le Musée des Beaux-Arts d'Alger. *Bull. d. Musées de France.* 2(9) Sep. 1930: 183-210.

3814. ANTONIO, JOSÉ. À propos du nombre musical grégorien de Dom Mocquereau et de la chanson populaire espagnole et américaine. [Concerning the tempo of the Gregorian music of Dom Mocquereau and

popular Spanish and American songs.] *Études Franciscaines*. 42 (239) May–Apr. 1930: 212–218.

3815. BENDALL, FRANCIS. Rural architecture in Buckinghamshire. *Tueries Brochures*. 2 (5) Sep. 1930: 163–175.

3816. CLARK, MARY DORIS. Santiago de Pomata. A colonial church on Lake Titicaca. *Bull. Pan-Am. Union*. 64 (11) Nov. 1930: 1108–1118.—Written by an architect and engineer. This Dominican church is located on the outskirts of Pomata, Peru, overlooking Lake Titicaca. It is "one of the finest monuments of the colonial period in Peru." Nine photographs of the exterior and interior show the beautiful stone work for which the church is famous.—*A. Curtis Wilgus*.

3817. HAEFNER, MARIE. From plastic clay. *Palimpsest*. 11 (11) Nov. 1930: 473–482.—The first woman to receive a commission from the United States government to execute a work of sculpture was Vinnie Ream—later Mrs. Richard Hoxie—whose statue of Lincoln now stands in the rotunda at the national capital. For her studies she had such models as Admiral David Farragut, Horace Greeley, General Grant, and other prominent Americans. Among her portrait busts are those of Cardinal Antonelli, Dr. Spurgeon, Franz Liszt. Ideal statues of "Mirian," "The West," also belong to her list.—*J. A. Swisher*.

3818. MASON, DANIEL GREGORY. New light on Beethoven. *New Freeman*. 1 (21) Aug. 6, 1930: 494–497; (22) Aug. 13, 1930: 519–520.—Instead of the super-being, half saint, half hero of the older school of sentimental biographers, a "case" study by modern psychoanalytic methods would probably reveal Beethoven as a man of innate nobility and generosity but with his weaknesses and limitations constantly paralyzing his higher impulses. The question is not definitely settled as to whether Beethoven consciously grasped the spiritual truths he expressed so incomparably in his music or whether he expressed them without understanding them. The latter would seem to hold more truth, since accounts of his conduct reveal the absence of any cooperative spirit in his dealings with the world. "... The greatness of the music, fortunately, in no way depends on any merely intellectual awareness in its composer."—*E. Bartsh*.

3819. MOTTINI, G. EDOARDO. William Hogarth, pittore di costumi. [William Hogarth, painter of costumes.] *Emporium*. 72 (428) Aug. 1930: 86–104.

3820. NOPPEN, J. G. The Westminster School and its influence. *Burlington Mag.* 57 (329) Aug. 1930: 72–81.

3821. OBERTELLO, ALFREDO. Una famiglia di musicisti italiani in Inghilterra. [A family of Italian musicians in England.] *Nuova Antologia*. 272 (1400) Jul. 16, 1930: 244–262.—Domenico Corri went to Scotland in 1771 as director of the Musical Society of Edinburgh, spent most of his life in the British Isles, and died near London in 1825. His brother, Natale, his wife, and many of his children were well-known musical characters who kept the name Corri before the British public for better than a century.—*J. C. Russell*.

3822. PELZER, MILDRED W. George H. Yewell. *Palimpsest*. 11 (11) Nov. 1930: 483–498.—George H. Yewell, an orphan boy in an Iowa village in the early 40's, displayed unusual ability as an artist. Educated through the aid of interested friends, he rose rapidly into prominence, and at the age of 32 was "one of America's foremost artists in Paris." Later, maintaining a studio in New York City, he became nationally recognized and was elected to the rank of Master of the National Academy. More than 40 of his paintings have been presented to the State University of Iowa. Among them are excellent copies from Paul Veronese, Titian, and Van Dyke.—*J. A. Swisher*.

3823. PIRRO, ANDRÉ. Remarques de quelques voyageurs sur la musique d'Italie entre 1720 et 1730.

[Remarks of certain travellers on Italian music between 1720 and 1730.] *Études Italiennes*. 10–11 1928–1929: 131–146.—*R. L. Baker*.

3824. PONTI, MARIA PASOLINI. Intorno all'arte industriale. [Industrial art.] *Nuova Antologia*. 272 (1399) Jul. 1, 1930: 109–120.—*C. Brinton*.

3825. RAMACHANDRAN, T. N. Buddhist sculptures from a Stupa near Goli Village, Guntur District. *Bull. Madras Govt. Museum, Genl. Sect.* 1 (1) Dec. 1929: pp. 48.

3826. SECCHI, VINCENZO. Die Burgen der Romagna, Kostbarkeiten Italiens. [The castles of Romagna, glories of Italy.] *Italien*. 3 (9) Aug. 1930: 417–423.

3827. WHITAKER, CHARLES HARRIS. Voices of the night. *New Freeman*. 2 (3) Oct. 1, 1930: 58–61.—A touching tribute to Louis Sullivan and his work in architecture.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

3828. WRIGHT, HAROLD J. L. Cantor lectures. Three master etchers: Rembrandt, Meryon, Whistler (delivered January 20th, January 27th & February 3rd, 1930). *J. Royal Soc. Arts (London)*. 78 (4059) Sep. 5, 1930: 1059–1076; (4060) Sep. 12, 1930: 1084–1103; (4061) Sep. 19, 1930: 1112–1131.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 3562, 3693, 3700–3701, 3726, 3814, 3888, 3891, 3894, 3898, 3925, 3929, 3931, 3940, 3966, 3984, 4023–4024, 4548, 4553)

3829. BASTGEN, HUBERT. Kurie und König um die Besetzung der Würzburger Dompropstei i. J. 1838. [Curia and king on the appointment of a provost of the cathedral of Würzburg in 1838.] *Arch. f. Kathol. Kirchenrecht*. 109 (1–2) 1929: 178–207.

3830. BLOIS, JACQUES de. Le P. Simon de Bonig. (P. Simon de Bonig.) *Études Franciscaines*. 41 (233) Mar.–Apr. 1929: 173–183.

3831. BONTADINI, GUSTAVO. Valutazione analitica e valutazione dialettica della filosofia moderna. [Analytical and dialectical evaluation of modern philosophy.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 21 (5–6) Sep.–Dec. 1929: 504–520.—The author examines the theory of the neo-scholastic Franciscan Olgiati in regard to the value of modern philosophy.—*G. Bontadini*.

3832. BÜSCHER, ENGELBERT. Die Franziskaner und das Theater in Deutschland mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der sächsischen Ordensprovinz. [The Franciscans and the theater in Germany, especially in the Saxon province.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 17 (1–2) 1930: 106–119.

3833. CECIL, ALGERNON. The Catholic view of toleration. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (774) Jun. 1930: 720–730.—The beatification, in the closing months of 1929, of 136 English Catholic martyrs has roused a suspicion among certain Protestants as to the capacity of Catholics for religious toleration. The more timid are all too prone to reflect upon past persecutions by Catholic zealots, although the hand of intolerance has fallen with approximately equal weight upon Catholic and Protestant alike. There existed a fundamental difference between Catholic and Protestant persecution: the Protestant persecuted religious opinion primarily because he disliked it as erroneous, whereas the Catholic persecuted it primarily because he regarded it as subversive of society. The past bloody horrors of rack and sword committed by Catholics may be excused when we reflect upon the immense services rendered by the church to society in the middle ages. Any allegation that the modern Catholic church actively aspires to a dominant place in secular government must be dismissed as untenable. The appearance of the new code of canon law, which abrogates all penalties of which no mention is made; the defenselessness and diminutive size of the new

papal state; the pledge by the Holy See to Italy that it will take no part in international politics—all these things show the same wish on the part of the church to avoid any direct responsibility for coercive measures.—*J. E. Bebout.*

3834. DOELLE, FERDINAND. Die Provinzialvikare der sächsischen Provinz. [The provincial vicars of the Saxon province.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 17 (1-2) 1930: 58-83.

3835. FELTEN, DR. Zur Geschichte des Minoritenklosters Seligental a. d. Sieg. [The history of the Minorite monastery Seligental a. d. Sieg.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 16 (4) Dec. 1929: 275-302.

3836. FUGLSANG-DAMGAARD, H. Pascal et Kierkegaard. *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 10 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 242-263.—This is the first attempt to show the direct influence of Pascal upon Kierkegaard. Other writers have emphasized the existing similarities. This influence, established by quotations from Pascal found in Kierkegaard's journal, was of a general nature, yet specific similarities and influences are traceable in their attack upon contemporary philosophic systems, their acceptance of Christianity as a Light and not a doctrine, their attack upon formal religion, their individualism, subjectivism, and asceticism, and their love for truth. Pascal's influence affected Kierkegaard's whole personality and is discernible in his mode of living. Both had a period of worldly life followed by one of skepticism until a mystic experience brought religious certainty; both had a deep contempt for compromise; they emphasized contradictions and paradoxes and proclaimed intuition and not the intellect as the method of arriving at truth.—*C. A. Olsen.*

3837. GODEFROY, PÈRE. Les Capucins de Châtillon-sur-Seine. [The Capuchins of Châtillon-sur-Seine.] *Études Franciscaines.* 42 (238) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 18-44; (239) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 189-211; (240) May-Jun. 1930: 303-315.

3838. HELFERT, VLADIMIR. Moravští bratři u Dyrnšské Goty. [Moravian Brethren in the environs of Gotha in Thuringia.] *Časopis Matice Moravské.* 53 (3-4) 1929: 320-434.—The article describes the origin and struggles of the Herrnhut Society (Moravian Brethren) in Gotha, and especially in the neighboring parish of Neudietendorf, 1737-1752. This local episode is the author's starting point for a more important general theme. He endeavors to show how, in the first period of the Herrnhut Society, the old tradition of the Moravian Brethren struggled for the creation of a characteristic independent church over against Count Zinzendorf, who endeavored to preserve the Society as a pious circle in the frame of Lutheranism. The results at which Helfert arrives differ widely with the official historiography of the Herrnhuters, especially with J. Th. Müller. He shows how strong the tradition of the Moravian Brethren was at the beginning, coming to Herrnhut from the Moravian township Suchdol, and how it was opposed and suppressed by Zinzendorf. This led directly to the foundation of the Moravian settlements in the United States, in Georgia and in Pennsylvania. The article is based chiefly on the records in the archives of Gotha and Herrnhut.—*J. Susta.*

3839. LAMPEN, P. WILLIBRORD. Leo XIII und die Franziskanerschule. [Leo XIII and the Franciscan school.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 17 (3) Jul. 1930: 241-252.

3840. LAUDET, FERNAND. L'instituteur des instituteurs, Jean-Baptiste de la Salle. [The teacher of teachers, Jean-Baptiste de la Salle.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 Jan.-Feb. 1930: 65-80.—A laudatory summary of the life and activities of the founder of the Christian Brothers, which later developed into the Brotherhood of Christian Schools, more familiarly known as the Jansenists. His work was done at the close of the 17th century, but his schools became in-

creasingly important as time went on. In recognition of his efforts he was canonized in 1900.—*J. A. Rickard.*

3841. LITTLE, A. Guide pour les études franciscaines. [Guide for Franciscan studies.] *Études Franciscaines.* 40 (230) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 517-533; 41 (232) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 64-78.

3842. MAAS, OTTO. Die Missionstätigkeit der sächsischen Franziskanerprovinz in den 700 Jahren ihres Bestehens. [The missionary activity of the Saxon province of Franciscans in the 700 years of its existence.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 17 (1-2) 1930: 120-139.

3843. MAZZANTINI, CARLO. Realtà ed intelligenza. [Reality and intelligence.] *Riv. di Filos. Neoscolast.* 21 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 118-140; (3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 251-281; (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 495-503.—The study is divided into three parts: (1) The ontological foundations; (2) essential realities; (3) the world of living beings.—*G. Bontadini.*

3844. NOLL, THEODULF. Das Totenbuch der Mühlgäuser Franziskaner. [The necrologue of the Franciscans of Mühlhausen.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 17 (1-2) 1930: 12-25.

3845. OBERTHÜR, EINHARD. Das Franziskanergymnasium der sächsischen Provinz vom 17. und 18. Jahrhundert. [The Franciscan gymnasium of the Saxon province of the Holy Cross in the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 17 (1-2) 1930: 179-198.

3846. OTHMER, P. CAJUS. Die zwei Missionsreisen des deutschen Franziskaners P. Liberat Weiss nach Äthiopien (1705-1712). [The two missionary travels of the German Franciscan Father Liberat Weiss to Ethiopia (1705-1712).] *Franziskan. Studien.* 16 (4) Dec. 1929: 243-267.

3847. PAUL, P. L'Inde moderne. Perspectives de conversion au Christianisme. [Modern India. Survey of Christian missions.] *Études Franciscaines.* 42 (238) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 45-75.

3848. PHILLIPS, PAUL C. (ed.) The Oregon missions as shown in the Walker letters, 1839-1851. *Frontier.* 11 (1) Nov. 1930: 74-89.—In 1828 Elkaneh Walker and his wife, Mary R. Walker, were sent out as missionaries to Oregon to aid Marcus Whitman and Henry H. Spaulding, who two years before had established missions near the present site of Walla Walla. Walker traveled extensively among the Indians of the northwest and acquired a fluent knowledge of several of their languages. This group of 12 hitherto unpublished letters from the correspondence of Walker and his wife with Whitman and others, gives valuable information relative to the Oregon missions during that period. Of particular interest is a long letter dated Oct. 3, 1842, from Walker to Dr. David Greene, Secretary of the American Board of Commissions for Foreign Missions, in which an elaborate argument is set forth as to why the Oregon missions should not be abandoned.—*Edward Earl Bennett.*

3849. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. The first British bishop of Quebec and the Catholics of Kaskaskia. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 23 (2) Jul. 1930: 205-208.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

3850. WRIGHT, LOUIS B. John Wesley: scholar and critic. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 29 (3) Jul. 1930: 262-281.—Wesley, the student of books, the productive scholar, the critic of letters, and the adviser in literature to countless numbers of the uninitiated, has been sadly neglected. Besides editing a collected library of 50 volumes, the *Arminian Magazine*, and standard works of literature for school and general reading, he expressed himself vigorously on books and authors. While a university student his reading was chiefly in the classics, the Bible, philosophy, and poetry. After leaving the university, much of his time was given to professional reading: Scripture commentary, theology, controversial matters, and philosophy, classical and modern. He also

read scientific treatises rather widely and books of travel, history, and biography. He was an accomplished linguist and prepared English, French, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew grammars for the school at Kingswood. He devoted much of his spare time to belles-lettres, and his journal abounded in pungent literary criticisms. He modelled his prose style after Swift. He was not opposed to the drama and the stage, but objected to the contemporary degeneracy of the stage-house. He occasionally attended theatrical performances and showed a fine sense of appreciation. He promoted popular reading and edited a number of small popular publications. Through his literature began to reach proletarian thousands who had never read before.—*E. M. Violette.*

3851. WUNDERLE. Das Besteuerungsrecht der Religionskörperschaften in Volksstaat Hessen. [The right of taxation of religious corporations in Hessen.] *Arch. f. Kath. Kirchenrecht.* 110 (1-2) 1930: 3-32.

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 1589, 1696, 2025, 2291, 2339-2340, 3306, 4785, 4867)

3852. KOBER, ADOLF. Aus der neuen und neuesten Literatur zur Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland. [New and most recent literature on the history of the Jews in Germany.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 74 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 81-94.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

3853. METS, H. TH. Wondere Waarheid. [Strange truth.] *Hist. Tijdschr.* 9(2) 1930: 137-150.—In 1926 there appeared in Amsterdam a book on the history of the Jews called *Strange Truth* dealing with Jewish history from the earliest times to the present. The author is Lewis Browne, a modern Jew with socialistic ideas. Browne's point of view stood in his way in giving an adequate picture of the history of his own people.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

3854. ROTH, CECIL. Paradoxes of Jewish history. Inaugural lectures delivered before the Menorah Summer School on July 7, 1930. *Menorah J.* 19 (1) Oct. 1930: 15-26.—Assimilation in Jewish life is not new. The Jews in the Moslem empire of the 11th and 12th centuries moved in the direction of assimilation. They lost their own culture, speaking, writing, and thinking in terms of the dominant Arabic culture. One may observe exactly the same process on a more complete scale among the Hellenistic Jews of 19 and 20 centuries ago. Will the Jews as a people survive? They have survived the waves of assimilation for 30 centuries, and they probably will continue to survive. This survival is not dependent upon religion as such, or Zionism, but upon the perpetuity of Jewish culture as a whole.—*W. O. Brown.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 387, 421, 441, 444, 454, 465, 473, 481, 484-486, 489, 491, 493, 499, 538, 1504-1505, 1917, 2348, 2354, 2360-2362, 2371, 2432, 3084, 3295, 3867, 3896, 3911, 3936, 3942, 3944-3945, 3949, 3965, 3967, 3985, 4008, 4026)

3855. ADAMOV, E. АДАМОВ, Е. Соединенные Штаты в эпоху гражданской войны и России. [The United States and Russia during the Civil War (with a preface by E. Adamov).] *Красный Архив. (Krasnyi Arkhiv.)* 38 1930: 148-154.—Adamov publishes two important documents dealing with the dispatch of two squadrons of the Russian fleet to the United States in 1863. This action was understood as moral support of the federal government by Russia, but at the same time it was looked upon as a Russian demonstration against both France and Great Britain, as Russia's relations with these two countries were very strained at this

moment owing to the diplomatic intervention of the two western European countries in the Russo-Polish conflict. The whole episode, as narrated by Adamov, has already been analysed by Golder in the *Amer. Hist. Rev.* (20, 1915) who, however, did not publish in full the important instructions of the acting Russian minister of the navy, but gave only a summary of them in English. Now Adamov publishes the Russian original of this document in full, as well as another important document, namely, a letter of the then Russian ambassador in London, Baron Brunnow, to the minister of foreign affairs, Prince Gorchakov. A considerable difference in the opinions of the leaders of the Russian navy and those of Russian diplomacy has now been made quite apparent. The former favored a much more drastic action than the latter.—*G. Vernadsky.*

3856. CHAUVET, P. L'Angleterre et la Corse. [England and Corsica.] *Rev. Anglo-Amér.* 7(5) Jun. 1930: 418-431.—*H. G. Plum.*

3857. GANEM, ANDRÉ. La valeur historique des documents diplomatiques. [The historical value of diplomatic documents.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 7(1) Jan. 1929: 1-9.—In using diplomatic documents the historian must discriminate between (1) treaties and memoranda; (2) the instructions and communications of a government to its diplomatic agents; (3) the reports of the agents to their governments. Diplomatic instructions do not always express the intentions of the government, while reports of agents are not always authoritative on the internal affairs of a foreign state.—*Royden Mott.*

3858. GOOCH, G. P. Die Entstehung der Triple Entente. [The origin of the triple entente.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 7 (6) Jun. 1929: 594-599.—Outline of two addresses made in Berlin. English pre-war policy was based on two old diplomatic principles, control of the sea and a balance of power, and one new one, friendship for France. These led to the formation of the entente. English statesmen had no intention of encircling Germany. The fear and hatred of Germany was not the outgrowth of industrial competition but solely a result of the construction of a big navy. England desired peace, but her allies were not satisfied with the status quo.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

3859. ISENBURG, PRINZ W. K. von. Die erste Koalition. [The first coalition.] *Gelbe Hefte.* 6 (11) Aug. 1930: 706-723.

3860. KABISCH, ERNST. England und die Annexionskrise 1908-09. [England and the annexation crisis, 1908-09.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 8 (10) Oct. 1930: 915-932.—Aehrenthal, as well as several Austrian historians, have propounded the thesis that Edward VII and the British foreign office placed obstacles in the way of the peaceful accomplishment of the annexation of Bosnia in 1908 in order to embarrass Germany through a slap at Austria. They hold further that it was England which inspired the opposition of Isvolsky and the resistance of the Turks. The British and Austrian diplomatic correspondence show a wholly different state of affairs. Grey shared the English sentiment that treaties must not be changed by one of the parties without reference to the others. The British public in genuine sympathy with the Young Turkish régime resented the annexation and the declaration of Bulgarian independence. This sympathy also caused Grey to turn a deaf ear to Isvolsky's pleas for the opening of the Straits. On the other hand he was glad to support Isvolsky's demand for reasonable compensations for Serbia and Montenegro. But this was not an attempt to bully Austria out of the Triple Alliance. Its purpose was to save Isvolsky and his policy of the entente on Central Asia which was an object of paramount importance to England. The whole future of England in Asia was at stake. Aehrenthal's mistake brought in its train the intensified hatred of Serbia, the

parting of the ways with Russia for Austria and Germany, British suspicion, and the World War.—*J. Wesley Hoffman*.

3861. LODGE, RICHARD. Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain, 1742-4. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45 (180) Oct. 1930: 579-611.—Frederick II feared Russia more than anything else in the world. The key to his policy was Russian support if possible, Russian neutrality at least. After the peace of Breslau he cooperated for a time with England, he seeking a treaty of guarantee, England seeking Russia's signature to the terms of Breslau. France naturally worked against both. Realizing that the Pragmatic army was to operate in Germany, Frederick cooled toward England, but fear of Saxony led him to assent at the negotiations at Westminster. The successes of the anti-Bourbon powers in 1743 still further alarmed him. A lucky palace intrigue damaged Frederick's worst enemies at the Russian court and prejudiced Elizabeth against Austria. Russia signed the treaty of Breslau (November, 1743). Frederick secured the engagement of his sister Ulrica to the prince successor of Sweden, a protégé of Russia; and, much more important, the engagement of the future Catherine II to Peter, Elizabeth's own heir. An accommodation was arranged between Elizabeth and Charles VII. Russia seemed about to join the foes of Maria Theresa. The crisis came in 1744. France declared war on England. Carteret called for the Prussian and Russian aid due under the treaties. A disgraceful brawl between French representatives at the Russian court produced bad feeling between Russia and France. Frederick was involved. Though bitterly disappointed at having no Russian guarantee, he hoped that Russian aversion from western entanglement would still keep her quiet. He consummated his surprise attack upon Bohemia by marching through Saxony. At Warsaw, Austria, Saxony, Holland, and Great Britain united and called upon Russia to join them. Though join them she did, Frederick was so far right, that she did not join heartily.—*Warner F. Woodring*.

3862. LUKÁCS, GEORGES de. Les relations historiques de la France et de la Hongrie. [Relations of France and Hungary.] *Rev. de Hongrie*. 40 Apr. 1929: 145-159.—Cordial relations between France and Hungary date from the organization of the Christian church in Hungary in the spirit of the Clunian reformers. Protests in the Hungarian parliament over the German seizure of Alsace-Lorraine failed (1871) to move the ministry to intervention. Although France and Hungary belonged to different systems of alliance, friendly social ties existed. Wartime propaganda created false conceptions in France regarding Hungary. The latter hopes to change these impressions and to regain the former sympathy of France.—*Arthur J. May*.

3863. MOSCA, RODOLPHE. L'Italie et la Hongrie depuis le Congrès de Berlin jusqu'au Traité de Rome (1878-1927). [Relations of Italy and Hungary from the Congress of Berlin to the Treaty of Rome.] *Rev. de Hongrie*. 43 Apr. 1930: 159-170.—Italy and Hungary have long enjoyed a remarkable spiritual affinity partly because Hungary was largely Roman Catholic and has been the recipient of cultural contributions from Italy. Mutual hostility to Austria, likewise, united the two nations. This identity of interests was sealed with blood in 1866, when the two peoples struggled together against Austria in the name of national independence. Italy achieved only part of what she wanted, and for this reason remained anti-Austrian; Hungary, on the other hand, was reconciled to Austria by the *Ausgleich* which accorded her a large degree of autonomy. Upon entering the Triple Alliance, Italy temporarily forsook her irredentist and Balkan aspirations, but regained freedom of movement about the end of the last century. Hungary, however, was constitutionally chained to Austria by the *Ausgleich*. Italian participation in the Great

War brought to fruition her irredentist dreams, but Hungary paid the penalty of defeat and lost territory. Slavs now block Italian expansion eastward, and Slavs have mutilated the historic Kingdom of Hungary. Hostility on the part of Italy and Hungary toward the Slavs has resulted in a rapprochement, which found official expression in the treaty of friendship signed in April, 1927.—*Arthur J. May*.

3864. PHELAN, E. J. Diplomacy old and new. *Century*. 120 (2) Spring 1930: 243-255.—In the beginnings of diplomacy, business was carried on by special envoys on limited missions who returned when their missions were over. Later the permanent legation grew up. States were not anxious to receive envoys, as they were considered "the least honorable of spies." Democratic systems of government had a curious effect on the methods of diplomacy. Envoys had now to count not only with individuals but with a new thing called public opinion. With the development of railroads, telephones, and telegraph systems the technique of legations changed, but that change was small compared with the effect on inter-state relations. There has grown up a body of specialists to handle permanent international problems and although the old system of legations continues, more and more of the inter-state work, technical and otherwise, is done by conferences with permanent secretariats.—*Walter H. Mallory*.

3865. RODKEY, FREDERICK STANLEY. The views of Palmerston and Metternich on the Eastern Question in 1834. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45 (180) Oct. 1930: 627-640.—Four Foreign Office documents are printed to show that the disagreement between Palmerston and Metternich arose out of the Englishman's conviction that Russia was an aggressive state whose interest, clearly realized by her government, would lead her to attempt the seizure of large parts of Turkish dominion. He concealed but ill his contempt for any other policy on the part of Austria than that of joining England in frowning down any attempt on the part of Russia to begin aggressive movements.—*Warner F. Woodring*.

3866. ROLOFF, GUSTAV. Die Entstehung der englisch-russischen Entente. [The origin of the Anglo-Russian entente.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung*. 8 (9) Sep. 1930: 805-819.—A summary of the German edition of volume IV of the British Documents on pre-war diplomacy.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

3867. ROSENBERG, ARTUR. Die französische Aussenpolitik zu Beginn des Jahrhunderts. [French foreign policy at the beginning of the century.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung*. 8 (10) Oct. 1930: 936-952.—French foreign policy in 1901 as seen in the recently published foreign office documents was undergoing something of a reaction to the first fervor for the Dual Alliance. Loans were granted only on agreement that the funds be used to further the interests of the alliance. Some irritation was shown in Paris at the methods of Russian diplomacy which seemed to lack a coherent plan. The shift of Russian interest from the Near East to the Far East met with disapproval in France, for it seemed certain to lead to war with Japan. If Russia became entangled in the East of what good was her promise to France for the case of a European war? Toward Germany French policy was cool but correct. Camille Barrère, ambassador to Italy, through his efforts to wean Italy away from the Triple Alliance pursued a policy hostile to Germany.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

3868. SCHWERTFEGER, BERNHARD. Entente cordiale, Marokkokrisis und die "Conventions anglo-belges" von 1906. [Entente Cordiale, Morocco crisis and the "Conventions Anglo-Belges" of 1906.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung*. 7 (7) Jul. 1929: 665-691.—The Entente Cordiale was largely the work of Edward VII. The entente was tested almost immediately by the Morocco crisis of 1905. The German

foreign office evidently had no definite policy in provoking this crisis and its action seemed unnecessarily provocative and confirmed the English determination to support France. It resulted also in the negotiations be-

tween English, French, and Belgian military men on the problem of joint military action in case of a war with Germany and culminated in the Anglo-Belgian convention.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entry 3504)

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 3693, 3809, 3815, 3819-3821, 3850, 3856, 3858, 3860-3861, 3865-3866, 3868, 3900, 3902, 3908, 3925, 3985, 3995, 4033, 4041, 4344, 4619, 4644, 4784)

3869. ASSELBERGS, HENRI. Een Honderdjarige en hoe de eerste stappen op het yzeren pad gezet werden. II. Het yzeren paard. [A railway centenary and how the first steps were made on the iron path. The iron horse.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen.* (7) Sep. 30, 1930: 185-189.—George Stephenson was not the inventor of the oldest vehicle moved by steam. The steam- or fire-carriage was born earlier. The names of Nicholas Joseph Cugnot, Oliver Evans, Richard Trevithick, and Vivian, and their more or less successful experiments with these carriages are mentioned. Stephenson's life and difficulties occasioned by the opposition to his schemes, and the Rainhill race of locomotives (October, 1829) are described, and Stephenson's success with his *Rocket*. The great practical and lasting consequence of this race, the definite opening of the Liverpool-Manchester line a year later, was the birth of the railway.—*H. J. Donker.*

3870. BALLARD, G. A. British battleships of 1870. The *Bellerophon* and *Hercules*. *Mariner's Mirror.* 16 (3) Jul. 1930: 212-238.—The *Bellerophon* and *Hercules* were the first of 18 armored vessels of the central battery type in the history of the British navy. As far as battleships were concerned, this was the last appearance of the ancient principle of dividing the main armament between the two sides of the ship. Subsequently, it was abandoned in favor of the plan of carrying it all on the midship fore-and-aft line, whence all guns could be trained, either to starboard or port. The *Hercules* was the first to carry 9-inch armor, and, in the British service, the first to carry a pointed, instead of a rounded, ram, as well as recessed embrasures at the angles of her main battery to increase the arc of fire of the end guns. The author gives details as to the construction, equipment, armament, and history of the careers of the two ships. The *Hercules* is still in use, having been selected by the admiralty for indefinite harbor duty, as one of the four hulks forming the artificer's training school at Portsmouth. (Plates.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

3871. CODRINGTON, G. R. Yeomanry cavalry. *Soc. Army Hist. Res. (London).* 9 (37) Jul. 1930: 134-142.—The author outlines briefly the early history of yeomanry in general, as illustrated in particular by that of the Leicestershire yeomanry, of which the old Rutland yeomanry now forms a part. (Plates.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

3872. COTTESLOE, LORD. The earliest "establishment" of the British standing army. *Soc. Army Hist. Res. (London).* 9 (37) Jul. 1930: 147-161.—In the *London Times* of Feb. 1, 1901, a letter appeared from Edward Almack, headed "The earliest records of his Majesty's guards." This letter described a book, recently discovered, which was regarded as the foundation of the British army. In 1911, this book was sold at auction by Sotheby and Company. It was purchased under a fictitious name, and the present owner of the book is not known. This copy of the manuscript was signed four times by Charles II. Recently, Lord Cottesloe has acquired what appears to be another copy of the manu-

script without the sign manual of the king. The book corresponds in every particular with the description given by Almack of the copy which was formerly in his possession. The document is of great historical value and interest, because it throws light on the origin of the British standing army. The contents of the manuscript are reproduced in full.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

3873. EUGENIA, SISTER. Coleridge's scheme of Pantisocracy and American travel accounts. *PMLA.* 45 (4) Dec. 1930: 1069-1084.—A survey of the American travel literature available to Coleridge, and which may have influenced him, at the time of his interest in migrating to the Susquehanna region to found a Pantisocracy.—*Marguerite Salomon.*

3874. FULLER, J. F. C. Two private letters from Major-General Sir John Moore, 1803 and 1805. *Soc. Army Hist. Res. (London).* 9 (37) Jul. 1930: 162-167.—These letters were addressed to Colonel (Harry) Calvert, adjutant-general, and to Lieut.-Colonel Kenneth McKenzie. They show Moore's indebtedness to Colonel de Rottenburg's Regulations for the Exercise of Riflemen and Light Infantry in his system of training at the Shorncliffe camp. The music for the bugle sounds for light cavalry is given.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

3875. GEORGE, M. DOROTHY. Elections and electioneering, 1678-1681. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45 (180) Oct. 1930: 552-578.—Supplementing Lipson's "The elections to the exclusion parliaments," (*Engl. Hist. Rev.* 28, 59 ff.) this article shows that modern electioneering practice, along with the classical forms of chicane and intimidation, characterized the bitter contests between petitioners and abhorers. The court party, especially, is charged with fraud in possessing the election writ, changing the time and place of election, sudden closing of the polls, and inciting riots. The "petitioning" party is accused of splitting freeholds, and of frequently fraudulent conveyance of them to create "faggot voters." Nobility and gentry, though the cleavage between their "interest" is clear, used their great influence on either side. In Sussex, Lord Grey on one side, the Duke of Albemarle on the other, mustered thousands of horse and foot at the polling places. The Duke of Buckingham did the same in Buckinghamshire. Lay and dissenting animus against the clergy of the Establishment, and the general apprehension of papist designs were exploited to the full. Press propaganda took the form of campaign pamphlets intended for general distribution and of election addresses, the latter especially in the election of 1681 which marked the climax of excitement rising in *crescendo*. The apparent Whig enthusiasm is deceptive. The elections show, not the effect of electoral opinion upon parliament, but rather "how the electors were influenced by the Whig wire pullers."—*Warner F. Woodring.*

3876. HERSKOWITZ, HERMANN. Public accounting in 1700. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 10 (9) Sep. 1930: 261-262.—A reproduction of a chapter on accounts from *The Merchants Map of Commerce* by Lewis Roberts, published in 1700.—*H. G. Meyer.*

3877. HOLTZMANN, WALTHER, and BEIN, ALEX. Das englische Archivwesen in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. [English archives—past and present.] *Archival. Z.* 6 (3) 1930: 1-42.—A survey of the types of public and private archives in England and a description of their contents.—*Sol Liptzin.*

3878. JONES, RICHARD F. Science and English prose style in the third quarter of the seventeenth century. *PMLA*. 45 (4) Dec. 1930: 977-1009.—The rhythmic, rhetorical, elaborate prose, rich in ornamentation, of the Commonwealth period, became, after the Restoration, clear, accurate, and simple. This change was due to the growing interest in science, and especially to the influence of the Royal Society. The definite linguistic platform adopted by the Society influenced not only its members but non-scientific writers as well. A distinction should be made between this revolution in style and the anti-Ciceronian movement.—*Marguerite Salomon*.

3879. LESLIE, J. H. The home-coming of the King's colour of the 2nd Battalion, 69th. Foot. *Soc. Army Hist. Res. (London)*. 9 (37) Jul. 1930: 129-133.—At Azay-le-Rideau in France is a chateau which has been acquired by the French government, and converted into a museum. The late Captain J. W. G. P. Jeffcock, visited this chateau in 1909 and saw in the hall porter's lodge two flags, labelled "For sale." Recognizing one as a British colour, he purchased it, and brought it back to England. The article proves that this colour had been captured by the French at Quatre Bras, on June 16, 1815. (Plates.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

3880. LLOYD, CLAUDE. John Dryden and the Royal Society. *PMLA*. 45 (4) Dec. 1930: 967-976.—Dryden was admitted to the Royal Society in 1662, but by 1667 his name had been dropped from the register in accordance with the rules concerning members whose dues were in arrears. His association with the Society was quite nominal and his interest in it only temporary; he was asked to be a member because of his reputation as a poet and because the Society sought a cosmopolitan following, and not because he had any deep interest in the new scientific progress.—*Marguerite Salomon*.

3881. TURBERVILLE, A. S. The house of lords under Charles II. Part I. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44 (175) Jul. 1929: 400-417.—The house of lords suffered an uncompensated loss in prestige by the Civil War. Monck saw to it that a house of lords was part of the Convention Parliament. In this house, together with a group of old Puritan lords who tried to keep control, there appeared many "young lords" who had succeeded to their titles since 1648. By midsummer of 1661 the bishops were readmitted and the house resumed its normal form. Charles created a considerable number of new peers, including no fewer than seven dukes of the royal blood illegitimate, but the creations were nearly balanced by extinctions. The marked feature of the history of the relations of the two houses under Charles was the series of disputes which arose between them. Impeached ministers, like Clarendon and Danby, could rely upon a feeling in the lords that the accused was one of themselves, and that the extreme demands of the commons should be abated. The attack on Clarendon was led by jealous cavaliers, the attack on Danby by Shaftesbury, who made a political weapon of the disputes between the houses. In this way he attempted to force Charles to dissolve the Cavalier parliament in which Danby commanded too many supporters. Shaftesbury would have failed had it not been for the Popish Plot. In the sessions of the parliaments which followed 1678 he was rather stronger, but the story that the Habeas Corpus Bill was passed only by counting one fat lord as ten is confirmed, and Charles scored a success in dissolving the Oxford Parliament after rejecting the demands of the country party.—[See Entry 2: 7591.]—*Warner F. Woodring*.

3882. TYLER, DOROTHY. A review of the interpretation of Sir Thomas Browne's part in a witch trial in 1664. *Anglia. Z. f. Engl. Philol.* 54 (2) Jul. 1930: 179-195.—In 1718 F. Hutchinson published his *Historical Essay concerning Witchcraft*. In this essay an account is given of the published account of a trial of two women

before Sir Matthew Hale, in which Sir Thomas Browne, a physician, was asked by the judge for his opinion regarding the conditions of those bewitched. This opinion he gave and pronounced the patients as suffering from a natural hysteria heightened by the use of witchcraft. Hutchinson made Browne responsible for the conviction of the two women, not recognizing that Browne was called upon only for an opinion regarding the bewitched children and gave no opinion or evidence regarding the guilt of the two women on trial. The author then traces the evidence regarding Browne's influence upon the trial through several of Browne's biographies and some witchcraft accounts (including Hazlitt, Scott, Pater, and Edmund Gosse) and discovers only in 1912 an essay which by comparing the account of the trial with Hutchinson's essay brings to light the irrelevancy of Hutchinson's findings.—*H. G. Plum*.

3883. WATSON, W. A. The Central India Horse. *Soc. Army Hist. Res. (London)*. 9 (37) Jul. 1930: 142-143.—This is a review of General Watson's story of his regiment.—*F. E. Baldwin*.

3884. WENTSCHER, ELSE. John Stuart Mills Stellung zur Religion. [John Stuart Mill and religion.] *Arch. f. d. Gesamte Psychol.-Störing-Festschr. I.* 77 (1-2) Aug. 1930: 48-66.

3885. WESTENDORP BOERMA, N. Bernard Mandeville. *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 6 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-11.—Appreciation of Bernard Mandeville has been revived in the 20th century, among other things, by Kay's *Fable of the Bees* (Oxford, 1924). For three generations the Mandevilles have been established in Holland as physicians. Bernard Mandeville was born in Rotterdam in 1670 and studied in Holland where he practiced as a physician for a few years; later he lived in London until his death in 1733. His *The Fables of the Bees*, appeared for the first time in 1705. The work created a great sensation in England from 1720-30; it is of a strong paradoxical character, full of jocund irony and sharp satire. The contents give a lucid picture of English society at the time of rising industrialism.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

3886. WHITE, NEWMAN I. Shelley and the active radicals of the early nineteenth century. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 29 (3) Jul. 1930: 248-261.—Shelley was a philosophical radical. There were times when he tried to belong to the class of practical reformers. It has been alleged that he lacked physical courage, but several well authenticated incidents disprove that. Nor did he lack moral courage. Shelley's weakness as an active radical is seen in contrast with the practical careers of Richard Carlile and Henry Hetherington. Shelley's actual contact with practical radicals was apparently very slight. Yet for a short period his reputation was more alive in the work of radical journalism and agitation than in the literary world. The attention of active radicals was first drawn to Shelley by the numerous tributes he received in Leigh Hunt's *Examiner*. The abuse dealt out to him by the Tory press also recommended him strongly to them. The prosecution of William Clarke for pirating an edition of *Queen Mab* helped to spread Shelley's fame among the laboring radicals. The ultra-radical press and the journals of the less militant radicals, like Robert Owen and his followers, showed their admiration for him. The importance of Shelley to the radicals was not so great as their importance to him. Tom Paine was their great hero. Yet Shelley's writings were of no slight importance to both the Carlile and Hetherington group and the Owenites.—*E. M. Violette*.

IRELAND

(See also Entries 2-12031, 12228, 12773; 389, 2309, 2459, 2463)

3887. GWYNN, DENIS. Edward Martyn. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 19 (74) Jun. 1930: 227-239.—Martyn,

still unappreciated even in Ireland, was one of the most versatile and influential of modern Irish leaders. He was conspicuously involved in all of the movements that have made modern Ireland. He was the first president of Sinn Féin and for years was a member of the Coisde Gnótha of the Gaelic League. He, with John Sweetman, provided the funds for Griffith's "Hungarian" pamphlet and he himself subsidized the I.A.O.S. He

was a pioneer in the revival of art in Catholic churches in Ireland and his services in the revival of church music in Ireland were enormous. He himself regarded his part in the founding of the Irish Literary Theater, out of which the Abbey Theater has since developed, as the "most significant action" of his life.—*Frank Monaghan.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 3605, 3784, 3809, 3836, 3840, 3856, 3858-3859, 3861-3862, 3867-3868, 3879, 3935, 3944, 3956, 3997, 4027, 4036, 4048-4049, 4480-4481, 4507, 4548, 4567, 4692, 4795)

3888. ARMEL, PÈRE. Le père Jean-Louis de Lyon et les Capucins morts sur les pontons de Rochefort en 1794. [Father Jean Louis of Lyons and the Capuchins who died on the barges of Rochefort in 1794.] *Études Franciscaines*. 42 (239) Apr.-May 1930: 166-188.

3889. BALDE, JEAN. Montesquieu, châtelain de La Brède. [Montesquieu, lord of La Brède.] *Correspondant*. 102 (1630) Aug. 25, 1930: 481-501.—Montesquieu's literary fame has unjustly eclipsed his administrative labors as a landed proprietor on his native estate at La Brède.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

3890. BARRÈRE, CAMILLE. Notice sur la vie et les travaux de M. Léon Bourgeois (1851-1925). [Account of the life and work of Leon Bourgeois.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 Mar.-Apr. 1930: 196-223.—A résumé of the private and public life of this French diplomat, chief of police, member of the chamber of deputies, and cabinet member, his public career extending from about the time of the formation of the Third French Republic until his death.—*J. A. Rickard.*

3891. BEAUSÉJOUR, H. de. Le rôle militaire du Père Charles-Eugène Schmidt, Capucin, aux sièges de Besançon (15 mai 1674) et de Faucogney (4 juillet 1674). [The military role of Father Charles-Eugene Schmidt, Capuchin, at the sieges of Besançon (May 15, 1674) and of Faucogney (July 4, 1674).] *Études Franciscaines*. 40 (229) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 395-404.

3892. BLOCH, CAMILLE. Une documentation nouvelle sur le mouvement activiste en Belgique. [New documents on the activistic movement in Belgium.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale*. 7 (1) Jan. 1929: 34-38.—The National League for Belgian Unity publishes *Documents pour servir à l'histoire de la Guerre en Belgique: Les Archives du Conseil de Flandre*. These are proceedings of the organization founded by the Flemish Nationals during the German occupation of Belgium, proclamations, reports and letters of the Activists, reports and letters of the Germans to the Flemish organization, the projected Flemish constitution, and reports of delegations to the German chancellors. The documents were taken to Germany immediately after the armistice and later retrieved by the League. They reveal the fact that Activism was primarily an exploitation of Flemish nationalism in the interest of Germany which desired the annexation of Flanders.—*O. E. Wise.*

3893. CAHEN, LÉON. L'enrichissement de la France sous la Restauration. [The increase in the wealth of France under the Restoration.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 5 (27) May-Jun. 1930: 178-207.—With agricultural progress slow, industrial development was little better. Certain retail businesses, especially those responding to the growing demand for luxuries, showed progress; banking—and finance generally—lagged. On the whole, the increase in national wealth was extremely slow; dismal comparisons of French and English conditions abound, and the irritation of the middle classes with the government is generally evident. Nevertheless there was more fluid capital available—much of it the result of accumulation in earlier periods—which had begun to circulate under the Empire and especially with

the restoration of confidence about 1817. An orientation study in a field of extensive research possibilities.—*Donald C. McKay.*

3894. COLMÉT-DAAGE, F. Rôle social des congrégations de l'ancienne France. [The social work of the Catholic church in the ancient régime in France.] *Rev. Catholique d. Inst. et du Droit*. 68 May-Jun. 1930: 199-211.—Before the French Revolution the church undertook to provide organized charity for the relief of the poor, diseased, aged, and unemployed. This relief was sufficient as long as the church enjoyed her wealth unimpaired. The wars and confiscations of the Reformation and the religious indifference of the 18th century dissipated the wealth of the religious houses, forcing lay organizations to come to their aid. State or municipal authorities were content with laws to suppress vagabondage by force and made no effort to remove the cause of destitution or to relieve the unfortunate through charity. Modern scholars have collected evidence of the short-comings of the church and have ignored its record of service in times like the 17th century when endowments for charitable purposes were ample.—*A. A. Beaumont, Jr.*

3895. COORNAERT, E. La draperie rurale en Flandre. [The cloth industry in rural Flanders.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 5 (25) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 21-33.—(1) Technical conditions and commercial influences imposed a parallel historical evolution on the rural and urban cloth industries, which reveal intimate interrelation from the middle ages to the industrial revolution; (2) the gradual acquisition by rural cloth industries of legal privileges from the state marked their emergence into a position of legal equality with the cloth industries of the towns; (3) this rise in legal status brought increasing administrative regulation by the state; (4) despite the expansion of the Flemish cloth industry as a whole, the types of production changed relatively little from the middle ages until the 17th century: the forms and sizes of enterprises, the technical aspects of production, and the position of the workers remained about the same for centuries.—*Donald C. McKay.*

3896. FEYEL, PAUL. De la Chrétiennté à la Société des Nations. [From Christianity to the League of Nations.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.-Rev. Bleue*. 68 (13) Jul. 19, 1930: 439-443.—A complete synopsis of René Pilon's *Histoire Diplomatique* (1515-1928) reviewing the diplomatic history of France since the decline of the Christian influence and the rather unexpected reappearance of the Christian ideal as applied to international relations in the League of Nations.—*Bernard A. Facticeau.*

3897. FUCHS, MAX. Recherches sur les origines du privilège provincial des théâtres. [Researches on the origins of provincial grants of monopoly to dramatic companies.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 5 (26) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 81-100.—The decree of 1806, dividing the empire into 25 districts, one dramatic troop to have the monopoly of each for 3 years, represents a further development of the principle embodied in the monopoly grants given by provinces during the period immediately preceding the Revolution. These provincial grants

had given exclusive rights of long duration, tended to commercialize the theatre, were prejudicial to the interests of actors and public alike, and contributed to the general pre-revolutionary irritation. Before the appearance of the provincial monopoly grants there had existed municipal grants, which seem to have guaranteed the actors little security, but the precise origins of the provincial grant remain obscure.—*Donald C. McKay*.

3898. GAZIER, CÉCILE. *Les premières conquêtes mondaines de Port-Royal*. [The first important conquests of Port Royal.] *Correspondant*. 102 (1628) Jul. 25, 1930: 254-270.—In Anne de Rohan, Princess de Guéméné, and Louise Marie de Gonzaga, afterwards queen of Poland, the Jansenists of Port Royal found two early converts and useful friends at court. The intrigues of the mid-17th century, and the influence and ramifications of the Jansenist movement at the French court are well illustrated in the careers of these two princesses.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

3899. GOSSEZ, A. M. *Un adversaire de la colonisation en Algérie*. [An opponent of colonization in Algeria.] *Révolution de 1848*. 27 (132) Mar.-Apr.-May 1930: 26-44.—In Amédée Desjobert, a deputy from Normandy, lay an undying hatred for the Algerian project. From 1833 to 1851 he devoted most of his time to voicing his sentiments in spoken debate and in written word. His violent opposition was grounded in humanitarianism—the needless loss of life consequent to success—in an a priori conclusion that North Africa was as thoroughly worthless as the Sahara, and in the fear that funds necessary to maintain such a colony would come from the taxpayers already bearing a too heavy burden. As a conservative peasant protectionist he saw economic ruin in heavier taxation; and in the moving of French troops to Algiers he saw an ungarded France at the mercy of her foes.—*Sherman Kent*.

3900. JONES, R. A. *Une amie anglaise de Madame de Staël*: Miss Fanny Randall. [An English friend of Madame de Staël: Miss Fanny Randall.] *Rev. de Litt. Comparée*. 10 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 396-405.—This article is an attempt to lay the bases for a biographical study of Fanny Randall, the companion and friend of Madame de Staël in her last years. Excerpts from various letters are given and discussed to refute the uncomplimentary charges that have been made against the former.—*Leo Gershoy*.

3901. JUSSERAND, J. J. *Notice sur le vie et les travaux de M. Edmond Villey (1848-1924)*. [Account of the life and works of Edmond Villey, 1848-1924.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 May-Jun. 1930: 398-424.—Villey was a prominent French lawyer and a prolific writer, being interested especially in the humanitarian side of political, social, and economic questions, and more especially in the development of methods of punishment. He was an admirer of former President Roosevelt and was a strong critic of the French parliamentary system.—*J. A. Rickard*.

3902. LACOUR-GAYET, G. *À propos du combat du "Vengeur" (1er juin 1794)*. [Regarding the battle of the "Vengeur," June 1, 1794.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 May-Jun. 1930: 433-441.—After the outbreak of the French Revolution the French government bought large quantities of food and ammunition in the United States. The Committee of Public Safety sent a large number of warships to act as convoy for this shipment across the Atlantic. On the way they ran afoul an English squadron and in the ensuing battle the *Vengeur*, after battling heroically against great odds, went down, the crew crying *Vive la République!* The Committee of Public Safety ordered that the exploit be commemorated in song and story. (The official report of the commanding officer, who survived, is given.)—*J. A. Rickard*.

3903. LAMOUZÈLE, EDMOND. *Notes et articles de Bertrand Barère le conventionnel*. [Notes and articles of Bertrand Barère, the Convention member.] *Révolution de 1848*. 25 (131) Dec. 1929-Jan., Feb. 1930: 483-499.—Twenty of the heretofore unprinted notes and squibs of Barère, the revolutionary patriot, are here reproduced for the first time. The first 12 are in his humorous and satiric vein, the remaining 8 more in the line of political philosophy.—*Sherman Kent*.

3904. LAVEDAN, PIERRE. *Les transformations de Paris aux XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles*. [The transformations of Paris in the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Ann. de l'Univ. de Paris*. 5 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 18-31; (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 128-147.—The city planner of ancient times was a priest, the city planner of the 17th and 18th centuries a philosopher. This was an age of symmetry in life, in thought, and in art. All else had to be subordinated to an ideal. The most spectacular additions to classical Paris were the *places* or squares. The middle ages produced squares, but in an effort to make some monument visible or to supply a market place. Moderns make squares, like the Place de l'Opéra, in order to control traffic. The city planners of the classical age in France built their *places* as beautiful frames for a picture, the center of the picture being a statue, a fountain, an arch of triumph, or a temple. Paris got two new squares under Louis XIV, and the Place Vendôme is the most characteristic of the whole period. Everything else was sacrificed to grandeur and magnificence. There was no effort to obtain maximum frontage for houses on squares, little effort to aid circulation, (medieval squares were entered at the corners, these in the middle of the parallel sides). The people of the 18th century, however, probably considered their city as clean and comfortable as we consider our cities of today, and the people of the classical age were less troubled by lack of time and minor annoyances which we charge up to inexcusably bad arrangement.—*D. L. Mackay*.

3905. LEUILLIOT, PAUL. *Le dernier préfet du Haut-Rhin sous la Restauration, le Baron Locard (1829-1830)*. [The last prefect of the department of the Haut-Rhin under the Restoration, Baron Locard (1829-1830).] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 4 (24) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 416-430.—Preceded by his reputation, Locard brought the blessings of the Polignac régime to Alsace. A stunning defeat was reserved for his reactionary measures when, in the elections of June-July, 1830, all of the "liberal" candidates were successful. With the "trois glorieuses" Locard fled to Freiburg im Breisgau where he was received by the hoots of German students.—*Donald C. McKay*.

3906. MALO, HENRI. *La Bédoyère et Napoléon*. [La Bedoyere and Napoleon.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96 (156) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 285-296.—*Leo Gershoy*.

3907. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. *Un enragé inconnu: Taboureau de Montigny*. [An unknown enraged: Taboureau de Montigny.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révol. Française*. 7 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 305-322.—During the Terror, Taboureau was chosen a member of the Council General of his section. Laplanche, representative on mission to the Loiret, denounced him and his election was cancelled by the new department. Taboureau was president of the popular club and there was a demonstration in his favor. Laplanche had been sent to prison in Paris on the alleged grounds of having interfered with the food agents and of having tried to defend a "suspect," but actually because he criticized Laplanche's acts. Two supporters of Taboureau were imprisoned shortly afterwards. But the opposition to Laplanche grew. The celebrated mathematician Fourier joined this opposition. Fourier was president of the Revolutionary Committee of Auxerre and commissioner in the requisition of horses in the neighboring departments. Laplanche had the Committee of Public Safety deprive Fourier of his powers. The Revolutionary Com-

mittee of Auxerre took up Fourier's cause, at the same time as the Commune of Orleans defended Taboureau. All the Loiret departmental authorities were induced to speak favorably of Taboureau and the Commune sent these findings to the Committee of Public Safety. The Club of Orleans sent Champagne to Paris to plead Taboureau's case before the Jacobins. Meeting with no favorable response, Champagne was replaced by Lebois, who succeeded in getting the club to ask the Committee of General Security for Taboureau's release. The Committee refused to act until Léonard Bourdon, at a time when the Hébertists' influence was highest, espoused Taboureau's cause and was able to announce Taboureau's release on Jan. 28, 1793. Laplanche immediately, on plea of ill-health, having returned from mission at Caen, refused to accept a new mission. On his return to Orleans, Taboureau was made a member of the Directory of the department, but thereafter used his efforts to conciliate conflicting parties. During the Thermidorian reaction, Porcher, deputy on mission to the Loiret, took him from the Directory but made him a judge in the district tribunal. Taboureau served the Thermidorians in this capacity. His role was ended. [See Entry 3: 2341 and 3907.]—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

3908. MILLER, MINNIE M. Science and philosophy as precursors of the English influence in France: a study of the *Choix des Anciens Journaux*. *PMLA*. 45 (3) Sep. 1930: 856-896.—This study traces the early development of Anglomania in France, particularly in the fields of philosophy and science, as revealed in the *Choix des Anciens Journaux*. The *Choix* was published at Paris from 1757-1764 in 108 volumes and culled its material from 79 different periodicals that were published during the 17th century and the first half of the 18th. Thus it is an invaluable repertory for a student of the movement of public thought and opinion. The articles of the *Choix* show that the English vogue began well after 1700, except in the fields of history, science, and philosophy. And English science and philosophy attained their highest importance in France before the development of interest in English literature. The French had early developed a keen interest in science and were well acquainted with the work of the English investigators, especially with the activities of the Royal Society, which were held up as models for the French scientists. With the exception of articles concerning Newton, most of the articles of a scientific nature in the *Choix* appeared for the first time in journals that were published between 1655 and 1700. Apart from those concerning Newton, few are of later date than 1734. The vogue for English philosophy developed somewhat later. There were many references to Bacon, whose fame was established in France during the 17th century. Hobbes was better known for his personal characteristics than for his philosophical principles. The French were also interested in Locke long before Voltaire called attention to the possibilities of sensationalism. The *Choix* shows that Locke's writings first entered France by way of Holland. They were known by the Jesuits as early as 1701.—*Leo Gershoy.*

3909. NOTHOMB, PIERRE. La révolution de 1830. [The revolution of 1830.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (42) Oct. 18, 1930: 259-266.—A vivid account from a French viewpoint of the barricades and the expulsion of the Dutch troops from Brussels and the surrounding towns during the revolution of 1830.—*Edward Earl Bennett.*

3910. PARAF, PIERRE. Le romantisme et la politique. [Romanticism and politics.] *Révolution de 1848*. 27 (132) Mar.-Apr.-May 1930: 11-26.—The dominant characteristic of romanticism was freedom or liberty. This quality tintured all other developments of the romantic spirit: in art, in literature, and in politics. The romantic element in politics produced the socialism of Lamartine and Hugo, as well as the ideal-

ism of the Revolution of 1848. With this love of freedom went a sort of childish craving for adventure, a craving which the drab days of the Restoration and July Monarchy left unsatisfied in many ways. This combination of idealism and adventure ruled the tempers of many important figures, and through them worked to the detriment of France.—*Sherman Kent.*

3911. PEYRON, ÉLIE. Les révélations de M. Paleologue. [The revelations of M. Paleologue.] *Révolution de 1848*. 25 (131) Dec. 1929-Jan.-Feb. 1930: 461-474; 27 (132) Mar.-Apr.-May 1930: 49-60.—These articles aim to show the inaccuracies in the recent work of Paleologue in (1) the report of Germain Sée; (2) the German march on Sedan; (3) the reason for the German annexation of Alsace and Lorraine; (4) the question of General Bazaine's possible disloyalty to France.—*Sherman Kent.*

3912. RAPHAËL, PAUL. Fortoul, Sainte Beuve et Cucheval-Clarigny. [Fortoul, Sainte Beuve, and Cucheval-Clarigny.] *Révolution de 1848*. 27 (132) Mar.-Apr.-May 1930: 44-49.—When Fortoul, minister of education in 1852, proposed to make two major changes in the curricula of the intermediate schools, the press which was well restricted by law made no opposition. However, one sheet, the *Constitutionnel*, did make its objections known. Fortoul wrote to Veron the owner, and to Sainte Beuve who at that time worked on the *Constitutionnel*, saying that the offender was Cucheval-Clarigny, the editor in chief of Veron's paper. The results were sudden and far reaching. A few days later Cucheval's name disappeared from the editor's box and his last newspaper article appeared less than two weeks after.—*Sherman Kent.*

3913. RENARD, GEORGES. Au Lycée Napoléon de 1864 à 1867. [At the Napoleon School from 1864 to 1867.] *Révolution de 1848*. 27 (133) Jun.-Jul.-Aug. 1930: 65-86.—A picture of life in a French intermediate school portraying all activities, curricular and extra curricular, of the students.—*Sherman Kent.*

3914. RUINAUT, J. Autour de Clemenceau. (D'après de récentes publications.) [Concerning Clemenceau. (In the light of recent publications.)] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 58 (3) Jul. 1, 1930: 76-89.—The literature which has accumulated around the name of Clemenceau is of markedly apologetic and immoderate character. Saurez in *La vie orgueilleuse de Clemenceau* (Paris, 1930), Benjamin in *Clemenceau dans la retraite* (Paris, 1930), and Neuray in *Entretiens avec Clemenceau* (Paris, 1930) over-emphasize his importance as the savior of France. His former secretary, Jean Martet, in *Le silence de M. Clemenceau* (Paris, 1930) portrays him as a disillusioned man "whose sarcasms no longer spared either the men or the ideals for which he fought." Clemenceau's own contribution, *Les Grands et les Misères de la Victoire* (Paris, 1930), can not be accepted as a trustworthy account. This book was hurried into publication in order to refute and avenge the unflattering statements made at his expense in Bugnet's *En écoutant le maréchal Foch* (Paris, 1929) and more especially in Récouly's *Mémorial de Foch* (Paris, 1930). In his attacks on Foch, Clemenceau too often relied on second-hand information which was inaccurate. Clemenceau taxes Foch severely with ingratitude. To him, he indicates, Foch owed his appointment to the directorship of the *École de Guerre* in 1908; his appointment to the High Command in 1918; and his salvation from parliamentary opposition after the defeat at Chemin des Dames in the same year. Clemenceau takes undue credit to himself in these cases: (1) Clemenceau, influenced by religious prejudice, delayed the appointment in 1908; (2) the proposal to place Foch at the head of the Anglo-French forces came from the English, not from Clemenceau; (3) the parliamentary opposition after the defeat of Chemin des Dames consisted almost

entirely of Socialists who were in a distinct minority.—*A. H. Arnold.*

3915. RUTKIEWICZ, BOHDAN. L'anti-intellectualismo di Bergson ed il finalismo biologico. [The anti-intellectualism of Bergson and biological finalism.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 22 (3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 218-229.—*G. Bontadini.*

3916. SEILLIERE, ERNEST. Pourquoi la définition du romantisme est restée confuse. [Why the definition of romanticism remains confused.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 Jul.-Aug. 1930: 55-106.—Geneva was the meeting place of French and German culture, as represented by the followers of Rousseau and Goethe. About the end of the 18th century Necker defined romanticism as the expression of Christian thought in northern Europe, as opposed to the classical, or the survival of pagan or Mediterranean ideas. In France, Rousseau's teachings, influenced by rationalism, developed the so-called romantic school of thinkers. Mme. de Stael seemed to be influenced by both the German and the French notions. Classic French critics denied that she was a romanticist, especially denouncing her ideas as "a return to barbarism." Others, however, took up the cudgels in her behalf; the result being that no one really knows exactly what a romanticist is. German criticism is similarly divided, but all acknowledge the influence of Mme. de Stael, both on French and on German literature and thought.—*J. A. Rickard.*

3917. STERN, ALFRED. Une conversation, M. Guizot avec M. Klindworth, le 21 janvier, 1870. [A conversation of Guizot with Klindworth, January 21, 1870.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 Jan.-Feb. 1930: 118-122.—Guizot, then 84 years of age but still active, gave his views of men and events. He condemned the government of Napoleon III and the acts of the pope and declared that Ollivier, then minister of justice, was merely a tool of the emperor.—*J. A. Rickard.*

3918. TARLÉ, E. L'insurrection ouvrière de Lyon. [The labor rebellion of Lyons.] *Rev. Marxiste.* (2) Mar. 1929: 132-153; (3) Apr. 1929: 265-295; (4) May 1929: 412-428.

3919. TRONCHON, HENRI. Une lettre inédite de Diderot. [An unpublished letter from Diderot.] *Monde Nouveau.* 11 (11) Jan. 1930: 812-816.—A hitherto unpublished letter from Diderot to the secretary of the Russian Academy of Beaux Arts, written on Feb. 22,

1774, on the eve of his departure from Russia.—*Leo Gershoy.*

3920. VAUTHIER, GABRIEL. Hetzel et l'amnistie de 1859. [Hetzel and the amnesty of 1859.] *Révolution de 1848.* 25 (131) Dec. 1929-Jan.-Feb. 1930: 500-504.—In a letter to a friend written 15 days after the amnesty was declared Hetzel shows his devotion to France unmarried by his exile, and at the same time his consideration for his friends who had been exiled with him and who were unable to return home.—*Sherman Kent.*

3921. VAUTHIER, GABRIEL. Le professeur Jacques-François Denis disgracié. [Professor Jacques-François Denis suspended.] *Révolution de 1848.* 27 (133) Jun.-Jul.-Aug. 1930: 106-115.—In 1856 Denis of the Lycée at Strasbourg became the object of a complaint by the rector of his school. The complaint addressed to the minister of education is based on the advanced theories of the professor in the field of logic, philosophy, and morals, and on the fact that his work for the past seven years had constantly worried the religious and moral forces in his community. The rector's plea was heard and Denis was removed from Strasbourg, going later to Pau, Dijon, Turin, and finally finding security by changing the field of his teaching to that of ancient literature.—*Sherman Kent.*

3922. VAUTHIER, GABRIEL. Rapports à la suite du coup d'état du 2 décembre 1851. [Reports subsequent to the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851.] *Révolution de 1848.* 25 (131) Dec. 1929-Jan.-Feb. 1930: 504-508.—The members of the Chamber elected in 1848 who opposed the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte were arrested and put in jail by various parts of the army. They were well cared for, receiving the treatment due political prisoners, and were able to buy their own food in case the special prison fare was unsatisfactory.—*Sherman Kent.*

3923. VERI, ABBÉ de. Souvenirs de l'année 1778. [Recollections from the year 1778.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36 Nov. 15, 1929: 277-307.—The Abbé de Veri was a friend of Maurepas, Malesherbes, and Turgot. This extract from his journal covers the period from Aug. 6, 1778 to Feb. 9, 1779, and is taken from the second volume of his journal shortly to appear under the editorship of Baron Jehan de Witte. The abbé's connections at the French court enabled him to gather much interesting gossip on social and diplomatic affairs.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

THE NETHERLANDS

(See also Entries 372, 500, 619, 2337, 3828, 3885, 3909, 3960, 4588, 4791)

3924. BELONJE, J. Callantsoog en Petten in den oorlog van 1799. [Callantsoog and Petten in the war of 1799.] *Navorscher.* 79 (1-2) 1930: 18-21.

3925. MANCHÉE, W. H. Huguenot regiments in Holland. *Proc. Huguenot Soc. London.* 14 (1) 1930: 96-100.—Taken from the archives of the War Office in Holland. *La Force.* A cavalry regiment under La Force, prominent Huguenot. Served in England with William III (1688-1697). Not a refugee regiment, though some refugee officers. *Belcastel.* One of five regiments formed of French refugees by Great Britain, under joint agreement with Holland to support the Duke of Savoy against Louis XIV, who was trying to force the Duke to persecute his Protestant subjects (1689). In 1701 the Belcastel regiment went into Dutch service and the other four disbanded. *L'Isle Marais.* One of three infantry regiments formed under refugee officers in 1701 by the Dutch Republic. *Cavalier.* Formed in 1706 by French refugees. Two-thirds of the

cost borne by England; one-third by Holland. *French deserters.* Formed in 1711 of French deserters, the expense shared equally by England and Holland.—*Edward F. Dow.*

3926. RENAUD, A. J. W. De dekkingsvoorschriften der Nederlandsche Bank volgens haar eerste octrooi van den 25sten Maart 1814. [The reserve regulations of the Netherlands Bank according to its first charter of March 25, 1814.] *De Economist.* 78 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 501-518.

3927. VERWEY, D. The Katwijk Bomschuit. *Mariner's Mirror.* 16 (3) Jul. 1930: 272-279.—The author gives a verbatim account of boms (Dutch fishing boats) as told by an old man, who worked in them for 40 years. A description is given of living conditions, fishing procedure, and the crew carried aboard these ships. The men who manned the boms were in a class by themselves. It is presumed that the population of the Holland coastal fishing villages has Celtic blood in its veins. The bom men occasionally indulged in a little sea roving and plundering, and regarded a water-logged vessel as a welcome gift of the sea. The author includes a list of some of their dialect words, and the Dutch and English equivalents. (Sketches.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 3814, 4008)

3928. ROMUALDO GALDOS, P. S. J. Contribución a una monografía histórica de la villa de Eibar. [Contribution to an historic monograph of the town of Eibar.] *Rev. Internat. d. Études Basques*. 20(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 231-245.—A reprint of a 7 page pamphlet, found in one of the archives of the Basque provinces: *Relación de las personas particulares que ha tenido, y tiene la noble y leal Villa de Heyvar, en la muy noble, y muy leal Provincia de Guipúzcoa, de hijos suyos, así obispos, consejeros de Su Magestad, Gobernadores, Caualleros de Abito, y Capitanes; como co otros puestos de paz y de guerra enge se han señalado en servir la Corona Real de Castilla, desde el tiempo del Señor Emperador Carlos Quinto.* The place and date of printing of this list of illustrious sons of Eibar are unknown. It is preceded by an introduction and followed by an appendix giving the variants in the form in which it is found in the Mugártégui library in Marquina.—C. K. Jones.

3929. VOSSLER, KARL. Die Bedeutung der spanischen Kultur für Europa. [The significance of Spanish culture for Europe.] *Deutsch. Vierteljahrsschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 8(1) 1930: 33-60; (2) 1930: 402-417.—Long before the enlightenment of the 18th century in France, Germany, and England there was the enlightenment of southern Spain coming out of a fusion of Mohamedan, Jewish, and Christian elements, and characterized by a strong mystic and neoplatonic strain. Spain was the home of Raymond Lull, of Dominic, and of Ignatius Loyola. Recent research has also revealed the international character of the crusades against the Moors long before the first crusades in Palestine. The Reformation was of no great importance in Spain, because Spain needed no reformation. There the old forms of belief still retained their popular character and their former virility. The courtly pomp and gallantry so characteristic of European society in the 16th and 17th centuries was Spanish in origin. Spain set up a new ideal of humanity, the type of superior person whose distinguishing virtue was honor. This idea of honor was paramount in the creation of the powerful Spanish army—the first national army of modern times. Coupled with this idea was the element of fantastic adventure and imagination that played a great part in shaping the activities of many of Spain's great discoverers and conquerors. Spanish politics, however, never learned to understand fully the importance of the economic factor and as a result she was pushed into the background by the rising bourgeoisie of the other nations. The most important leaders of contemporary Spanish thought are Benavente, with his attack on false traditionalism; Ganivet, with his mystical hate of everything utilitarian, technical, and American; Unamuno, with his paradoxical fusion of the adventurous with the critical; and Ortega y Gasset, with his struggle against the mechanistic tendencies of bourgeois democracy. Hispano-Americanism, although until now not very important politically, looms as one

of the great imponderables of *Weltpolitik*.—Koppel S. Pinson.

ITALY

(See also Entries 3684, 3810, 3821, 3823, 3826, 3863, 3945, 3956, 4540, 4924)

3930. BONTADINI, GUSTAVO. La dottrina ontologica del prof. Vincenzo La Via. [The ontological doctrine of Professor Vincenzo La Via.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 22(3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 289-302.—The author expounds the basis on which La Via founds his realism and the criticism which La Via makes of the idealism of Giovanni Gentile.—G. Bontadini.

3931. CAROL, EUGENIO di. Un discorso accademico di P. Galluppi su Alfonso de'Liguori. Frammento inedito. [An academic discourse of Galluppi on Alfonso de'Liguori. Unpublished fragment.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 22(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 54-61.—The manuscript here published corresponds in part to the discourse delivered by Galluppi in 1816, in memory of San Alfonso de'Liguori, probably in the Accademia degli Affatigati in Tropea. Despite its fragmentary character, it has a particular importance for the student of philosophy because it shows the profound religious sentiment of Galluppi, his aversion to sensationalism and empiricism which were still dominant in Italy, and the attempt to substitute for these a superior spiritual and Christian conception.—G. Bontadini.

3932. FOSSATI, ANTONIO. A proposito di una recente pubblicazione di storia economica piemontese. [Concerning a recent publication of Piedmont economic history.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(4) Apr. 1930: 359-364.—Large gaps still remain to be filled in the economic history of Italy. Bachi has made a beginning in this difficult task with a study of the finances of the wars of independence. He shows that there is no dissolution of continuity between the Albertine period and that of Cavour, since Carlo Alberto had already cooperated to a great extent as regards the preparation and formation of the Piedmontese spirit, so that the reforms of Cavour were assimilated by the people in virtue of this preceding work.—Mario Saibante.

3933. GREENFIELD, KENT ROBERTS. Economic ideas and facts of the early period of the Risorgimento. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36(1) Oct. 1930: 31-43.—The economic facts underlying the movement for the unification of Italy have been erroneously disregarded. The slow but sure development of Italian industry, commerce, and agriculture between 1815 and 1848 was accompanied by the evolution on the part of a group of Italian journalists of a program of economic readjustment and these combined to produce by 1848 a unanimity of sentiment regarding the fundamental principles of economic and social reforms that left to Cavour in the fifties only the Herculean task of finding the political and diplomatic combinations that the necessities of the new situation required. The student of these matters may find abundant material for research in the liberal journals of the period, of which the *Annali Universali di Statistica* is an example.—Josephine McCarter.

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 3700, 3811, 3818, 3829, 3832, 3838, 3845, 3851-3852, 3858-3861, 3867-3868, 3892, 3911, 3916-3917, 4038-4039, 4043, 4046-4047, 4548, 4721, 4925)

3934. AUBIN, HERMANN. Der deutsche Osten und das deutsche Volk. [The German East and the German nation.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 56(11) Aug. 1930:

95-109.—For 3,000 years the German East and the German nation have been in a state of conflict. Until the migration of nations the East had been occupied by the Germans. In the 200 years of migration the Germans pushed their way southward and westward, only to overflow again into the eastern areas. For about 1,000 years this gradual process of eastern expansion has been going on.—Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.

3935. BALDENSPERGER, FERNAND. Les pré-

mices d'une douteuse amitié: Voltaire et Frédéric II de 1740-1742. [The first fruits of a dubious friendship: Voltaire and Frederick II, 1740-1742.] *Rev. de Litt. Comparée*, 10 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 230-261.—The friendship of Voltaire and Frederick was bound to end badly because it was founded upon "reciprocal duplicity," as published and unpublished letters from the principals as well as the official court and diplomatic correspondence prove. Voltaire was piqued at Frederick's ill-concealed luke-warmness, and Frederick's advisers stressed Voltaire's obvious short-comings of character and unconventional views. Shortly after their first meeting Frederick suggested in a letter to a confidant that his purse was a great magnet for Voltaire "whose brain is as empty as the style of his writing." Their second meeting in 1742 only added to the atmosphere of mutual mistrust. Voltaire lectured the monarch for his desertion of his ally, France, embarrassed him greatly, and ironically declined an invitation to visit him at Berlin, protesting that strongly attached as he was to the young monarch, he was even more strongly attached to his friends.—*Leo Gershoy*.

3936. CSOKA, LUDWIG. A német külpolitika irányfejlődése a XIX. század 70-es éveiben. [The development of the chief elements of German foreign policy in the 1870's.] *Történelmi Szemle*, 14 (1-4) 1929: 157-210.—After the war against France followed German unification. The rise of a new great power in central Europe had a great influence on the foreign policy of other European great powers—England, France, Austria-Hungary, and Russia. The new power was not unwelcome for England as a counterbalance against her dangerous rival Russia, which was displacing her in Asia and Constantinople. France was bitter against the victor who had taken away her leading role on the continent and took to ideas of revenge. With Russia, Prussia had traditional friendly relations which had been solidified by marriages. Over against Austria-Hungary the new power sought a friendly rapprochement, although there still remained a party seeking revenge for the defeat of 1866. The further development in the first decade of the Empire was marked by closer relations with Austria-Hungary, a certain alienation from Russia, and continued enmity with France. Austria-Hungary guided by the peacefulness of Francis Joseph, by the perspicacity of the foreign minister Andrassy, threatened by Russia's two-edged policy and pan-Slavism, found security only in the good-will of England and in the alliance with Germany, while Germany through Russian disingenuousness and vacillation lost confidence in her former friend. Under the circumstances, the defensive alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary was brought about.—*Emma Bartoniček*.

3937. DIETSCHI, E. Die Schweiz und die handelspolitischen Bewegungen in Deutschland nach dem Falle der Kontinentalsperre, 1815-1824. [Switzerland and the movements of commercial policy in Germany after the break-down of the "continental system," 1815-1824.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins*, 43 (4) 1929: 507-563.—Commercial relations between Germany and Switzerland during the period after the French wars (1815) until the conclusion of the *Deutscher Zollverein* (1834) were of decisive importance for the two countries. Switzerland's industrial production was already considerable, whereas Württemberg and Baden furnished her with corn, cattle, and wood, and made use of her roads for the through-traffic to the South. Conditions for the Swiss cantons and the South German states were the same. Both were inclined to free trade, but Switzerland as well as Germany was covered with a net of customs frontiers. German trade suffered heavily from the inland-duties throughout the *Bund*. The *Bundestag* in Frankfurt failed to solve the problem. The merchants had to rely upon themselves. The *Verein der*

deutschen Kaufleute und Fabrikanten (founded in 1819) counted many Swiss tradesmen among its members. In vain the South German states, Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Hessen-Darmstadt, Nassau, the Saxon duchies, and those of Reuss tried to found a commercial union. Prussia was against it. So it came that Württemberg and Baden began to negotiate separate commercial treaties with Switzerland. Follows a list of the material used in the archives of Bern, St. Gallen, Zürich, Basel, Karlsruhe, München, Stuttgart, and of the printed documents and literature.—*G. Mccenseffy*.

3938. GUICHEN, VICOMTE de. Le problème agricole allemand dans le passé et le présent. [The German agricultural problem, past and present.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 Jan.-Feb. 1930: 123-146.—Prussia during the middle ages was essentially agricultural, England and Russia being her best customers. In the 19th century she evolved from an agricultural to an industrial state. More and more of her land fell into the hands of a few owners and a great drift to the city began. Germany then became dependent upon other nations for food, turning especially to Russia for wheat. During the World War Germany suffered greatly from food shortage. The treaty of peace took from her large tracts of fertile farming land, and the drift to the city continued, so that after 1918 the food problem has continued to be a serious one. A tariff on food products was tried, but it benefited no one but the Junkers.—*J. A. Rickard*.

3939. GUTBIER, EWALD. Zur Geschichte der waldeckischen Archive. [Contribution to the history of the Waldeck archives.] *Archival. Z.* 6 (3) 1930: 55-68.—On Apr. 1, 1929 the free state of Waldeck gave up its independent existence and became part of Prussia. Its earliest records had been preserved in the castle of Waldeck from 1397 to 1761. The repeated division of the territory in preceding centuries involved setting up additional separate archives for the individual parts. In 1761, when it was feared that the French occupation of the castle would subject it to bombardment, the archive was transferred to Arolsen. In 1777 the pastor, J. A. Th. L. Varnhagen, used these records for his history of Waldeck. In 1897 the archive was transferred to Marburg, where it is now. It consists of 11,000 documents excellently catalogued and easily usable.—*Sol Liptzin*.

3940. HEDDERGOTT, ANGELICUS. Das Franziskanerkloster zu Dingelstädt im Kulturkampf. [The Franciscan monastery of Dingelstädt in the Kulturkampf.] *Franziskan. Studien*, 17 (1-2) 1930: 199-210.

3941. KNETSCH, CARL. Das Staatsarchiv zu Marburg. [The state archive at Marburg.] *Archival. Z.* 6 (3) 1930: 43-54.—In 1869 the state archive of Kurhessen was transferred from the capital Kassel to the university town of Marburg. It contained the records of the original Landgrafschaft Hessen and of the neighboring territories which were joined to it from the 15th to the 17th centuries. To these records were added the documents of Hanau which had been kept in a separate archive up to 1785, also the archive of Fulda up to 1815, and the archives of adjacent territories that were at some time a part of Hessen. Recently the archive of Waldeck was transferred to the state archive at Marburg. Minor records, deposited in the same building, include the archives of the city and university of Marburg, of cloister Haina, and lesser settlements.—*Sol Liptzin*.

3942. LAIR, MAURICE. Le prince de Bülow. *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 377-400.—A sketch of Prince von Bülow's political life from 1897 when he was named foreign secretary.—*H. P. Lattin*.

3943. MUTSCHELKNAUSS, EDUARD. Die Entwicklung des Nürnberger Goldschmiedehandwerks von seinen ersten Anfängen an bis zur Einführung der Gewerbefreiheit im Jahre 1869. [The development of Nürnberg goldsmith work from its origins to the in-

roduction of free labor contracts in 1869.] *Wirtsch. u. Verwaltungsstudien mit besonderer Berücksichtigung Bayerns.* #107. 1929: pp. 251.

3944. RECOULY, RAYMOND. Les mémoires du Prince de Bülow. [The memoirs of Prince von Bülow.] *Rev. de France.* 10 (22) Nov. 15, 1930: 343–353.—This book, the first of four volumes, is chiefly valuable for the new light that it throws on the character of William II and on the relations between him and Edward VII. Bülow is consistently severe in his judgments on the Kaiser. Never did a powerful empire have at its head a monarch so flighty, so blundering. Germany, through her qualities of labor, discipline, thrift, was in the way of becoming industrially, economically, militarily, a power more and more formidable. But she lacked leaders, civil as well as military. When the conflict broke out, she found that misfortune fatal. Germany's strength was such that, even with mediocre generals and diplomats, even with a large part of the world leagued against her, she was several times within a hair's breadth of victory. Bülow brings out the superiority of French leadership during that period, especially in diplomacy. Of all the men whom he discusses, Delcassé emerges at the top.—*Julian Park.*

3945. WALDERSEE, GRAF von. Von Deutschlands militärpolitischen Beziehungen zu Italien. [German military-political relations with Italy.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 7 (7) Jul. 1929: 636–664.—A survey of general staff negotiations of Germany, Italy, and Austria before the war by one of the chief channels of these negotiations. At no time did the German general staff place much confidence in the value of the military support promised by Italy. This skepticism varied with the ebb and flow of Italian feeling of dependence upon her allies which in turn was controlled by relations with France and England. At no time was there greater uncertainty as to what might be expected of Italy than in the spring of 1914. It is absurd to assume that v. Moltke (on vacation in July, 1914) wanted a war at that time. Just a week after Sarajevo the confusion was further intensified by the death of General Pollio who had represented Italy in all the negotiations of a military nature with Germany and Austria.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 3780, 3838, 3859–3863, 3865, 3978, 4039–4040, 4045, 4049–4050, 4913)

3946. BRAUNER, JOSEF. Bosnien und Herzegowina. [Bosnia and Herzegovina.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 7 (4) Apr. 1929: 313–344.—The constitutional provisions for Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued February, 1910, placed the administration of the provinces under the joint Austro-Hungarian financial minister. A system of checks and balances prevailed which resulted in confusion and inactivity. Within the provinces the authority was divided between a military commandant, the *Landeschef*, and a governor, the *Ziviladlatus*. The fate of Bosnia and Herzegovina lay between those who would have extended autonomy and those who would have created order at the expense of liberty; between those who would have given the interests of the provinces first place and those who would have subordinated these to the Hungarian interests. The former antithesis virtually paralyzed the administration of the provinces in the days before the war. Perhaps even more fatal was the lack of agreement between the *Landeschef*, who knew the local situation and hoped to build up a loyal Serb party, and the joint financial minister whose experience was in the administration of the larger unit and who hoped for the trialist solution of the South Slav problem.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

3947. FEKETE NAGY, ANTON. A báró Malonyay-család levéltára. [The family archives of the Barons of Malonyay.] *Levéltári Közlemények.* 7 (1–2) Mar.–Jun. 1929: 45–54.—An inventorial discussion of the family archives of the Barons of Malonyay which also contain the family archives of the Barons of Vajay, the Barons of Koller, and the Barons of Paluska, since these groups were related by marriage. The archives contain valuable materials in economic history and in geography, as well as in the field of politics.—*A. Pleidell.*

3948. GYALÓKAY, EUGEN. A tömösi ütközet 1849 március 21-én. [The battle of Tömös Pass, March 21, 1849.] *Századok.* 63 (7–8) Aug.–Sep. 1929: 237–256.—An important chapter in the Hungarian War of Liberation of 1848–49 was the campaign of General Bem in the spring of 1849, who defeated the Austrian army in Transylvania and the Russians who had come to their aid, thus freeing this region. An episode of this campaign was the battle of Tömös Pass, in which the Hungarian vanguard attacked the Austrian rearguard under Puchner while Bem was driving this army through the passes of the Carpathians into Wallachia. This action hindered its retreat.—*E. G. Varga.*

3949. KASTNER, EUGEN. A Kossuth-emigráció keleti tervei Giacomo Durando irataiban. [Plans of the Kossuth emigration in the East in the writings of Giacomo Durando.] *Századok.* 63 (4–6) Apr.–Jun. 1929: 128–137.—After the defeat in the War of Liberation in 1849 the Hungarian government which had fled abroad, especially President Kossuth, carried on for many years ceaseless agitation in order to free Hungary from the oppressive yoke of Austria. Among other plans there was the agreement in 1858 between Kossuth and Cavour according to which an army of Hungarian émigrés should enter Hungary from the east as soon as war was declared between Sardinia and Austria. France would have furnished the necessary arms, Italian ships would have transported them to Rumania where the army was to be organized. But due to the vacillating attitude of Napoleon III and Prince Couza these arms arrived only after much delay, so that the Austrian government was enabled to hinder their delivery to the Hungarians. In this history Durando, ambassador of Sardinia in Constantinople, played a prominent role. His documents now published contain interesting information on this situation.—*E. G. Varga.*

3950. MARKÓ, ÁRPÁD. Két mozgalmas év a magyar nemestőrség életéből. [Two eventful years in the history of the royal Hungarian noble body guard.] *Századok.* 63 (9–10) Oct.–Dec. 1929: 365–383.—In order to raise the splendor of her court and draw the Hungarian nobility to Vienna, Maria Theresa ordered the formation of a new guard, the Hungarian Body Guard, in 1760. In 1794, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron Splényi, was made commander. Because this hard, old, cavalry officer ruled the guard with the strictest discipline, there arose within it growing protest. The noble youths from good families resented the treatment they received and frequently expressed their dissatisfaction. Finally, in order to break the resistance of the guard, several members were removed from it in 1795. Among them was Alexander Kisfaludy, later known as one of the greatest Hungarian poets.—*E. G. Varga.*

3951. METZNER, KÁROLY. A dunántúl gazdasági és népességi leírása a XVIII. század elejéről. [Description of the agriculture and population of Hungary west of the Danube at the beginning of the 18th century.] *Föld és Ember.* 10 (3) 1930: 166–172.—About the year 1720 an official close to the royal court at Vienna undertook to make a census of Hungary. The name of this official is unknown, and though the errors and amateurish quality of his work are evident, this was the first attempt to make a systematic enumeration of

the agricultural condition and the population of Hungary. The document is preserved in the Royal Archives of Vienna as a letter dated Feb. 4, 1722. At that time 26.77% of trans-Danubian Hungary was tilled; 60.79% was untilled, pasture, forest, etc.; 11.75% was untiltable, swamps, village land, etc. The exceedingly small amount of tilled land in Fejér, Tolna, and Somogy counties was due to the recent cessation of the Turkish wars. The unknown author of this document found 500,000 men capable of bearing arms in the ten counties of trans-Danubian Hungary. Making allowance for an exaggeration the total population of the region at that time was about one million. In the census of 1787 it had increased to 1,477,859. This increase might be partly accounted for by immigration.—*E. D. Beynon.*

3952. PLEIDELL, AMBROSIOUS. A magyar kincstár apatini telepei Mária Terézia korában. [The work of the Hungarian treasury in Apatin at the time of Maria Theresa.] *Századok*. 63 (9-10) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 384-420; 64 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 486-517.—According to the principles of mercantilism, the Hungarian treasury undertook various economic projects in the second half of the 18th century among which were several model establishments and factories established in Apatin in 1763. The project at first promised to be successful but after a short time, due to various circumstances, it was involved in utter confusion. The treasury had to pay larger sums every year in order to cover the deficit. Because of the growing cost it was finally compelled to abandon the project in 1771.—*E. G. Varga.*

3953. SCHINNERER, OTTO P. Schnitzler and the military censorship. Unpublished correspondence. *Germanic Rev.* 5 (3) Jul. 1930: 238-246.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

3954. SEIDL, JAKOB. Die Ordnungsarbeiten im österreichischen Staatsarchiv des Innern und der Justiz. [The present state of the Austrian archives of the departments of interior and justice.] *Archival. Z.* 6 (3) 1930: 168-175.—On July 15, 1927 the Palace of Justice at Vienna was attacked by radical masses and set on fire. The archive of the departments of the interior and justice suffered much damage as a result of fire and water. After government control was restored, the officials began the process of salvaging and ordering the remaining documents. This work has in the main been completed by now according to a definite plan outlined by the author.—*Sol Lipitzin.*

3955. UNSIGNED. Αἱ πολιορκίαι τῆς Βιέννης ὑπὸ τῶν Τούρκων. [The sieges of Vienna by the Turks.] *Δελτίον τῆς Ἱστορικῆς καὶ Ἐθνολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας*. n. s. 1 (4) 1929: 5-41.—A continuation of the third instalment [see Entry 2: 1284]. This section begins in 1664 and describes the second Turkish siege of Vienna, that of 1683, down to August 15. The flight of the Emperor Leopold I to Passau, the heroic defense of the capital by Count Rüdiger von Starhemberg (an ancestor of the present Austrian minister of the interior), who directed the operations from a stone seat on the top of the Stefansthurm, and the massacre of Perchtoldsdorf are narrated. One of the few who escaped from that massacre was Hans Schimmer, a tailor's apprentice, and an ancestor of Karl Schimmer, upon whose description this narrative is largely based.—*William Miller.*

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entry 3836)

3960. MYGDAL, ELNA. Danish kinsmen of Father Knickerbocker: The Amagar colony at Copenhagen. *Amer. Scandinav. Rev.* 18 (12) Dec. 1930:

3956. VIDAL, C. Metternich, le prince de Savoie-Carignan et les Bourbons. [Metternich, the prince of Savoy-Carignan, and the Bourbons.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 Mar.-Apr. 1930: 326-352.—A problem that has long puzzled European historians is whether Metternich plotted to deprive Charles Albert, prince of Savoy and heir to the Sardinian throne, of his prospective birthright. The facts seem to point that way; French statesmen, aided by the pope and the czar of Russia, prevented him from accomplishing his designs. The matter was threshed out at the Congress of Verona and elsewhere, as documents from the Quai d'Orsay show.—*J. A. Rickard.*

3957. VISZOTA, JULIUS. Kossuth Lajos és a Pesti Hirlap. [Louis Kossuth and the Pesti Hirlap.] *Századok*. 63 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 5-36.—This study is concerned with the history of the *Pesti Hirlap*, the famous opposition paper during the reform epoch in Hungary, and with the cooperation of Kossuth with this paper. Landerer, the owner and editor, received authorization for the paper from Prince Metternich in 1840; Metternich also permitted him to appoint Kossuth as editor of the new journal, but since Kossuth soon developed the journal into the leading organ of the opposition party, and since he would not be removed from this position by official action, the court circle began to exercise pressure upon Landerer to dismiss his editor. Thus Kossuth left the journal in 1844 but his political career was already firmly founded. After the victory of the reform party, he became minister and later during the Hungarian War of Independence, 1848-49, he became president of the Republic of Hungary.—*E. G. Varga.*

3958. WENZELIDES, ARSEN. Il mecenate Croato Josip Juraj Strossmayer 1815-1905. [The Croat Maecenas Joseph George Strossmayer, 1815-1905.] *Europa Orient.* 10 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 194-206.—Bishop Strossmayer of Djakovo (Croatia) displayed considerable activity in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy during the last century in favor of the Croat cause. He increased Russian influence in Europe in order to advance the Slavonic movement in the Balkans. Having always in mind the rise of the Croats, he made generous gifts to that nation, the most important of which are the foundation of the Academy of Sciences, and of the university, and the construction of the cathedral in Zagreb.—*O. Eisenberg.*

3959. WERSTADT, JAROSLAV. Politické plány české Maffie v prvním roce války. [Political designs of the Czech "Maffia" in the first year of the War.] *Naše Revoluce*. 6 (4) 1929-30: 369-427.—The Maffia was a secret but very widely ramified circle of politicians and cultural workers in Bohemia, who, during the war, prepared at home a movement for the independence of Czechoslovakia and who had secret relations with the revolutionary Czech emigrants abroad. In this article Masaryk's activity, his projects and memoranda previous to his departure abroad in October, 1914, his relations with foreign friends and particularly with England, are described and compared with the political designs of the leader of the Young Czechs, Charles Kramář, and his circle of friends who had secret communication with Russia and the Entente via Bulgaria during the first months of the war. The union of these two came about in February, 1915, the definite formation of the Maffia.—*J. Susta.*

728-740.—The Dutch colony of gardeners and dairy-men settled some time before 1521 on Amagar Island long retained its identity. It remained apart in matters of food, of dress, and especially of sports. Some of the early Dutch amusements have now been taken up by the Danes at large.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

3961. WALTER, EMIL. *Jazykový boj v Norsku. The struggle for a national language in Norway.* Bratislava. *Časopis Učené Společnosti Safatkovy*. 3 (1) 1929: 7-34.—The author describes the development of the literary language in Norway at the time of the Danish

supremacy and especially the struggle for the *Landsmaal* in the 19th century. Maps showing the extension of the *riksmaal* and the *landsmaal* in the education department are enclosed.—*J. Susta.*

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 3747, 3855, 3859, 3861, 3866-3867, 3911, 3919, 3948, 3956, 3978, 4038, 4042, 4044, 4049, 4495, 4566-4567)

3962. KIZEWETTER, A. A. *Les élections à la première douma. [The elections to the first дума.]* *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 5 (25) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 3-20.—A long excerpt from chapter 7 of the Russian historian's untranslated reminiscences (на рубеже двух столетий (воспоминания 1881-1914). [*In the borderlands of two centuries.*] Praha, 1929.) Kizewetter was elected a member of the central committee of the Constitutional Democratic party in January, 1906. In this period of reactionary and radical excesses the Cadets took a middle road of moderation and wisdom. The return of troops from the East and the success of Witte's loan made even more necessary the combatting of radical elements in the party and the adoption of a realistic legislative program prior to the convening of the дума. The voice of radicalism, vocal during the campaign in St. Petersburg and Moscow, was stifled in the provinces.—*Donald C. McKay.*

3963. MAUDE, A. *Gandhi and Tolstoy.* *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (774) Jun. 1930: 701-705.—Interesting light is thrown on the source and meaning of "non-resistance and non-cooperation" by a letter written by Count Leo Tolstoy in Kochehi, Sep. 7, 1910, to Gandhi, who was then in Transvaal championing the cause of Indians in South Africa. Tolstoy took this principle from the Gospels. Gandhi took it from Tolstoy, from the Gospels and from the Bhagavad Gita. Both concluded that the use of physical force in restraining others is immoral since it displays ill-will. This idea in varying forms was expressed by the Albigensians, Moravians, Hussites, and at present by the Dukhobors of Canada, as well as in India.—*J. E. Bebout.*

3964. NEVSKII, V. 9 января в Петербурге С предисловием В. Невского [The ninth of January in Petersburg (with a preface by V. Nevskii)]. *Красный Архив (Krasnyi Arkhiv)*. 38 1930: 3-19.—The ninth of January (Julian calendar), 1905, was one of the most important dates in the development of the first Russian Revolution. On this day, a peaceful demonstration of St. Petersburg workers, led by the priest George Gapon, was dispersed by volleys of the military detachments loyal to the imperial administration. V. Nevskii publishes the official report of the military commanders describing both the disposition and the activity of the troops. This document has been found in the archives of the former General Staff, now in the archives for military history (Военно-Исторический Архив) in Moscow.—*G. Vernadsky.*

3965. RENOUVIN, PIERRE. *Constantinople et les détroits. [Constantinople and the straits.]* *Rev. de Droit Internat. (De Lapradelle-Politis)*. 14 (2) Jun. 1930: 568-581.—Recent publications of Russian documents show, that the Russian designs on the Bosphorus, revived after 1905, provoked in official Russian circles the idea of the necessity to use the first political opportunity in order to gain control over this area. No fixed form of control was, however, decided upon, and not until 1915 did Russia insist upon effective occupation of both the European and Asiatic borders, rejecting as insufficient every attempt of internationalization. With great re-

luctance France and Great Britain agreed to the Russian demands. Russian hopes of annexing Constantinople and the straits were paramount during the first period of the war. As time went on, Russia lost the energy necessary to carry on the war, and not even this idea of an opening to the "warm sea" could arouse any enthusiasm.—*B. Akzin.*

3966. TAUBE, M. de. *Le Tsar Paul Ier et l'Ordre de Malte en Russie. [Tsar Paul I and the Order of the Knights of Malta in Russia.]* *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 5 (27) May-Jun. 1930: 161-177.—The establishment of a Grand Priory in Russia under the patronage of Paul I and the Orthodox monarch's willing acceptance of election as Grand Master of the Roman Catholic Order of the Knights of Malta were part of no "fantastic adventure" but the result of sound motives of policy: (1) He sought a Mediterranean base for Russo-Turkish fleet action against the French; (2) he aimed to put his own house in order to forestall the subversive effects of the Revolution; he conciliated the Church as a dependable ally against radicalism; (3) personally he inclined toward Roman Catholicism, and there is some evidence to show that he embraced that religion.—*Donald C. McKay.*

POLAND

(See also Entries 3494, 3756, 4721)

3967. HANDELSMAN, MARCEL. *Les éléments d'une politique étrangère de la Pologne (1831-1856).* [The elements of Polish foreign policy, 1831-1856.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 Jul.-Aug. 1930: 107-138.—Although Poland was not an independent nation during this period her statesmen followed certain well marked lines of conduct regarding foreign affairs, their chief aim being to secure the independence of Poland. Other elements of this policy were friendliness to Turkey and France and hostility toward Russia and Vienna. Polish statesmen hoped that Poland's German, Austrian, and Russian neighbors would disagree, or that an alliance of western powers would be formed against them. They also hoped in vain that Napoleon III would restore Polish independence. In 1831 and 1848 democratic Polish emigrants encouraged movements for democracy in the lands of their adoption, but aristocratic Poles, like Adam Czartoryski, who was a power in Russia, frowned on such movements. Many Poles took part in movements for independence in the Balkans and in Hungary. At one time a project for federating with Hungary was considered, only to fail with the general failure of the revolutionary movement of 1848. At the outbreak of the Crimean War many Poles hoped for independence in the peace treaty and some fought in the Turkish army. But Austria did not enter that war and Polish nationalism received scant consideration at Paris in 1856. (Annexes: Note of Prince Czartoryski to Russian envoys in Paris and Rome, 1845, and an agreement concluded between the English government and Count Zamoyski, a Polish general in the Turkish army, 1855.)—*J. A. Rickard.*

3968. ZDZITOWIECKA-JASIEŃSKA, HALINA. *Konfederacja Baranowskiego w dobie bezkrólestwa po Janie III. [Baranowski's conference in the days of interregnum after John III.]* *Ateneum Wileńskie*. 6 (1-2) 1929: 88-109.—*A. Walawender.*

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 3860, 3955, 3981, 4039, 4044, 4050)

3969. AL-RĀFI'Ī, 'ABD-AL-RAḤMĀN. Madhbaḥat al-mamālik bi-al-qal'ah. [The Mameluke's massacre by Muḥammad 'Ali in his castle.] *Al-Hilāl*. 39 (1) Nov. 1930: 89-96.—On Mar. 1, 1811, Muḥammad 'Ali, the Egyptian viceroy, invited the Mamelukes, who had represented the ruling class in Egypt for many centuries before his time, to a reception in the castle once built by Saladin. The excuse was to witness the departure of his son Ṭūsūn Pasha at the head of his troops to the conquest of the Wahhābis in Arabia. Ca. 470 Mamelukes responded to the invitation and were cordially received by the host. On their way out from the castle and by previous arrangement, the bodyguard of Muḥammad 'Ali fell upon the unsuspecting victims and slaughtered everyone of them with the exception of Amīn Bey who jumped his horse over the 60-foot wall of the castle and before alighting jumped off its back and escaped. Other Mamelukes and members of their families were in the meantime being haunted and slaughtered in their homes in Cairo and its environs. In all about 1,000 were killed on that occasion. Certain writers have tried to justify this drastic measure on the ground that the Mamelukes were a thorn in the viceroy's side, that they were always conspiring against his rule, and that when the Egyptian army was on the eve of its departure to Arabia there was no other course left but to annihilate the internal enemy of established order. The fact is that by the time of the massacre the Mamelukes had been pretty well subdued and constituted no danger to the authority of the pasha, that they were killed in a most ungallant way, and that the massacre left for many generations a bad moral influence over all Egyptian life.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

3970. AMOS, MAURICE S. The constitutional history of Egypt for the last forty years. *Trans. Grotius Soc.* 14 1929: 131-153.

3971. BALANOS, D. S. Οι Μπαλάνοι διδασκαλοί του γένους. [The Balanoi, teachers of the nation.] *Ἡπειρωτικά Χρόνικα*. 5 (3) 1930: 229-235.—An account of the careers of four members of this distinguished Epeirote family (to which the architect now engaged in the restoration of the Parthenon belongs) as directors of the Giurma school, founded on the island in the lake of Joannina in 1675. The first, Basilopoulos Balanos, directed it from 1723 to 1760, was ultra-conservative in his methods and came into conflict with Eugenios Boulgaris, director of a rival school there. He left behind him two mathematical treatises. His son, Kosmas, was director from 1760 to 1807 and secured for the school the monastery of Zitsa (Byron's "Monastic Zitsa"); he also published a mathematical manual. His brother, Constantine, followed him as director from 1807 to 1813, during which period the school declined owing to his antiquated methods. His brother and successor, Anastasios, witnessed the destruction of "the Balanean library" by the great fire of 1820. Among the pupils of the school was George Stavrou, founder of the National Bank of Greece. After the destruction of Joannina, the Balanos family fled to Corfu, except one lady; another member, then living in Salonika, was hanged by the Turks in 1821. The article contains two portraits.—*William Miller*.

3972. FEKETE, LUDWIG. A berlini és drezdai gyűjtemények török levéltári anyaga. [Turkish archive materials in the collections of Berlin and Dresden.] *Levéltári Közlemények*. 7 (1-2) Mar.-Jun. 1929: 55-106.—*A. Pleidell*.

3973. GEDEON, MANUEL IO. Ἑλληνίδων ἐκπαίδευσις μετὰ τὴν Ἀλωσιν. [Education of Greek women after the capture of Constantinople.] *Πράκτικα τῆς Ἀκαδημίας Ἀθηνῶν*. 5 (7) 1930: 332-336.—The churches of Kanaves and Souda at Constantinople had female

teachers in 1822 and 1784-89 respectively, as had Siatista in Macedonia and Smyrna in the 18th century; a girl's school was founded in Mytilene about 1520, and about the middle of the 17th century in Chios "a woman succeeded her husband as teacher of philosophic studies." Their salaries down to the War of Independence were largely dependent upon presents and extras.—*William Miller*.

3974. KOURILAS, EULOGIOS. Βιβλιογραφία Ἡπειρου καὶ Ἀλβανίας. Προσθήκη. [Bibliography of Epeiros and Albania. Appendix.] *Ἡπειρωτικά Χρόνικα*. 5 (3) 1930: 236-252.—To the 1,550 publications about Epeiros and Albania included in his previous "Bibliography" (See Entry 2: 12840) the author adds an appendix comprising 350 more, published at various dates from 1551 to 1865.—*William Miller*.

3975. KRAČKOVSKIJ, IGNAZ. Der historische Roman in der neueren arabischen Literatur. [The historical novel in recent Arabic literature.] *Welt d. Islams*. 12 (1-2) Aug. 1930: 51-87.

3976. MILLER, WILLIAM. The Greek centenary. *History*. 15 (58) Jul. 1930: 97-108.—The date of the Greek centenary was fixed for 1930—the hundredth anniversary of the London Protocol, because in 1921 political circumstances were not favorable to a national celebration. The frontiers of the Greek state were drawn in 1830 with a niggardly hand, and the cardinal mistake was made of excluding Crete from it. A large part of Otho's reign was occupied by the interference of the three "protecting Powers" in the internal politics of the young kingdom, and "English," "French," and "Russian" parties disputed office. George I was a good diplomatist and businesslike in his habits, but politics absorbed the attention of the Greeks during his reign till, in 1909, the Military League rose against "the politicians," and from that year dates the contemporary history of Greece. The exchange of populations has now settled the Macedonian question, so far as Greek Macedonia is concerned; the successive enlargement of the Greek frontiers has already realised "the Great Idea," and the Greeks can devote their energies to internal affairs, which mean economic questions. Social legislation has become a marked feature of Greek public life, but communism has disappeared from the Chamber and is unimportant in the country. The emancipation of women, the growth of education and the gain of the Orthodox "Church of Greece" at the expense of the Ecumenical Patriarchate during the century are traced. The output of historical works is considerable, and the proportion of newspapers to the total population big. The means of communication are much better; the history of Greek steamers and railways since 1869, when the first railway was opened, is given and the great changes in costumes and customs emphasized. Public safety is very different from what it was in the early days of George I. Considering the difficulties, not all of their making, which the Greeks have had to face, their progress has been remarkable. They can point to the immense difference between *La Grèce contemporaine* of About and the contemporary Greece of Venizelos.—*William Miller*.

3977. PHOURIKES, PETROS A. Νικόπολις-Πρέβεζα. [Nikopolis-Preveza.] *Ἡπειρωτικά Χρόνικα*. 5 (3) 1930: 211-228.—In continuation of his history of Preveza (See Entry 2: 4289), the author describes its Christian monuments, especially the "old" church of St. Nicholas, which he considers to have been founded as a chapel of one of the churches of Nikopolis before the foundation of Preveza, and which gave its name to "the port of St. Nicholas," mentioned in the French version of the Chronicle of the Morea. It was founded and decorated by the despots of Epeiros, as was perhaps the church of St. Athanasios.—*William Miller*.

3978. SCHNAGL, LUDWIG. Die Affäre des österreichisch-ungarischen Konsuls Prohaska im ersten

Balkankriege 1912. [The affair of the Austro-Hungarian consul, Prohaska, in the first Balkan War, 1912.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung*. 7 (4) Apr. 1929: 345-354.—During the offensive against Albania in the Balkan war late in 1912 the Serbian military commandants violated the international considerations due to consular officers. This was particularly true in the case of Consul Prohaska in Prizrend. Russia's unpreparedness made a war with Austria impossible and so an attempt was made to blame Prohaska for the treatment given him. Finally a grudging apology was made to Austria.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

3979. UNSIGNED. Τὰ ἀπομνημονεύματα τοῦ Ἀντιστρατήγου Χάν. [The memoirs of Lieutenant General Hahn.] *Δελτίον τῆς Ἱστορικῆς καὶ Ἐθνολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας*. n. s. 1 (4) 1929: 42-60.—A continuation of the previous instalment [see Entry 2: 1387]. In a letter to his mother the Swiss Philhellene describes the Philhellenes' camp at Methana, containing such strange and strangely clad figures as "an American priest accompanied by a Parisian Amazon dressed as a page." There follow his landing with Fabvier at Phaleron to relieve the garrison of the Acropolis in December, 1826, and a graphic account of the sufferings of the 53 Philhellenes from hunger, thirst, and vermin after they had made their way into the Acropolis and were obliged to stay there for six months. Many were buried near the steps of the Parthenon and two sorties failed.—*William Miller.*

MIDDLE EAST

(See also Entries 2-14248, 15169, 15784; 2394, 3073)

3980. IRAZAG. Hay Mēdki Vēradzēnoontē. [The renaissance of the Armenian mind.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 8 (12) Oct. 1930: 70-84; 9 (1) Nov. 1930: 127-144.—The 5th century, A.D., is the golden age in Armenian intellectual history, for in that century the Armenian alphabet was invented. From the 5th down to the end of the 11th century is a dark age. The 12th century marked the second golden age which extended to the middle of the 13th century and during which period there was the rise of cities and the beginnings of early urban civilization. With the invasion and subjugation of Armenia by the Asiatic peoples again a dark period began which extended to the 17th century. Then came the third golden age during which the renaissance of the Armenian mind had its beginnings. Amidst endless sufferings and under ominous circumstances two Armenian church fathers—Bishop Sarkiss, the primate of Salmosavank, and Father Guiragos of Trebizond—were able to found a monastery near Datev (Eastern Armenia) in 1609 which served as the seat of intellectual renaissance during that century. This renaissance of the 17th century is more significant than the political renaissance of the 19th century, because it created new literature and art and introduced science.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

3981. SEVAN, A. Dikran Cheogurian, ir Geankēn ou Cordzērē. [Dikran Cheogurian, his life and works.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 8 (11) Sep. 1930: 43-72.—Cheogurian was one of the most gifted and the youngest Armenian men of letters who lost his life in Turkey in April, 1915. At the age of 30 he distinguished himself as the author of two volumes of literary works in addition to a great number of poems which he wrote in his early twenties. As an educator in public and private schools at Constantinople and as a leader in public life he won an enviable place among the Armenian élite.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

3982. W., A. T. Khor Musa and Bandar Shapur. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 16 (4) 1929: 510-513.—The Khor Musa, a potentially important harbor for Persia, has a history as a well-known anchorage dating back to 326 B.C. Probably the most thoroughgoing, although not

the first, survey of it was made in 1903 by Commander Somerville, R.N., but due to Anglo-Russian tension his charts were not then published. In 1909 its possibilities as a terminus of the Baghdad Railway were seriously discussed; in 1924 an aerial survey was made, and finally in 1927, after a survey by United States engineers, the Persian government boldly proceeded with the construction of the future Bandar Shapur.—*H. W. Hering.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 2270, 2300, 2323, 3613)

3983. AYSCOUGH, FLORENCE. The symbolism of the Forbidden City, Peking. *J. North-China Branch Royal Asiat. Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. 61 1930: 111-126.—Japanese plates reproducing the details of the palaces of the former emperors of China have been studied microscopically by Mrs. Ayscough and her Chinese assistant. The Purple City is called an apotheosis of *Ho*, the Chinese word for harmony which appears in several of the place names of the city. The metal and mural decorations of the courtyards and halls of audience have their individual significance. Steps and terraces are arranged according to symbolic numbers. The private apartments of the emperor and his consorts are ornamented in entirely different styles from those of the buildings. Quotations from the *Li Chi* and from Chinese poets illustrate the author's interpretations.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

3984. DEVINE, W. Scientist missionaries in China. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 36 (752) Aug. 1930: 136-143.—The promotion of science as an indirect apostolate, which makes a strong appeal to the intellectual class in China, has played a definite part here since the days when Fathers Schall and Verbrast were tolerated only as scientists at the court of Peking. Notable work has been done by Père Licent, S. J. The fruits of his 16 years intensive scientific labors are housed in the Hoang-ho-Paiho Museum. In 1923 Père Licent and Père Teilhard de Chardin, S. J., discovered the Quaternary man in China and quite recently the enigmatic *Sinanthropus Pekinensis*.—*John J. O'Connor.*

3985. ENNIS, THOMAS EDSON. Japan and the West. A study of Japanese nationalism in the nineteenth century. *Soc. Sci.* 5 (3) May-Jul. 1930: 275-295.—A brief review of the events which led the Japanese government and people to emerge from chaotic feudal conditions into their present place in the family of great nations. From the quaint documents of state quoted, and from the story of oriental-occidental diplomacy depicted, one may obtain not a little light upon the forces which have, to the present, represented prejudice and hostility on the one hand, and international amity on the other. British statesmanship and Japanese loyalty to the emperor are given much more emphasis than in the popular American version, which tends to play up the valor and astuteness of Commodore Perry and the polite acquiescence of the Japanese lords.—*Fred Merrifield.*

3986. FISCHER, EMIL S. A journey to the Tung Ling and a visit to the desecrated eastern mausolea of the Ta Ts'ing dynasty, in 1929. *J. North-China Branch Royal Asiat. Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. 61 1930: 20-39.—Five of the nine principal mausolea of the Manchu rulers of China lie near the village of Ma Lan Yü at the mouth of a pass through the Great Wall. These were broken open by some of the defeated Chinese troops during the civil wars of 1928, and the vaults of Emperor Ch'ien Lung and the late Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi were rifled of imperial garments and jewels of immense value. Beautiful ceiling panels and wall decorations of the ancestral temples connected with these grave mounds were also carried away. It is estimated that the value of the stolen jade and rubies of Ch'ien Lung's tomb alone totals £3,000,000 sterling. A copy of Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Dubreuil's comprehensive sketch of the Tung Ling is included in this description of the burial grounds, which was given as a lecture before the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

3987. HAUER, ERICH. Why the sinologue should study Manchu. *J. North-China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 1930: 156-164.—The pioneers in sinology were the Jesuit fathers of the 17th century, and their studies included Manchu as an introduction to the more difficult Chinese language. Manchu grammars are antiquated and out of print, and there is need also of a Manchu-English dictionary. Hauer is now compiling such a dictionary of 9,000 Manchu characters taken from Emperor Ch'ien Lung's great *Mirror of the Manchu Language*. Knowledge of the Manchu characters is an aid to the sinologue in exact definition, for example of the reign names of Chinese emperors which are often mis-translated. For the study of the history of China since 1644 a knowledge of Manchu is also valuable.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

3988. SCHUBERT, JOHANNES. Etwas über die Versuche zur Vereinfachung der chinesischen Schrift. [Concerning efforts to simplify Chinese script.] *Arch. f. Schreib- u. Buchwesen.* 4 (1-2) Aug. 1930: 93-104.—A study of the difficulties encountered in efforts to convert the Chinese word script into alphabetic scripts. Such attempts have been made since the 3d century. Whether the new simplified national alphabet will succeed in wholly replacing the traditional script is a matter for the future to decide.—*Sol Liptzin.*

3989. SHAPIRO, H. L. The disappearing people of the South Seas. *Natural Hist.* 30 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 253-266.—In spite of sporadic previous contacts with Europeans, the Polynesians at the end of the 18th century were essentially in their pre-European condition. Great changes occurred during the next hundred years. In 1774 Cook estimated the population of Tahiti at 204,000, while the last census gives the population of both Tahiti and Moorea as only 9,072. In 1773 the total number of Marquesans was figured at 100,000 and by 1920 this number had shrunk to less than 1,800. New diseases cannot account for such a sudden decline nor do psychological causes seem to be involved. Families are small, but this is not due to any lessened fertility. The half caste population may be increasing at the expense of the native strains but this has not been proved. Even the native type was not homogeneous and the introduction of later diverse strains did not adversely affect a population already heterogeneous.—*Forrest Clements.*

3990. TSUCHIYA, TAKAO. Historical survey of the finances under the Tokugawa shogunate. *Keizai-gaku Ronshu.* 8 (2) Feb. 1930: 313-354.—The Tokugawa shogunate maintained a centralized feudalism for a period covering more than 260 years. Its finances have seen many vicissitudes. Iyeyasu, the founder of the shogunate, amassed a big fortune through the practice of thrift, working of mines, foreign trade, and forfeitures. He gave 200 pieces of gold and 13,000 *kan* of silver to his successor Hidetada and advised him to defray normal disbursements out of the annual revenues and to amass as much bullion as possible for military expenses and for relief in case of natural calamities; and he amassed 2,000,000 *ryo* during the ten years between his retirement and his death (more than 300,000,000 *yen*). This shows the financial stability of the shogunate. Iyemitsu, the third shogun, started public works and other enterprises on a big scale, but the finances were still on a firm basis. Under Tsunayoshi, the fifth shogun, the financial condition was greatly weakened through increase of expenditures, reduction in the production of silver, and outflow of specie abroad. To meet this situation, the financiers of the shogunate resorted to recoinage and heavy taxation. From this

time on there were vicissitudes, but the finances of the shogunate just prior to the Meiji restoration were in such bad condition that they had no power to maintain their governmental authority. (Article in Japanese.)—*K. Abe.*

INDIA

(See also Entries 2270, 3671, 3825, 3847, 3883, 3963)

3991. ABDUL ALI, A. F. M. Mahadji Sindhia of Gwalior. *Muslim Rev.* 4 (2) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 31-40.—In the last quarter of the 18th century the decline of the Mughal power gave opportunity for the establishment of independent states. Among the most important and lasting of these was Gwalior, which owed its rise to Mahadji Sindhia who made himself the greatest of the Mahrattan chieftains of his time. Despite his military powers he was defeated by the English and entered into a political and commercial alliance with the East India Company (1783). He then devoted himself to local wars, dreaming meanwhile of the day when the invader would be swept from India. Death terminated his dreams before he had opportunity to make them into anything more substantial.—*A. Feinstein.*

3992. HAIG, WOLSELEY. The Maratha nation. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 78 (4049) Jun. 27, 1930: 870-884.—More aptly described as a nation than as a caste, the Marathas, approximately 9,000,000 in number, occupy a large area in west-central India with the Deccan as the centre of their power. Socio-politically, they consist of two closely related divisions, but there is no evidence of racial diversity, both groups showing Scytho-Dravidian characteristics. The nation seems to have won its independence in the 12th century, was overwhelmed by Mohammedans 200 years later, but was finally led to greatness by Shivaji in the 17th century. This patriot succeeded in founding a Hindu kingdom, his executive and governing ability being equal to his military genius. In spite of the chaos that followed Shivaji's death, Maratha power gradually increased to the time of their defeat by the Afghans at Panipat in 1761. Their recent history is well known.—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

3993. HORNELL, JAMES. The village heroes of Kathiawar. *Discovery.* 11 (130) Oct. 1930: 326-329.—In Kathiawar, a peninsula midway between Bombay and Karachi on the north-west coast of India, feudal customs similar to those of medieval England and Scotland still exist. The district is overrun by outlaws recruited largely from the poor relatives of the smaller chieftains. The outlaws periodically raid villages—after warning the village chieftains in advance. Among the peoples claiming to be of Rajput origin, we find memorial stones to heroes and heroines long since dead. The hero is generally represented armed and on horseback. One monument erected to an Indian pirate, probably of the 17th or 18th century, represents in detail an armed merchantman of the period. Monuments have also been erected to widows who have committed *suttee*.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

3994. RAY, PARIMAL. History of taxation of salt under the rule of the East India Company. *Calcutta Rev.* 36 (3) Sep. 1930: 340-344.—In this first installment the author tells how the East India Company introduced salt tax in Punjab in the middle of the 19th century.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

3995. SARKAR, NALINI RANJAN. The public debt of India. *Hindustan Rev.* 54 (309) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 333-349.—India had no public debt before the arrival of the British. If a huge public debt is a mark of civilization, India seems to have been abundantly civilized under the British regime. It was the East India Company which was responsible for creating a permanent debt in that country. In 1792, the total Indian debt was £7,000,000. In 1858, it was more than £100,000,000;

and in March, 1930, it had reached the colossal figure of £850,000,000. A goodly portion of this debt was incurred, at a high rate of interest, for such unproductive enterprises as aggressive wars both in and outside of India.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

3996. JOHNSTON, WINIFRED. The early theatre in the Spanish borderlands. *Mid-America*. 13 (2) Oct. 1930: 121-131.—The first play of a secular nature to be produced in the Spanish borderland—California, New

Mexico, and Texas—was presented on Apr. 30, 1598, on the banks of the river just below El Paso. It was written in Spanish and was performed in conjunction with a religious celebration. But the church theatre, with the types of drama familiar in the middle ages, functioned in the same territory as early as 1538.—*F. A. Mullin.*

3997. LIGNE, ALBERT de. Father Louis Hennepin, Belgian. *Minnesota Hist.* 11 (4) Dec. 1930: 343-351.—An address by the Belgian ambassador at the celebration in Minneapolis, Oct. 12, 1930, of the 250th anniversary of Hennepin's discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony.—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 3471, 3518, 3558, 3562, 3705, 3814, 3817, 3822, 3827-3828, 3838, 3848, 3855, 3873, 3985, 3996, 4026, 4035, 4037, 4190, 4195, 4263, 4478, 4493, 4506-4507, 4520, 4571, 4691, 4698, 4818, 4866)

3998. ABBEY, KATHRYN T. Documents relating to El Destino and Chemonie plantations, middle Florida, 1828-1874. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 7 (3) Jan. 1929: 179-213; (4) Apr. 1929: 291-329; 8 (1) Jul. 1929: 3-46; (2) Oct. 1929: 79-111.—The owners of El Destino and Chemonie plantations found that their real and personal property had suffered its share in the 45% reduction in value which occurred in middle Florida in the years 1860-1865. They, like their neighbors, found that their Confederate bonds which had been backed by cotton deposits were valueless. Much of the cotton was seized by real or fictitious agents of the government. In the new labor system evolved after the war the Negroes still worked in groups, but they now received a third of the crop as pay. The laborer's indebtedness, however, often exceeded his share of the crop. Food was issued in much the same way as before the war with the exception that it was now sold. The new gang system failed, and the unit of labor came to be the family. The records come to a close in 1885. Interesting letters and accounts are attached.—*James A. Barnes.*

3999. ASBURY, HERBERT. The background of a crusader. The story of Carry Nation. *Outlook & Independent*. 152 (12) Jul. 17, 1929: 443-447, 478; (13) Jul. 24, 1929: 493-497, 509-510; (14) Jul. 31, 1929: 527-531, 558-559; (15) Aug. 7, 1929: 568-573, 597-598; (16) Aug. 14, 1929: 620-625, 637-638; (17) Aug. 21, 1929: 660-664, 680; (18) Aug. 28, 1929: 701-706; 153 (1) Sep. 4, 1929: 21-25, 39.—Asbury gives an account of the life and works of the famous Kansas prohibition reformer. From a commonplace and meek young woman she followed the "trail of mental instability and extravagant religious zeal" till she considered herself the chosen one to be a martyr and leader in reforms aimed at the saloon, tobacco, the fraternal orders, especially Masonry, and anything else she considered "sinful." Her special work was to guard the American home, and she invariably signed herself "Your Loving Home Defender." Her first husband was a heavy drinker, smoker, and a Mason, and her aversion to these came from her experience with him. Since she inherited a strain of madness, and herself died insane, there is reason for her peculiarities. She sincerely believed she had received two "baptisms of the Holy Ghost" at intervals ten years apart. Since she had seen something no mortal since Saint Paul had, she was specially consecrated and chosen for her work. From Sunday school teacher she developed into a minister, and then into a crusader. Her life, hardships, accomplishments, and death are described in detail, as well as the tremendous enthusiasm of her followers, the dismay and discomfiture of her opponents. The spread of her example to other sections of the country, and the part her campaigns had in advancing the cause of prohibition in Kansas and the nation, are given adequate treatment.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

4000. AURNER, CLARENCE R. Many foundations. *Palimpsest*. 11 (10) Oct. 1930: 417-431.—Before

the elementary school system was established in Iowa "many foundations" were laid for the development of higher education. Theological students from Yale and Andover came to Iowa with the avowed purpose of establishing churches and building colleges. Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute, Iowa College, Iowa City College, Cornell College, Coe College, Central University, Upper Iowa University, and other institutions of higher education were thus established at an early date.—*J. A. Swisher.*

4001. BASLER, OTTO. Amerikanismus. Geschichte des Schlagworts. [Americanism. History of the slogan.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 56 (11): Aug. 1930: 142-146.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

4002. BERNHARDT, CARL. Certain phases of the origin of Louisville. *Filson Club Hist. Quart.* 4 (3) Jul. 1930: 107-131.—The present city of Louisville owes its corporate existence to the endeavors of Dr. John Connolly to obtain a patent. This patent was a purposeful design to lay out a town and the fact that these particular lands were surveyed was no accident; they were a part of a larger dominion in the Ohio Valley. The arrest of Dr. Connolly, who was a Tory, at the outbreak of the Revolution wrecked his plans. His land holdings were responsible for a petition sent from the Falls of the Ohio to the Virginia legislature asking for incorporation of the town. This was granted, and the town received a charter as of May 1, 1780, the day the petition had been presented.—*J. W. Holland.*

4003. CANFIELD, AMOS. Westchester County, N. Y., miscellanea. *New York Geneal. & Biog. Rec.* 60 (2) Apr. 1929: 105-114; (3) Jul. 1929: 256-263; (4) Oct. 1929: 303-312.—Abstracts from Books I to V inclusive of the Records of the Town of Westchester, N. Y., comprising deeds, cattle marks, town meeting records, agreements, indentures of apprentices, etc., covering the years from 1655 to 1725.—*J. W. Pratt.*

4004. COON, S. J. Gold camps and the economic development of western Montana. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38 (5) Oct. 1930: 580-599.—The rapid development of placer gold mining in western Montana began in 1862 and started a tide of immigration into Montana probably 20 years before it would otherwise have come. This was facilitated by the early development of communications, particularly by the Mullan road built by the government for military reasons. Many temporary mining towns sprang up which disappeared with the decline of the gold output. More permanent were the trading centers which supplied the mines and provided an outlet for the agricultural output of farmers. Of these the chief was Missoula. The export of gold and the import of manufactured goods from both East and West which were transported by river, pack train, and ox-cart formed the basis for a lively trade. The overflow from the gold camps gave the first important impetus to agriculture in the valleys. By 1875, however, the placer mines had played out and 5 or 6 years of hard times resulted. The trade of the new towns became strictly local, and the loss of their market by the

farmers greatly weakened the commercial communities.—*W. A. Brown.*

4005. EWAN, MRS. J. T. PHELPS (ed.). Mrs. Caroline Phelps' diary. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 23 (2) Jul. 1930: 209-239.—West central Illinois during the 1830's.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

4006. FISHER, GEORGE B. Buena Vista—a western Thermopylae. *Coast Artillery J.* 72 (2) Feb. 1930: 141-150.—Not Taylor, but his second in command, was responsible for the choice of position. This was the last battle of close artillery fighting before improved rifles made it impossible.—*T. S. Anderson.*

4007. GALLAHER, RUTH A. J. N. Ding. *Palimpsest.* 11 (11) Nov. 1930: 499-514.—J. N. Darling—more familiarly known as J. N. Ding—resolved early in life to become a physician. The fates, however, decreed otherwise. A cartoon submitted by him to the *Sioux City Journal* attracted wide attention, and soon cartoons signed "Ding" were familiar throughout the middle west. A resident of Des Moines, Iowa, his cartoons since 1917 have been syndicated throughout the United States. In 1924 he was awarded the Pulitzer prize for the best cartoon printed during the previous year.—*J. A. Swisher.*

4008. HACKER, LOUIS M. The holy war of 1898. *Amer. Mercury.* 21 (83) Nov. 1930: 316-326.—Why was the Spanish American War fought? The contention of the article is that the causes were not economic, but rather the political needs of the Republican party. McKinley surrendered to party expediency, and later to the imperialistic desires of the dominant politicians.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

4009. JENKINS, C. W. Combined operations, Revolutionary War—Yorktown. *Coast Artillery J.* 72 (4) Apr. 1930: 315-333.—Only the tardiness of d'Estaing prevented the cornering of Clinton in Philadelphia in 1778. His fear of entering New York harbor shortly afterward lost a similar opportunity. The importance of Clinton's responsibility for the predicament of Cornwallis is emphasized; also the opportunist nature of Washington's plans.—*T. S. Anderson.*

4010. JORDAN, PHILIP D. Portrait of a pioneer printer. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 23 (1) Apr. 1930: 175-182.—James G. Edwards founded the future *Burlington* (Ia.) *Hawk-Eye* in 1838.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

4011. KIMBALL, E. L. Richard Yates: his record as Civil War governor of Illinois. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 23 (1) Apr. 1930: 1-83.—Richard Yates became governor of Illinois with a long anti-slavery record and during his incumbency did everything possible for a vigorous prosecution of the war. His record was entirely commendable.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

4012. LARSEN, ARTHUR J. Roads and trails in the Minnesota Triangle, 1849-60. *Minnesota Hist.* 11 (4) Dec. 1930: 387-411.—Between 1849 and 1854 the beginnings were made of a system of wagon roads which by the end of the 50's had been woven into a network covering southeastern Minnesota (the "Triangle"). These frontier roads were created in response to the needs of a population which, growing phenomenally and viewing roads as "arteries that gave the scattered communities their life," voiced its demands with vigor. Especially vocal were the pioneer demands for adequate mail service and stagecoach communication—two things that frequently went hand in hand. The stagecoach lines, whose rivalries sometimes blazed into "stagecoach wars" marked by reckless price-cutting, played an important rôle in promoting road-building. The authorization of road-making by special enactment gave way to a more effective system in 1858, when Minnesota passed a township act. Probably more settlers reached Minnesota, and certainly more people reached their homes in that state, by land than by water.—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

4013. LEWIS, LLOYD. The Holy Spirit at West

Point. *Amer. Mercury.* 21 (83) Nov. 1930: 353-361.—West Point from 1825 to 1861 became increasingly religious, and that respect for religious authority was carried over into an agreement with all traditional authority. The resulting conservatism was well shown during the Civil War in so far as that conflict was dominated by West Pointers. Ingenuity and imagination were shown for the most part either by militia officers or by West Point graduates who had not been dominated by the religious influence.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

4014. MILLER, GEORGE J. The "Westminster"—story of a colonial house. *New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proc.* 15 (4) Oct. 1930: 465-484.—In 1764 the proprietors of the eastern division of the province of New Jersey constructed a house at Perth Amboy "to provide a convenient house for the residence of a governor in the metropolis." The article contains a record of the purchase of material for the house which cost the large sum of £5,000 New York currency.—*W. Palmer.*

4015. NUTE, GRACE LEE. Posts in the Minnesota fur-trading area, 1660-1855. *Minnesota Hist.* 11 (4) Dec. 1930: 353-385.—Brief historical data and detailed references to sources are supplied for each of 132 numbered entries on an accompanying map locating posts for the French, British, and American periods in the history of the fur-trade in the Minnesota region.—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

4016. ORME, WILLIAM WARD. Civil War letters of Brigadier General William Ward Orme—1862-1866. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 23 (2) Jul. 1930: 246-315.—The letters are particularly voluminous on the Vicksburg campaign.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

4017. RAY, W. G. Billy Robinson, bird-man. *Palimpsest.* 11 (9) Sep. 1930: 369-375.—This is a character sketch of William C. Robinson, an Iowa pioneer non-stop flier and the second authorized carrier of air mail.—*J. A. Swisher.*

4018. UNSIGNED. Letters respecting New Jersey in 1681. *New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proc.* 15 (4) Oct. 1930: 517-534.—Reprints of letters otherwise inaccessible which appeared in the now rare tract entitled *An Abstract . . . of some . . . Testimonys from Inhabitants of New Jersey . . .* Like so many other letters of this type published as propaganda, they are extremely lavish in their praise of the conditions in New Jersey.—*W. Palmer.*

4019. UNSIGNED. The journal of Dr. Daniel Shute, surgeon in the Revolution, 1781-1782. *New Engl. Hist. & Geneal Reg.* 84 (336) Oct. 1930: 383-388.—*C. K. Shipton.*

4020. VOORHEES, OSCAR M. Concerning the lands in the New Jersey angle. *New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proc.* 15 (4) Oct. 1930: 456-465.—A controversy that was to last 100 years early developed between the proprietors of East New Jersey and West New Jersey. The division of the colony into the two provinces by the original proprietors was necessarily vague because of their limited geographic knowledge. Voorhees has traced clearly the steps in this dispute.—*W. Palmer.*

4021. WARREN, LOUIS A. Lincoln's pioneer father. *New Engl. Hist. & Geneal Reg.* 84 (336) Oct. 1930: 389-400.—A study of the manuscript sources, particularly the little used local records, indicates that Thomas Lincoln was neither shiftless nor poverty-stricken.—*C. K. Shipton.*

4022. WEBSTER, A. J. Louisville in the eighteen fifties. *Filson Club Hist. Quart.* 4 (3) Jul. 1930: 132-141.—Reminiscences.—*J. W. Holland.*

4023. WILSON, BEN HUR. Iowa Wesleyan College. *Palimpsest.* 11 (10) Oct. 1930: 432-445.—Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute—now Iowa Wesleyan College—was founded in the early 40's, and has remained one of the influential Methodist colleges of the state. The most eminent personage connected with the col-

lege was James Harlan, later United States senator from Iowa, and Secretary of Interior under Lincoln. The col-

lege is distinguished as the place where the national P.E.O. was organized in 1869.—*J. A. Swisher.*

LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entries 3808, 3816, 3929, 3996, 4006, 4691)

4024. CABRERA, PABLO. La antigua biblioteca jesuítica de Córdoba. [The old Jesuit library of Córdoba.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Córdoba.* 17 (5-6) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 175-216.—A list of books found in the library, and a discussion of the vicissitudes through which the collection passed after the expulsion of the Jesuits.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

4025. LOUGHRAN, ELIZABETH WARD. The first episcopal sees in Spanish America. *Hisp. Amer. Hist. Rev.* 10 (2) May 1930: 167-187.—Among the missionaries who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to the New World was a vicar apostolic. The following year, however, this appointee of the pope returned to Spain; for several years thereafter there appears to have been no resident head of the church in Spanish America. It was not until 1504 that the Spanish sovereigns secured the creation of an archbishopric and two bishoprics in Española, but they were never actually established. Difficulties arose between Ferdinand and the pope over the rights of patronage. In the meantime, conditions in the colonies had changed to such an extent that a new bill created two bishoprics in Española and one in Porto Rico. This occurred in 1511. Through the determination of Ferdinand, Spain had secured more authority over the church in the Indies than any other state has ever secured. The bishops named by Ferdinand did not at once proceed to their respective sees; and one died in Spain without ever having reached America.—*John C. Patterson.*

4026. MEYER, LEO J. The United States and the Cuban revolution of 1917. *Hisp. Amer. Hist. Rev.* 10 (2) May 1930: 138-166.—Shortly after President Menocal let it become known that he would be a candidate to succeed himself, trouble began to brew in Cuba. The United States instructed Minister Gonzales to notify the government that it deplored the prospect of a revolution, but in February, 1917, the liberal leaders decided in favor of revolution. Their hope was that the United States would intervene and conduct the elections. Had a strong note been sent by the state department at Washington immediately, the situation might have been saved. As it was, the note sent did not discourage the liberals, and the revolution progressed. Sale of arms and ammunition, and later notes, did make it clear to all Cubans that the United States had no sympathy for the revolution, but these were tardy advices. The government forces were generally successful in their encounters with the liberals who continued to hope for intervention. Warships arrived in Cuban waters, marines were landed; but the real death knell of the revolution came after the Menocal government's declaration of war against Germany in support of the United States. North American troops were then landed on the island.—*John C. Patterson.*

4027. ROBERTSON, WILLIAM SPENCE. Foreign estimates of the Argentine dictator, Juan Manuel de Rosas. *Hisp. Amer. Hist. Rev.* 10 (2) May 1930: 125-137.—For 20 years Argentina was dominated by Juan Manuel de Rosas. During that period and long after its close, his countrymen subjected Rosas and his policies to severe criticism. Not until 1898 did a dispassionate survey of the dictator written by one of his fellow countrymen appear. In the meantime, however, a number of French contemporaries of Rosas, men who had met and talked with him, had made somewhat less prejudiced observations. Much more material which may throw a new light upon the Hispanic-American nations and

their policies may be uncovered in the same archives.—*John C. Patterson.*

4028. UNSIGNED. Acta levantada en Tegucigalpa desconociendo la autoridad del presidente Dr. Juan Lindo, el 12 de febrero de 1850. [An act drawn up in Tegucigalpa disavowing the authority of the president, Dr. Juan Lindo, Feb. 12, 1850.] *Rev. d. Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional de Honduras.* 7 (3) Aug. 1928: 83-86.—The revolutionary act is here presented as it was passed by a group of generals, chiefs, and officials united with departmental authorities and others.—*Fritz L. Hoffmann.*

4029. UNSIGNED. Asamblea Constituyente del estado de Honduras en el año de 1825. [Constitutional convention of the state of Honduras in the year 1825.] *Rev. d. Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional de Honduras.* 6 (2) Jul. 1927: through 8 (1) Jul. 1929: 10-12. (23 instalments.)—These articles are given in the form of the minutes of the sessions held by the convention.—*Fritz L. Hoffmann.*

4030. UNSIGNED. Carta del Adelantado Don Francisco de Montejo al emperador Carlos V sobre varios asuntos relativos a la gobernación de Honduras. [Letter of the Adelantado, Francisco de Montejo, to Emperor Charles V about various matters relating to the government of Honduras.] *Rev. d. Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional de Honduras.* 6 (10) Mar. 1928: 323-325; (11) Apr. 1928: 353-356; (12) May 1928: 385-389; 7 (1) Jun. 1928: 1-4; (2) Jul. 1928: 33-36; (3) Aug. 1928: 65-68; (4) Sep. 1928: 98-101; (5) Oct. 1928: 129-132; (6) Nov. 1928: 165-169.—In 1526 Montejo, a former lieutenant of Cortés, was granted jurisdiction by the emperor over Yucatan and Cozumel. In 1527 Guatemala was taken from New Spain (Mexico) and made into a separate jurisdiction and Pedro de Alvarado was made the governor and captain-general over this new jurisdiction. In his first letter, dated June 1, 1539, Montejo tells of the aid he had given to the extremely needy villages of his jurisdiction, especially the village of Gracias a Dios. He has also founded the town of Santa María de Comayagua in honor of the emperor. This was done, however, only after the natives had been pacified. He tells the emperor of the needs of the country. There is gold and silver beneath the earth. There are no slaves in his jurisdiction. He wants the gold mined but in his opinion that can be done only by means of slaves. Montejo had his enemies and he asked the emperor to defend him from their malicious intentions. He regrets the placing of his jurisdiction under the jurisdiction of the Audiencia de Santo Domingo due to transportation difficulties. Montejo believed that it would be even more suitable to have appeals go direct to Spain rather than to Santo Domingo, because ships were always ready to sail for Spain and the time to hear appeals would be much shorter if they were taken there. The other letter of Montejo, dated Aug. 25, 1539, contains the same subject matter: complaints.—*Fritz L. Hoffmann.*

4031. UNSIGNED. Discurso pronunciado por el ilustre orado Doctor Don Carlos Alberto Uclés en el momento de recibir sepultura los restos del Doctor Don Policarpo Bonilla. [Oration delivered by the great orator, Don Carlos Alberto Uclés at the funeral services of Dr. Policarpo Bonilla.] *Rev. d. Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional de Honduras.* 7 (4) Sep. 1928: 107-118.—Policarpo Bonilla was a famous Honduran politician. He was born in 1858, and at the age of 21 became a lawyer. Soon he united himself with the political party of Céleo Arias, and in 1890 he succeeded Arias as chief of the party. The aid of Nicaraguan troops finally helped him in making himself president. He convoked a

constitutional convention which formed a new republic of Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador. This republic, however, was soon dissolved. Bonilla was a champion of feminine education. He was a liberal.—*Fritz L. Hoffmann.*

4032. UNSIGNED. Informe oficial de la famosa acción del Espiritusanto. [Official report of the famous battle of Espiritusanto.] *Rev. d. Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional de Honduras.* 7 (2) Jul. 1928: 40-42.—A detailed official report of the Salvadoran government dated, Apr. 10, 1839, of the victory of its troops over the armies of Honduras and Nicaragua.—*Fritz L. Hoffmann.*

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 3892, 3914, 3945, 3959, 3965, 4026)

4033. BEAZLEY, RAYMOND. John Morley und der Krieg. [John Morley and the War.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 7 (5) May 1929: 423-431.—The Morley memorandum shows that its author while not in agreement with Grey and the majority of the cabinet in 1914 lacked the strength of will to oppose England's entry into the war and to the time of his death preferred not to arouse a controversy by publishing the views he held at the time of the crisis. The memorandum shows also that the chief cause for England's entry into the war was her obligation to France. It took the invasion of Belgium, however, to bring about wholehearted support for Grey's intervention policy.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

4034. DEMARTIAL, GEORGES. Zum zehnten Jahrestage des Vertrags von Versailles. [On the tenth anniversary of the Treaty of Versailles.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 7 (6) Jun. 1929: 591-593.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

4035. HARBORD, J. G. The services of supply—The American record overseas, 1917-1918. *Army Ordnance.* 10 (60) May-Jun. 1930: 381-390.—General Harbord surveys the problems of supply of the A.E.F.—*T. S. Anderson.*

4036. HARDAWAY, F. P. Notes on the conduct of the defence by the Fourth French Army on July 15, 1918, and on the employment of the corps artillery in the VIII French Corps. *Coast Artillery J.* 71 (4) Oct. 1929: 297-305.—A description of the preparations for the use of the heavy artillery in the defense against the last great German drive east of Rheims.—*T. S. Anderson.*

4037. LUTZ, RALPH H. The Hoover War Library. *Army Ordnance.* 10 (59) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 331-335.—A description of the formation and contents of the library.—*T. S. Anderson.*

4038. MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH, B. La paix de Brest-Litovsk. [The peace of Brest-Litovsk.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 7 (1) Jan. 1929: 10-24.—The treaty of Brest-Litovsk was an act "of national treason." But the Bolsheviks maintain that the treaty was justified by the near approach of a German revolution which would cancel the treaty. This view is unsound, because Lenin in his *Collected Works* and in the *Dix Années de Diplomatie Soviétique*, admits that the peace was signed because it gave a breathing space to the Bolshevik party which they utilized in their struggle against the "Whites." For a time, the aims of Ludendorff, the disintegration of the Russian army and peoples, were identical with those of Lenin. Germany would support the Bolsheviks in so far as it was necessary to keep the advantages which she gained by the peace. The peace secured for the Bolsheviks the support of the German army. It reveals the international character of the Bolshevik party.—*R. C. Binkley.*

4039. MOLDEN, BERTHOLD. Zwangslage, freier Entschluss, bewusste Absicht. [Necessity, free choice, and conscious purpose.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 7 (6) Jun. 1929: 600-609.—After a war

each power maintains that it was forced into the struggle. Serbia and the allies cannot justly claim this motivation. They acted of their own free choice and with conscious purpose. Only Austria and Germany were confronted with a situation in 1914 in which war was a necessity.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

4040. PRIBRAM, A. F. Einige Bemerkungen zu Fay's "The Origins of the World War." [Some remarks on Fay's "The Origins of the World War."] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 7 (7) Jul. 1929: 629-635.—Fay's work, though one of the best on the origins of the World War, is in some instances too hard on the Austrian statesmen. It is not fair to say that Austrians have not published as much as others because they have good reason to be silent. Due to the elaborate work of Conrad, the scholar has been better informed about the activities of the military party in Vienna than about diplomatic activities. Franz Ferdinand is represented properly as having no settled policy for the future structure of the Empire, but his restraining control of the military party is underestimated. The Kanner thesis is rejected. It should be remembered that the assurances given to Conrad by v. Moltke applied to the specific crisis of 1908-9. Fay's judgment of Aehrenthal and Berchtold is doubtless too harsh and premature.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

4041. ROBINSON, H. PERRY. Haig. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107 (640) Jun. 1930: 855-864.—It becomes increasingly evident that Field Marshall Earl Haig was a military genius. A highly cherished myth—subscribed to by both Englishmen and Frenchmen—has it that the French command was far superior to the British. The real facts explode that myth forever, for the evidence indicates that it was Haig,—the victim of intrigues, cabals, jealousies, distrusted and hindered by his own home government, often laboring at cross-purposes with short-sighted French generals—and not Foch, who evolved and prosecuted the plan that finally broke the German resistance.—*J. E. Bebout.*

4042. UNSIGNED. Das Protokoll des russischen Ministerrats vom 11./24. Juli 1914. [Minutes of the Russian ministry meeting of July 11/24, 1914.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 7 (4) Apr. 1929: 365-366.—Text of the minutes of the council on the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

4043. UNSIGNED. Deutsche Kriegsschuldforscher. [German investigators of war guilt.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 7 (6) Jun. 1929: 552-590.—A *Who's Who* of German investigators of world war guilt with photographs, biographical sketch, quotations, and bibliography.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

4044. UNSIGNED. Konstantinopel und die Meerengen. [Constantinople and the Straits.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 7 (4) Apr. 1929: 367-385.—A memorandum by the chief of department of defense of the Russian Black Sea fleet on the importance and possibility of Russian control of Constantinople and the Straits and Russian leadership in the Balkans written soon after the beginning of the World War.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

4045. URBANSKI, AUGUST v. OSTRYMIECZ. Conrad v. Hoetzendorf und die Reise des Thronfolgers nach Serajevo. [Conrad von Hoetzendorf and the trip of the heir apparent to Sarajevo.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 7 (5) May 1929: 463-471.—Conrad von Hoetzendorf has been represented as wanting war. Nothing is further from the truth. His one great concern was that the central powers should not be encircled. In 1908-9 he hoped to meet this danger before the process was completed. By 1914 he considered the chance for a successful outcome of a conflict with Austria's enemies to have passed. He told Berchtold peace must be preserved if Italy's stand was not certain. He foresaw the dangers of the archduke's visit to Sarajevo and tried to prevent it. Even after his return

to Vienna in the midst of the crisis of July, 1914, he planned to take a vacation. Such conduct should be contrasted with Poincaré's visit to St. Petersburg.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

4046. WARLIMONT, WALTER. Industrial mobilization in Germany—The military supply system before and during the World War. *Army Ordnance*. 11 (62) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 115-123.—Deficiency and growing need characterized the German procurement system from the beginning. An artillery ammunition shortage developed soon after the outbreak of the war. No industrial or agricultural war preparation existed outside the army. No plans existed allowing for a long war. This need was met by an organization instigated and led by Rathenau, under military control. Many results of the war-time procurement system have survived into the peace particularly in the field of new technical processes. Some aspects of the war-time labor problem are discussed. Great numbers of skilled men had to be recalled from the front. In the end the procurement efforts met success and lack of material was not a cause of German defeat.—*T. S. Anderson.*

4047. WEGERER, ALFRED von. Die Kriegsschuldfrage vom Waffenstillstand bis zur Unterzeichnung des Versailler Vertrages. [The war-guilt question from the armistice to the signing of the treaty of Versailles.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung*. 7 (6) Jun. 1929: 531-551.—Germany signed the armistice with the expectation of a peace on the basis of Wilson's Fourteen Points. However, a commission drew up a memorandum on the responsibility for the war. Its preliminary report had it that Austria-Hungary caused the war and Germany had agreed to and urged Austria on to war. This report was not satisfactory. Austria-Hungary could pay no reparations. So the German peace delegation was forced by an ultimatum under threat of renewal of hostilities and over its repeated protests to declare Germany fully responsible with Austria and their allies for the war. Much has been done since 1919 to show Germany not solely guilty, but the guilt clause of the treaty remains.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

4048. WEGERER, ALFRED von. Drei Aufsätze Renouvins zur Kriegsschuldfrage. [Three articles by Renouvin on the war guilt question.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung*. 7 (5) May 1929: 472-490.—

Renouvin stands in close relations with Poincaré. He is now urging that war guilt is wholly an historical question without political bearing. German scholars can not admit this and must insist, as Poincaré formerly did, that divided war guilt implies division of the costs of the war. The treaty of Versailles based reparations on war responsibility.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

4049. WEGERER, ALFRED von. Hat der Quai d'Orsay den "Matin" gelesen? [Did the Quai d'Orsay read the "Matin?"] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung*. 8 (10) Oct. 1930: 953-964.—War guilt resolves itself into the question—was Russian mobilization an act of aggression beginning the war or was it an act of defense against previous Austrian mobilization and German military preparation? A forged telegram of the French Yellow Book claims the latter. Poincaré still maintains that this was the general conviction at the Quai d'Orsay. To former evidence to the contrary the following may be added. The *Matin* for Aug. 1, 1914, printed two telegrams: one from St. Petersburg announced the decision for general Russian mobilization taken on the evening of July 30; the other from Vienna announced general Austrian mobilization decided upon on July 31 at 4:30 p.m. Were these telegrams unread at the French foreign office or was document 118 of the Yellow Book a conscious misrepresentation of the fact that Russia mobilized before Austria?—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

4050. WIESNER, FRIEDRICH RITTER von. Serbiens Kriegswille. [Serbia's desire for war.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung*. 7 (4) Apr. 1929: 355-360.—The Belgrade newspaper *Politika* celebrated its 25th anniversary with an anniversary edition on Jan. 28, 1929. It prides itself on always having represented the Serb nationalist point of view. Numerous articles are reprinted from 1908-9 in proof of the fact that the *Politika* agitated for war against Austria after the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. *Politika* stood in close touch with the government from 1908-11. Miroslav Spolajovic, at that time chief of section in the Serb foreign office, furnished the paper with news from his office twice a day. These facts were known to the diplomatic corps in Belgrade and should be kept in mind in judging the demands of the Austrian ultimatum of 1914.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 4230, 4374, 4383, 4390, 4393, 4426, 4428, 4474-4475, 4762, 4764, 4766, 4850, 4883)

4051. FISHER, IRVING. Obituary—Arthur Twin- ing Hadley. *Econ. J.* 40 (159) Sep. 1930: 526-533.

4052. GUILFORD, J. P. Psychological yardsticks for economic values. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20 (4) Dec. 1930: 664-672.—Experimental results indicate the high validity and reliability of the method of paired comparisons as a device for measuring economic values as based upon human judgments. Two other methods are introduced to replace the method of paired comparisons when the number of samples is very large. They are the method of equal appearing intervals and the rating scale method. In the latter a permanent psycho-economic yardstick is established with which to measure an unlimited number of samples. Methods for testing the reliability of these procedures are given.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

4053. HEINRICH, WALTER. Wirtschaftsdemokratie oder ständische Wirtschaftsordnung. [Economic democracy or an economic order based on classes.] *Nationalwirtschaft.* 3 (3) 1930: 239-245.—The realization of economic democracy is, in the opinion of the author, only possible under communism. Even the limited demands of workers for participation in management and government regulation of the distribution of the social product are fundamentally opposed to the principles of the capitalistic order. The future does not lie in the carrying out of the Utopias of economic democracy but in the systematic development of the new corporative and class organization and combinations of capitalism such as are carried out in the fascist economic system.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

4054. LORIA, ACHILLE. Sophismes économiques d'après-guerre. [Post-war economic fallacies.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-3 (3) Sep. 1930: 459-474.—A mistaken disregard of the classical theory of international trade has led Spain to adopt measures which have dissipated her wartime gains and caused a depreciation of the peseta. A curious Utopia which has been imagined since the war is the stabilization of prices. Discussion concerning such subjects as the advantages of a paper currency, the method of evaluating paper money in gold, the effects of a capital levy on a nation, and the effects of reparations payments on international economy has given rise to numerous fallacious arguments and contentions.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

4055. RIAZANOV, D. B. Siebzig Jahre "Zur Kritik der politischen Ökonomie." [Seventy years since Marx's "Kritik."] *Arch. d. f. Geschichte d. Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbewegung.* 50 (1) 1930: 1-32.—The story of the evolution of the *Kritik* in Marx's mind and of his personal life and difficulties in the period of its composition, extending practically over the decade of the 1850's. Put together by bits from various sources, chiefly the correspondence of Marx.—*F. H. Knight.*

4056. SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. Pareto and Pantaleoni: personal reminiscences of two Italian economists. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45 (3) Sep. 1930: 341-346.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

4057. SPECTATOR, M. СПЕКТАТОР, М. Спорные проблемы мирового хозяйства. [Controversial problems of world economy.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (5) 1929: 52-70.—Reply to criticisms of the author's *Introduction to the Study of World Economy* (in Russian).—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4058. TUGWELL, REXFORD G. Human nature and social economy. *J. Philos.* 27 (17) Aug. 14, 1930: 449-457.—A decade and a half ago two points of view

emerged which threatened to destroy the old economics, namely, (1) the experimental approach in economics, and (2) the dynamic conception of human nature, developing in psychology. The development of the instinct and Freudian psychologies precipitated various reactions among economists. One group refused to accept the approaches as valid. They clung to the traditional assumptions about human nature. Others accepted the "new psychology" and attempted to revise economic theory accordingly. A third group insisted that what was needed was not an individual psychology, such as that exemplified in the instinct point of view, but a social psychology. To this end they felt that the economist could contribute through his descriptive materials on economic phenomena. They believed that through the use of statistical procedure facts could be gathered and collated. A body of valid knowledge would thus emerge. And the basis for a realistic economics and a valid psychology would thereby be achieved. Out of this emphasis quantitative economics has developed. Accuracy and measurement have become the order of the day in the field of economics.—*W. O. Brown.*

4059. WAGNER, EMMY. L'economia sociale in Germania e in Austria. [Social economy in Germany and Austria.] *Economia.* 5 (6) Jun. 1930: 581-592.—Economic theories in Germany and Austria which differ from the classical tradition.—*Roberto Bach.*

4060. WEGNER, KARL. Die Arbeitsorientierung als Standortsfaktor. Dargestellt an Beispielen aus der Textilindustrie. [The place of labor as a factor in the location of industry. With examples from the textile industry.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 133 (2) Aug. 1930: 161-212.—The labor supply cannot be reduced to a "labor coefficient" and employed to correct any determination of the location of industry on the basis of transportation costs, as is done by Alfred Weber. Nor can labor be treated purely as an economic good to take its place with the costs of other goods in the determination of the location of industry. Each factor must be given that consideration which its peculiarities demand. The optimal location of each industry is the place of maximum returns on investment, and this is determined by two things: (1) the distribution of costs of all kinds in a given region, and (2) the technical processes in industry and the relative importance of the various factors in the process. Whether labor costs will be favorable or not to a given industry, aside from all other considerations, will depend on the place of labor in the technological process and the price in the labor market for the particular type of labor required. The article attempts to indicate statistically with illustrations from the textile industry the importance of the above factors in connection with the labor supply and the location of industry.—*C. W. Hasek.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 3750, 3755, 3766, 3770, 3774, 3784, 3803-3804, 3876, 3893, 3895, 3927, 3932-3933, 3937-3938, 3943, 3947, 3952, 3976, 3990, 3994-3995, 3998, 4004, 4012, 4015, 4588, 4692)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 3500-3501, 3514, 3766, 4095, 4161, 4177, 4195, 4293, 4476, 4512, 4519, 4561, 4564, 4568, 4700, 4783-4784)

4061. BADOGGIO, PIETRO. Colonizzazione ed agricoltura in Tripolitania. [Colonization and agricul-

ture in Tripolitania.] *Rassegna Italiana*. 26 (144-145) May-Jun. 1930: 187-199.—G. Bruni.

4062. BENNI, ANTONIO STEFANO. Lo sviluppo industriale dell'Italia fascista. [The industrial growth of Fascist Italy.] *Rassegna Italiana*. 26 (144-145) May-Jun. 1930: 97-105.—G. Bruni.

4063. BISSON, T. A. Reconstruction in China. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service*. 5 (23) Jan. 22, 1930: 429-446.—Behind the spectacular political revolution, China is undergoing an economic revolution which is far more significant. In reorganizing national finances, improving railways and highways, establishing better telegraph and telephone service, encouraging trade and industry, and in introducing mass education, the Nanking government is effecting a profound reconstruction of Chinese society.—*Sudhindra Bose*.

4064. BONNÉ, ALFRED. Die sozial-ökonomischen Strukturwandlungen in Palästina. 1 Der Einfluss der jüdischen Einwanderung. [Changes in the social-economic structure of Palestine. 1 The influence of Jewish immigration.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 63 (3) 1930: 309-336.—Phases in the transformation of Palestine are: (1) change in population: the Jews now make up 21% of the total population of Palestine as over against 9% before the war. A large proportion live in the cities, particularly in Tel-Aviv. (2) Influx of capital and changes in standards of living: The level of prices has risen greatly. Much capital for investments has come from the United States. The higher standards of the Jewish population, particularly in the cities, have stimulated efforts at emulation by the more well-to-do Arab groups. (3) Changes in the agricultural methods and in the amount and kind of land under cultivation. In 1920 only 50% of the cultivable land was under cultivation; at present 68% is the minimum estimate. There is a definite effort to improve the soil. The growing of citrus fruits is an important industry; tobacco is exported in considerable quantity. A determined effort to reforest watershed areas is being made. In those few places where swamps rather than aridity offer obstacles, the planting of eucalyptus trees in conjunction with drainage has been practised. (4) Changes in the means of communication have been rapid. Railroads, automobiles, telephones, airplanes, regular postal service, etc., have virtually revolutionized this aspect of Palestinian culture. (5) The balance of trade is unfavorable. Imports stand to exports in the ratio of 100 to 30. This is possible only because of funds coming from America. (6) The hope of Palestine lies in its rapid industrialization. Giant power, and proximity to the oil of Mosul will more than make up for the deficiency in coal, and a great development of the factory system may be looked for within the next few years. It has already progressed far enough to bring with it a labor problem, particularly where the Arab population is concerned.—*Howard Becker*.

4065. BRODIE, ISRAEL B. Palestine's economic future. *New Palestine*. 19 (5) Oct. 3, 1930: 94-96.

4066. BUTLER, HUGH. What is the position of British industry? *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 35-46.—The dismal view that England's economic situation is peculiarly bad, is exaggerated. It is true that she still suffers from the after effects of the war, and that unemployment is her most serious current problem. On the other hand, production statistics show that she is maintaining her natural position. Most of the depressed industries are those which are suffering a world-wide depression; as in other countries, new industries are being developed to take their places. Never before has England employed so many workers; her unemployment difficulty appears to be due—not to any industrial recession—but to a falling off of emigration. The real question of fundamental significance is that of developing a managerial personnel. When all sides of the situations are viewed without prejudice, England's

long-run economic position seems to be as sound as before the War.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

4067. DANTSIG, В. ДАНЦИГ, Б. Экономика современной Турции. [The economic conditions of contemporary Turkey.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика*. (5) 1029: 87-105.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

4068. FLÜGGE, EVA. Neuerliche Wirtschaftsveränderungen in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Recent economic changes in the United States.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 133 (1) Jul. 1930: 77-87.—The work prepared under the auspices of the National Bureau of Economic Research on Recent Economic Changes in the United States is a matter of methodological interest since it is an attempt at a large scale quantitative description of a national economy. The purely quantitative results, however, are extremely few; even where statistical material is available, purely quantitative results are often supplemented, if not supplanted, by the personal opinion of the writer, or by "common sense" conclusions. The relatively hasty preparation of the report may account for the overlappings, or inconsistencies in its structure; a more careful relation of the parts to each other would have resulted in a more vivid picture of the American economy. The merits of the report consist (1) in the collection of valuable raw material, and (2) in the emphasis which is laid upon the need for a total picture of the American economy and of the forces operative in it.—*C. W. Hasek*.

4069. GERSCHMANN, ARTHUR J. Industrial Czechoslovakia. *Stone & Webster J.* 47 (4) Oct. 1930: 527-539.

4070. GIRAULT, ARTHUR. Les colonies et l'Afrique du Nord. [The [French] colonies and North Africa.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 934-948.—A loan of three billion francs was made to the colonies to construct needed public works, principally harbors, railways, roads, and irrigation in Indo-China, West Africa and Madagascar. The foreign trade of the French colonies is increasing as a result of intensified production. The great concessions expired in equatorial French Africa in 1929 and the delays necessitated by the authentication of land sales led to a decree which apparently reduced the role of the old privileged companies. The prohibition of penal servitude by the International Labor Conference of 1929 was resented in the colonies, as it was passed by a majority of countries not having colonies. The stabilization of the piastre in Indo-China has preceded the definite renewal of the privilege of the bank. Colonial savings deposits have increased. The foreign trade of North African colonies has developed remarkably. The only shadow has been labor shortage. In Morocco the problem of the security of the Algerian-Moroccan borders and the reform of mining regulations have been absorbing questions in 1929. The port of Agadir was opened to commerce on Jan. 1, 1930. (Tables of foreign trade.)—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt*.

4071. HANTOS, ELEMÉR. Changement de structure dans la vie économique des états de l'Europe centrale. [Structural changes in the economic life of Central Europe.] *J. d. Écon.* 97 Oct. 15, 1930: 134-141.—Austria has sought to remedy losses in supplies of coal because of boundary changes by increased exploitation of existing mines and by resort to water power, heretofore undeveloped. "Complementary" industries have been extended. The output of manufacturing is, generally speaking, decreasing, while the output of agriculture and mining is increasing. The net result is a continued decline in the economic life of Austria. Changes in Hungary have been less marked, but there has been a considerable expansion in certain agricultural products, especially wheat. While most manufacturers have not recovered their pre-war importance, textiles have greatly increased. Changes in the economic life of Germany

have been important but less fundamental.—C. R. Whittlesey.

4072. JONES, WEIMAR. A property-minded South. *Nation* [N. Y.], 131 (3403) Sep. 24, 1930: 319-321.—A sketch of the economic development of the South since 1865 with a discussion of the significant factors in the present labor situation.

4073. SMITS, R. E. Enkele opmerkingen omtrent de economische situatie van Japan. [Observations concerning the economic situation of Japan.] *Koloniale Studien*. 14 (3) Jun. 1930: 390-434.—The writer gives a summary of conditions during the six months preceding the raising of the gold embargo in 1930. With reference to other economic conditions, he concludes that the Bank of Japan has but an illusory power over Japanese money; that there is an over-expansion of banks due to frozen credits on one side against great abundance of liquid capital on the other side—an increasing financing of long term loans with short term money; that the whole course of bank credit and stock capital, both noticeably increasing concurrently with a lowering price level, seems in conflict with the general economic situation and can be possible only through a credit inflation protected by Japanese national sentiment.—Amry Vandenbosch.

4074. SOMERVILLE, HENRY. The economic position of Great Britain. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 19 (75) Sep. 1930: 376-386.—A review of the economic situation in Great Britain during the last five years reveals that now, as then, the two cardinal facts are unemployment and the loss of a considerable part of her export trade, coupled with increased imports. The favorable balance for 1929, £151,000,000, is due chiefly to income on overseas investments. By judicious overseas investments Britain may retain her financial prosperity without regaining her industrial supremacy. The recovery of British industry can be achieved only by a new and friendly spirit between capital and labor, which alone will cause the needed improvements in equipment and organization.—Frank Monaghan.

4075. SOULE, A. M. Some evidences of economic progress. *Georgia State College of Agric., Bull.* #384. 1930: pp. 20.

4076. STRINGHER, BONALDO. Verso il risanamento. [Towards the (financial) restoration.] *Rassegna Italiana*. 25 (143) Apr. 1930: 311-318.—The author, who is the governor of the Banca d'Italia, surveys the financial and economic situation of 1929.—G. Bruni.

4077. UNSIGNED. L'Albanie. [Albania.] *Rev. d. Balkans*. Jul.-Sep. 1930: 193-198.—There is a deficit for 1929-30 of 6,000,000 gold francs; military expenses eat up one-half the revenues, of which the chief sources are the tithe of the crops, the land-tax, the monopolies, and the tax on animals. Exports as compared with imports show a deficit of over 16,000,000 francs, Italy being responsible for 75% of the imports and 59% of the exports, and the United States for $\frac{1}{2}$ % and 14% respectively. The only industry is petroleum. There is no railway, but the Italians have established motor car and aviation lines. The economic situation is dominated by the Italian penetration.—William Miller.

4078. UNSIGNED. La Bulgarie. [Bulgaria.] *Rev. d. Balkans*. Jul.-Sep. 1930: 199-206.—Bulgarian currency is stabilized, and the state knows exactly how much it has to pay to foreign countries under the head of reparations; the last three budgets have shown one deficit as against two surpluses. The national debt, first contracted in 1888 by a foreign loan was 638,000,000 gold leva in 1911 and 1,366,000,000 in 1928 of which 1,155,000,000 were owed abroad. This is 244 leva per head of the population. The most important export is tobacco, the largest import textile fabrics, while motors show a great increase. A considerable amount of foreign capital is invested in Bulgarian companies, which in 1928 numbered 622.—William Miller.

4079. UNSIGNED. Comercio, industrias, agricultura. [Commerce, industry, and agriculture. (Mexico.)] *El Economista*. 5 (50) Sep. 16, 1930: 14-16.—Reports to the department of industry and agriculture indicate economic conditions in the country to be very unsatisfactory. Manufacturing since the revolution has suffered a steady decline, due to legislation to improve the condition of the laboring classes. Local capital has emigrated and foreign capital shuns Mexican investments. The petroleum and mining industries are at a low ebb, due not only to world conditions but to the restrictive policy adopted by the government on oil production and to the heavy taxes mining enterprises must pay. Reform legislation for agriculture has been "an absolute farce." As a result production has fallen and imports of food-stuffs have increased.—Chester Lloyd Jones.

4080. UNSIGNED. La Grèce. [Greece.] *Rev. d. Balkans*. Jul.-Sep. 1930: 207-220.—Under the influence of Venizelos, Greece is now on the way to economic restoration; political and financial stability is assured; the government is durable. Mainly occupied with internal improvements, it has improved the country's foreign relations with Italy, Yugoslavia, and Turkey. Greek public finances are satisfactory; thrice the budget has shown a surplus; the deficit in the commercial balance, though still considerable, diminished greatly during the first seven months of 1930, the most important exports being tobacco, currants, and wine, the chief imports agricultural produce and textile fabrics; the United States is the largest importer into Greece, while it is the third largest purchaser of Greek exports. Greece possesses 41 banking companies, including 4 which have their head-offices abroad; of these 23 have been founded since 1921, while six great banks of the 41 hold 86% of the total capital.—William Miller.

4081. UNSIGNED. Preliminary results of Soviet economic development in 1929-1930. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union*. 5 (18-19) Oct. 1, 1930: 371-375.

4082. UNSIGNED. La Roumanie. [Roumania.] *Rev. d. Balkans*. Jul.-Sep. 1930: 221-226.—Rumania, with a population of 18,984,623 has an area of 294,967 sq. kilometres, of which, since the agrarian reform, 89.5% are small properties. The national debt is 347 lei per head of the population. Essentially an agricultural country Rumania has 11,222,522 hectares devoted to the cultivation of cereals, and has about 45,000,000 head of poultry. In the production of petroleum she occupies the sixth place among the nations, producing 4,860,000 tons in 1929, in this industry, British, French, Belgian, Italian and Dutch capital is invested. The coal of the Banat is insufficient for internal consumption. Tobacco, salt, matches, explosives, cigarette-paper, and playing cards are monopolies. Germany occupies the first place in both imports and exports. There are 6,790 miles of railways and 12 seafaring steamers besides those circulating on the Danube.—William Miller.

4083. UNSIGNED. La Turquie. [Turkey.] *Rev. d. Balkans*. Jul.-Sep. 1930: 227-230.—Turkey is passing through a serious crisis: the commercial balance for 1929 showed a deficit of £T100,000,000. The fall in the price of agricultural produce, a poor season, and the competition of Greek and Bulgarian tobacco, Californian and Australian currants and figs, Greek carpets and American and South African mohair have progressively diminished Turkish exports. There have been numerous failures due to overstocking, while the railway program has involved large payments abroad. All these factors have depreciated the currency, yet the government has shown reluctance to employ foreign experts and encourage foreign capital. The author gives a table of the Turkish debt, adding that the government during the financial year 1930-31 was devoting the interest and amortization, viz £T 15,000,000, to increasing the capital of the Agricultural Bank and endowing the Indus-

trial Bank, after an arrangement with the bondholders justified by Ismet Pasha.—*William Miller.*

4084. UNSIGNED. La Yougoslavie. [Yugoslavia.] *Rev. d. Balkans.* Jul.-Sep. 1930: 231-266.—Twenty months of the Givkovitch government are stated to have improved the officials, reorganized the ministries, balanced the budget, founded an Agricultural Bank, colonized southern Serbia, begun reafforestation, created technical schools, made new roads, bridges, and railways, renewed the rolling-stock, concluded 75 treaties, settled the question of the Salonika Free Zone and protected labor. Yugoslavia has 6,280 miles of railways and air services from Zagreb via Belgrade to Salonika, Belgrade to Podgoritsa via Sarajevo, and Zagreb to Sušak. The budget has been balanced, the national debt is 2,430 dinars per head; the exports exceed the imports, Italy and Austria being the chief purchasers. Essentially an agricultural country, Yugoslavia exports wood, agricultural produce, meat, and tobacco, and imports manufactured articles. The mines are not yet fully exploited, industries not thoroughly developed but progressing. There are 32 daily and 200 weekly journals, and 8 theatres; tourist traffic is encouraged.—*William Miller.*

4085. VARGA, E. ВАРГА, Е. Мировое хозяйство в 1928 г. [The world economic situation in 1928.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (5) 1929: 16-33.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4086. WAARD, J. de. Malaise ter Oostkust van Sumatra. [The depression in the East Coast province of Sumatra.] *Koloniale Studien.* 14(3) Jun. 1930: 333-345.—The East Coast of Sumatra is suffering a severe depression after five years of unusual prosperity. The East Coast, a sparsely settled district, is now the center of numerous European agricultural enterprises worked by contract coolies. The economic situation of this region is almost wholly based upon the export prices of its various agricultural products. Export product prices are low and consequently there has been a decrease in imports. Although the region is much stronger economically than in 1921 the outlook is not bright, especially insofar as the rubber situation is concerned.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL

(See also Entries 3480, 3510, 3578, 3804, 4061, 4064, 4189, 4263, 4290, 4308-4309, 4312, 4314, 4317, 4319, 4322, 4325, 4373, 4375, 4377, 4437, 4465, 4520, 4523, 4796, 4802, 4809-4810, 4812)

4087. ACERBO, GIACOMO. L'agricoltura e il regime fascista. [Agriculture and the Fascist regime.] *Rassegna Italiana.* 26(144-145) May-Jun. 1930: 55-68.—*G. Bruni.*

4088. COLEMAN, D. A., et al. Milling and baking qualities of world wheats. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #197. 1930: pp. 223.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4089. FOSTER, L. G. Some factors affecting the movement of Ohio wheat. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Stat., Bull.* #458. Sep. 1930: pp. 48.

4090. FULLER, RAYMOND T. Embattled farmers. *North Amer. Rev.* 230(2) Aug. 1930: 238-244.—Four reasons account mainly for present agricultural conditions in the East: (1) invasion of products from western farms where it is easier to raise them; (2) specialized egg and poultry plants—particularly those further south where winter conditions are less rigorous; (3) fruit-raising on the Pacific coast, another specialized industry; (4) the power of the "middleman's" capital.

Cooperative investment and cooperative marketing would go far to help the situation.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

4091. GIESE, HENRY. The application of engineering to the agricultural industry. *Stone & Webster J.* 47(3) Sep. 1930: 304-311.

4092. KELLY, FRED C. Reflections on farming. *Amer. Mercury.* 21(82) Oct. 1930: 163-169.—There are too many farmers, with consequent overproduction.—*Helen P. Edwards.*

4093. SELVA, CHARLES de. L'élevage dans une grande ferme de l'État de Saint Paul. [Cattle raising on a large ranch in São Paulo.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds.* 1(3) Sep. 1930: 169-181.

4094. STERN, N. Crop contracting in the Soviet Union. *Econ. Rev. of the Soviet Union.* 5(16-17) Sep. 1, 1930: 343-346.

4095. UNSIGNED. Aspects of agriculture in Kenya. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22(2) Aug. 1930: 221-224.

4096. VERESHCHAK, S. ВЕРЕЩАК, С. Кризис сельского хозяйства в СССР. [Agricultural crisis in Soviet Russia.] *Воля России (Prague).* (12) Dec. 1928: 99-106.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4097. VILLARI, LUIGI. L'agricoltura in Inghilterra. [Agriculture in England.] *Nuova Antologia.* 273(1403) Sep. 1, 1930: 104-117.—*J. C. Russell.*

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 3499, 3509, 3780, 4132, 4135, 4722, 4884)

4098. CAULEY, T. J. Agricultural land tenure in Texas. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11(2) Sep. 1930: 135-147.—Census statistics on farm tenure for 1925 are used and compared with comparable statistics as far back as 1880 show the changed importance of tenancy in the state as a whole, in West Texas, taken to mean the 85 counties west of the 100th meridian, and in the 8 counties of the Trans-Pecos region. Percentage of tenancy among farmers in West Texas is shown to have been 38.2 in 1910, 39.3 in 1920, 51.5 in 1925. Questions of concentration and absentee ownership are discussed with use of statistics appearing in Bulletin 89 of the Texas Department of Agriculture. Specific counties are named in brief discussions of tenure in relation to color of farmer, country of origin, and type of farming followed.—*Howard A. Turner.*

4099. GRAY, L. C., and BAKER, O. E. Land utilization and the farm problem. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Misc. Pub.* #97. 1930: pp. 54.—An economic program of agricultural production that will contribute substantially to agricultural betterment involves three major problems: (1) The adjustment of supplies both in quantity and quality to world competition and market requirements; (2) increasing efficiency in production and resulting lower costs of production; and (3) the elimination of submarginal land from cultivation and the maintenance of an economic balance between agriculture and other economic activities. A national land policy should include a program of research, education, and legislation that will facilitate essential adjustments in our agriculture and help to eliminate submarginal lands from the production of crops.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4100. GRIMES, W. E. The stock-share lease. *Kansas Agric. Exper. Stat., Circ.* #155. 1930: pp. 16.—In the stock-share lease the landlord shares in the ownership of the live stock. A more permanent type of agriculture, longer tenure of farms, and greater profits to both landlords and tenants have resulted from the use of this lease on Kansas farms.—*W. E. Grimes.*

4101. KRISTENSEN, K. J. Public guidance in rural land utilization in Denmark. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 150 Jul. 1930: 230-237.—The author is statistician for the Central Valuation Board of Denmark. Prior to the World War conditions had been

favorable to the small holdings and medium sized farms. During the war, and for several years afterward, economic conditions were favorable to large grain growing farms. To retard this tendency, provisional legislation was enacted in 1919 and permanent legislation in 1925, which provided that an existing agricultural holding shall in the future be continued as an independent holding and that no part of the land shall be joined in the rotation of any other farm. Furthermore, no part of an agricultural holding can be leased for a period longer than five years. An agricultural holding is considered to be any holding with at least one hectare of land having a value of at least \$268 and used exclusively for agricultural purposes. The ministry of agriculture may authorize the detachment of a parcel when the remaining tract is sufficient to support a family. The area considered necessary increases according to the fertility of the soil, beginning with seven hectares of the most fertile soil. The state has also aided in the creation of small independent holdings by distributing land which it had taken over from fiefs, family estates, and from the churches. Public loans at low rates of interest have been made to small farmers to aid in the purchase of land. About 14,000 small holdings have been developed in this way since 1899. The small holdings contain on the average about 20 acres. Up to 1928, the land acts of 1919 had resulted in the creation of 4,100 new holdings, while 1,700 existing holdings had received supplementary land so as to be able to support a family. The total area distributed is about 33,000 hectares.—*Millard Peck*.

4102. MALPEAUX, L. La réforme du cadastre et la revision des évaluations foncières. [The reform of the register of the survey of lands and the revision of land valuation.] *Vie Agric. et Rurale*. 19 (29) Jul. 20, 1930: 33-35.—A brief account of land valuation in France and its proposed reform.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

4103. MARSDEN, ROGER D., and TEELE, R. P. Economic status of drainage districts in the south in 1926. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #194. 1930: pp. 48.—In estimating the actual availability of the swamp and overflowed lands of the South for agriculture it is advisable to examine the degree of success that has attended past efforts to bring those lands into use. Knowledge of the progress made in utilizing the drained lands, cost of draining and bringing the lands into cultivation, types of farming practiced, and conditions that have influenced the rate and cost of development and the profitability of farming will aid in preventing losses to present landowners, prospective purchasers of the land, and investors in drainage bonds. This bulletin aims to set forth this type of knowledge in regard to each of these drainage districts.—*Caroline B. Sherman*.

4104. MATTYASOVSKY, NIKOLAUS. A föld-reform eredményei. [The results of Hungarian land reform.] *Mezőgazdasági Közöny*. 3 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 349-354.—The Hungarian land reform was completed May 30, 1930. After this date no further expropriation can take place. During the reform 1,269,294 yoke of ground were divided up. The large estates suffered most. The greater part were expropriated as a tax without indemnification, a small part with indemnity. The indemnification caused difficulties but was carried through with the placing of a foreign loan and with the issuance of bonds (*Obligationen*). The land reform had great results since it was possible to satisfy 500,000 out of the agricultural proletariat comprising 1,000,000 persons. Some were of the opinion that it was economically a mistake to cut up the large estates which have high yields into small properties giving lower yields, but it is possible to raise the yield of the small properties. The government should go further, since the proportion of land in large estates is still large. The next task will be a reform of entailed land.—*Stephan Halom*.

4105. PAVEL, ANTONÍN. Public guidance in land utilization in Czechoslovakia. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 150 Jul. 1930: 262-272.—The author is an official of the State Land Office of Czechoslovakia. In affording protection to small tenant farmers the state made provision for their purchase of long-term term tenancies if they had held unbroken tenancy since 1901. Under the provision 128,557 tenants purchased 101,119 hectares (249,763 acres), 80% of which was purchased from the large landed estates. Small tenant farmers were protected against an increase of rent or notice to vacate when either would threaten their livelihood. In Carpathian Ruthenia where share tenancy had always prevailed the state made provision for the payment of cash rent. That land reform was needed in western Czechoslovakia is indicated by the fact that 71% of the farmers had holdings containing not more than 1.2 acres each, while .02% of the landholders held 27.71% of the land in holdings which contained on the average 22,509 acres per holding. In eastern Czechoslovakia the distribution of land was still more unequal. The basic measure of the Czechoslovak land reform is the act of April 16, 1919, which proclaimed all estates of over 150 hectares of agricultural land or 250 hectares of land of other description, "taken over," subject to certain exceptions specified in the act. These lands were reallocated under the "Allocation Act." The underlying principle is to supplement small farms so as to make them large enough to furnish a living for an owner-farmer. The only lands taken over without compensation were the properties of the former monarchy. The price paid corresponded to the prices prevailing in the years 1913 to 1915. Thus far about one million families have received parcels of land at prices approximately 50% more than the original owners received. About 11% of the agricultural land in Czechoslovakia has been redistributed since 1920. The forest areas taken over have been entirely allotted to the state. Agricultural production in Czechoslovakia has not been seriously disturbed.—*Millard Peck*.

4106. SERPIERI, ARRIGO. La bonifica integrale. [Land reclamation in Italy.] *Rassegna Italiana*. 26 (144-145) May-Jun. 1930: 69-84.—The author gives statistics relating to the land reclamation promoted by the Fascist government.—*G. Bruni*.

4107. WIECKING, E. H. The farm real estate situation, 1929-30. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Circ.* #150. 1930: pp. 70.—During the year ended March, 1930, although average farm real estate values generally continued in the downward trend characteristic of the year since 1920, the declines on the whole were slight and in a number of states they represented the smallest annual loss recorded since the depression set in.—*Caroline B. Sherman*.

FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 4246, 4267, 4436, 4783)

4108. AICHER, L. C. Large scale wheat farming in Kansas. *J. Amer. Bankers Assn.* 23 (2) Aug. 1930: 92-93.

4109. BURGESS, C., and P. E. GRAVES. Sugar beet in the eastern counties, 1929. *Univ. Cambridge, Farm Econ. Branch. Report* #16. Aug. 1930: pp. 70.—This is the third and final report of an investigation carried out in the eastern counties into the financial results of sugar beet growing during the three seasons 1927, 1928 and 1929. These years comprise one bad season, one average season, and one good season. Extensive data are presented to illustrate the influence on costs and returns of such factors as manuring, place in rotation, weather conditions, rate of seeding, date of drilling, distance between drills, ridge and flat work, haulage and transport, etc. For 44 farms costed for

three consecutive years the average net profit per acre was £4. 15. 10³d in 1927, £6. 14. 5d in 1928 and £9. 0. 10d in 1929. In view of the probable complete withdrawal of state assistance for the industry in three years time, it is suggested that an increase in the bonus on sugar, paid by the factories to the growers, may be necessary if the area under the crop is to be maintained.—*Edgar Thomas.*

4110. FISCHER, LOUIS. Russia's collectivized farms. *Nation* (N. Y.). 131 (3405) Oct. 8, 1930: 369-371.

4111. GAYSTER, A. J.; ANISSIMOFF, J.; KRISTMAN, L. Socialist reconstruction of agriculture. *Econ. Rev. of the Soviet Union*. 5 (20) Oct. 15, 1930: 404-411.—The growth in the collectivization of agriculture from 0.8% on June 1, 1927 to 24.1% on May 1, 1930 was due to advantages of the large scale collective production. Elimination of boundary strips, possibility of using machinery, increase in the productivity of agricultural labor, utilization of draft cattle are some of these advantages. The machine-tractor stations lead to the growth of the sown area, the increase in yield and the bettering of production. The socialist farms (state and collective) included in 1930 about 30% of the sown area, 30% of the gross yield and 62% of the commercial grain crop. The number of peasant holdings is diminishing. There is rapid growth of the state farms specialized in different fields of agriculture, the largest farm embracing an area of 170,000 hectares. Collectivization includes many different kinds of collective farms—from a simplest form of land organization to farms having "non-divisible capital funds" and representing the actually socialized property.—*D. V. Varley.*

4112. HARTMAN, S. C. Truck farming in the Marietta section, Washington county, Ohio. *Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ., Mimeographed Bull.* #20. 1929: pp. 57.—A five year farm business survey was conducted in the Marietta, Ohio, truck section, from 1920 to 1924, inclusive. The purpose of the survey was to determine the plan of organization and system of management as well as the farm practices prevailing in the section and to determine those which seemed to be more frequently associated with successful farms. It was found that for the valley farms 80% of the receipts were from the sale of truck crops most of which were tomatoes and cabbage. For the hill farms 70% of the receipts were from the sale of truck crops almost all of which were tomatoes. During the five years there was an increase in the cabbage acreage but not of the tomato acreage on the farms studied. A material improvement in production methods characterized the five years. More labor was performed per month of labor employed, truck crop acreage per man was increased and livestock production made more efficient during the five years.—*J. I. Falconer.*

4113. NEETHLING, J. C. An economic investigation of farms in the maize districts of the Orange Free State. *South Africa Dept. Agric., Bull.* #81. 1930: pp. 36.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 3486, 3501, 3938, 4295, 4303, 4693, 4884)

4114. BENNETT, M. K.; FARNSWORTH, HELEN C.; et al. Survey of the wheat situation, April to July, 1930. *Stanford Univ. Food Research Inst. Wheat Studies*. 6 (9) 1930: 379-420.—One of the Food Research Institute's periodic surveys of the world wheat situation. Contains sections on new-crop developments, wheat price movements, international trade, visible supplies and outward carry-overs, outlook for the new crop year. (Eight text tables, 8 charts, 11 appendix tables.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

4115. BESSE, R. S.; BROWN, W. S.; WILCOX, L. P. Cost and efficiency in pear production in the Rogue

river valley, Oregon. *Oregon Agric. Exper. Stat., Bull.* #267. 1930: pp. 56.

4116. BROOKER, MARVIN A. A study of the cost of transportation of Florida citrus fruits with comparative costs from other producing areas. *Florida Agric. Exper. Stat., Bull.* #217. Jun. 1930: pp. 128.—This bulletin, which is well supplied with statistics throughout, deals with the world production of citrus fruits, country by country, and the sources of supplies of citrus fruits on our markets. The geographical distribution of Florida oranges and grapefruit is traced and transportation costs are tabulated together with other transportation information, such as diversion privileges, freight rates (including comparisons with freight rates on citrus fruits from all producing states to the 36 largest citrus markets, 1924-27), etc. Methods of shipping citrus fruits are described and the relation of farm prices of Florida oranges and grapefruit to the general price level and to freight rates for nearly twenty years is discussed. (Charts and tables.)—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4117. COOK, O. F. The debt of agriculture to tropical America. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union*. 64 (9) Sep. 1930: 874-887.—Domesticated plants in America are an evidence of high development of agriculture long periods ago. These plants, domesticated in the Peruvian region in pre-Spanish times, included numerous root and seed crops adapted to different elevations; fruits and vegetables; potherbs, condiments, medicines, intoxicants, fish poisons, dye plants, fibers, and ornamental plants. The ancient Peruvians had potatoes, beans, maize, cotton, peppers, peanuts, cassava, and sweet potatoes; and guavas, chirimoyas, avocados, tuberoses, marigolds, and many other fruits and flowers that are still unknown in North America. Apparently plant domestications were more ancient in America than in the Old World. Many of these American crop plants are now widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Varieties of corn from tropical America have been brought to the United States and tested in different regions. The westward extension of cotton culture in this country was facilitated by a new type of upland cotton that probably came from Mexico. Quinine and rubber constitute two vitally important domestications of South American plants. Our acute dependence upon rubber may work a change in our traditional neglect of the tropical aspects of our national economy.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4118. COURTIN, RENÉ, and FROMONT, PIERRE. Essai sur la crise agricole: production et population. [Essay on the agricultural crisis: production and population.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 44 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 1084-1129.—The existence of a crisis is shown by the consistent and universal inferiority of the agricultural price movement as compared with the price movement of industrial products during the last decade. This has resulted in: (1) a diminution in the exchange power of agricultural products for industrial products; (2) in a sharp decline in net farm receipts; and (3) in a serious depression in the price of the principal agricultural production good, land. Viewing the problem exclusively from the supply side, it is found that all production index numbers available show a greater proportional increase in the volume of industrial output than in that of agricultural output, and also that costs of production have diminished more rapidly in industry than in agriculture. Causes for the agricultural depression cannot be found in supply. It is in demand that one discovers a likely hypothesis to explain the depression: the demand for agricultural products is relatively inelastic and varies with population, while the demand for industrial products is relatively elastic and varies with such things as size of income. While this hypothesis is borne out by the fact that post-war agricultural production has increased more rapidly than population, in no case is the fall in agricultural prices proportional with the dis-

crepancy between the growth in population and the increase in farm products, because the inelasticity of demand varies from produce to produce. On the other hand, many new industrial products of the luxury and comfort category have been turned out in increasing volume and at the same time at mounting prices—indicating great elasticity in demand. The demand hypothesis may be qualified but not invalidated because of the inadequacy of statistical data and because of the crudeness of the assumption that population enumerations offer an index of demand for agricultural products. The only suitable remedies are measures which encourage technical progress in extensive cultivation designed to reduce costs of production more than output, and measures which develop individual consumption by improving the quality and variety of farm products. (Tables of index numbers of agricultural output, industrial output, prices, and population.)—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.*

4119. HOPE, E. C. Livestock cycles in Canada. *Sci. Agric.* 11 (2) Oct. 1930: 80-94.—Canadian experience corroborates United States studies in showing cycles in livestock prices of 4 to 5 years for hogs, 14 years for beef cattle, 5 to 8 years for sheep. The hog cycle is now apparently approaching its peak, while the outlook is for downward beef prices for 4 to 5 years and downward sheep prices for 2 years.—*R. M. Campbell.*

4120. LIESSE, ANDRÉ. Le problème du blé en France. [The problem of wheat in France.] *Écon. Français.* 58 (33) Aug. 16, 1930: 193-195.

4121. PRINSEN GEERLIGS, H. C. Difficulties of the sugar industry. *Facts about Sugar.* 25 (25) Aug. 1930: 633-653.—A concise picture of the actual world sugar situation and proposed regulations for the export of sugar and restrictions of tariff increase and consumption taxes.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

4122. RAY, G. S.; STRASZHEIM, ROBERT E.; TUTTLE, A. R. Ohio agricultural statistics for 1929. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Stat., Bull.* #460. Sep. 1930: pp. 46.

4123. ROTH, HANS. Die Weltkaffeevorräte. [World coffee stocks.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 15 (32) Aug. 8, 1930: 1367-1369.—The world surplus coffee production is discussed, and, more particularly, the situation in Brazil where the valorization policy has proved a failure. It is suggested that the stored coffee be put on the market, and that long-term loans be granted to the Brazilian planters to enable them to meet expenses until the market is stabilized again.—*A. N. Hannay.*

4124. TUMLÍŘ, BOH. Vyhledky naší produkce masa a tuků z hovězího a vepřového dobytka. [Beef and pork prospects.] *Československý Stat. Věstník.* 11 (5-6) Jun. 1930: 391-403.—The consumption of beef and pork in Czechoslovakia continues to increase while home production is far from being sufficient. In the present agricultural crisis the home production of these products should be stimulated. The author points out the changes in consumption from grains to meat products which has taken place in many industrial states as a reason for encouraging farmers to increase their production of beef and pork.—*Leopold Sauer.*

4125. UNSIGNED. The Italian rice industry. *Agric. J. of India.* 25 (3) May 1930: 240-249.

4126. VOEIKOV, A. ВОЕЙКОВ, А. Д. Библиография по культуре и использованию риса. [A bibliography on the culture of rice.] Библиографический Бюллетень. Центральная Библиотека Китайской Восточной Железной Дороги. 2 1928-1929: 41-101.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 4104-4106, 4109, 4111, 4378)

4127. DANSKIN, JAIME. Farm relief in Chile. *Chile.* 9 (53) Sep. 1930: 87-89.—The Agricultural

Credit Bank, cooperative buying and selling, and colonization of new lands are important activities promoting agriculture in Chile.

4128. DICKINSON, L. J. The Federal Farm Board's first year. *Current Hist.* 32 (6) Sep. 1930: 1130-1137.—Under the auspices of, and assisted by loans from the Federal Farm Board, new or reorganized cooperative marketing associations have been set up handling grain, cotton, wool, beans, livestock, and pecans. In addition, the board has made loans to old associations in order that they could expand and improve their marketing organization and facilities. Loans made by the board total \$195,000,000 out of the \$250,000,000 appropriated from the \$500,000,000 authorized by Congress. Two stabilization corporations, dealing with grain and cotton, have been set up. Advisory commodity committees have been established for wheat, cotton, livestock dairy products, wool and mohair. The function of these committees is to represent particular commodities before the Farm Board. Members are selected by cooperatives at the invitation of the board. Each is composed of seven members, two of whom must be experienced handlers or processors of the commodity. In the fall of 1929, in order to support the price, the Farm Board entered the market and bought a total of 69,000,000 bushels of wheat. The Farm Board has tackled the question of how to deal with surpluses. In the case of wheat it is advocating a reduction of acreage in order that wheat production may be placed on a domestic basis.—*L. A. Wheeler.*

4129. HENRY, ALBERT. General problems of agriculture. *World Trade.* 21 (8) Oct. 1930: 323-337.—The comparison of the prices of agricultural and industrial commodities cannot be scientifically significant. Whether with crops or livestock the problem is the same: How to reduce cost of production. In technical matters international action may most successfully be used in favor of agriculture. Returns per unit are higher in countries that enjoy freedom of trade. Agricultural questions are essentially local, therefore congresses have difficulty in preparing international programs that are really agricultural. Several such programs are analyzed.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4130. HOBSON, ASHER. Some international problems of agriculture. *World Trade.* 2 (7) Jul. 1930: 251-257.—The cause of agricultural depression most frequently referred to is designated by the term "surplus." Its prevalence is illustrated by wheat in the U. S. and Canada, coffee in Brazil, sugar in Cuba, rubber in the Malay Strait Settlements, silk in Japan, wool in Australia, and cheese in Switzerland. This depressed state of agriculture has called forth many forms of government assistance. Government grain monopolies are in force in Norway, Finland, and Switzerland. Compulsory use of certain domestic cereals is required in Germany, France, and Spain. Tariff rates on agricultural commodities have been markedly increased in Germany, France, and Italy. The English farmer is demanding a guaranteed price on certain of his products. Agricultural aid in the U. S. has taken the form of "orderly marketing" through "agricultural cooperative" associations under the supervision and guidance of the Federal Farm Board.—*Asher Hobson.*

4131. LEE, V. P. The Federal Farm Board and the agricultural credit system. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11 (1) Jun. 1930: 47-54.—The operations of the board will change the passive attitude of the intermediate credit banks, and its activities may lead to a development of the organization of national agricultural credit corporations and rediscount corporations provided for in the agricultural credits act of 1923. The board's credit activities over a period of years should tend to reduce the interest rate on farm-production and marketing loans.—*G. A. Weber.*

4132. SMID, J. De vaststelling der pacht van overheidswege. [Government regulation of agricultural rents.] *De Economist*. 79 Jan. 1930: 53-67.—The objections to this plan include: (1) possibilities of political discrimination which it affords; (2) practical difficulties involved in determining upon a just schedule of rents when the action of competition is to be excluded; (3) harmful economic consequences in a country where most of the land is owned by small proprietors. Lower rents and the resulting lower land-values would hurt both the owner-cultivator and the absentee landlord, the latter by diminishing his revenue, the former by limiting the capital which he can borrow on the smaller mortgage value of his land.—*J. H. Huizinga*.

4133. STONE, JAMES C. One year of the Farm Board. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 4(5) Sep. 1930: 154-158.

4134. TUGWELL, REXFORD G. The agricultural policy of France. 2. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45(3) Sep. 1930: 405-428.—The outlook for the small farmer in France is serious. Rural housing and general living conditions are considerably behind contemporary standards of comfort and convenience. The expense and difficulty of reorganizing agricultural communities for more efficient husbandry, crop storage, or handling of machines and tools, are great. There are many small and hilly holdings, where handwork survives, and where the overhead expense of new machinery, even when this is partially met by cooperative ownership, is so heavy as to be impracticable. There will probably be a gradual movement from farming into other occupations, with the abandonment of much land now cultivated. In the broad valley bottoms and seaward plains, farming can be modernized, and it is there that most of the favorable changes in French agricultural technique are to be seen. (See Entry 3: 715.)—*Miriam E. Oatman*.

4135. UNSIGNED. Agrarian reform in Poland. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21(5) May 1930: 157-174.—The population of Poland increased 94% during the period 1860-1910. Of the 3½ million farms existing at the end of the war, more than 2 million were less than 5 hectares (approximately 12½ acres) in size. The task confronting the government was the consolidation of small holdings and the breaking up of large estates into units of a size permitting economic operation on a farm family basis. This task was placed under the Minister of Agrarian Reform who established subsidiary regional land offices and district land offices. The initiative for the consolidation of small holdings had to be taken by the owners themselves. Owing to inadequate knowledge of the quantity of land available and to an agitation on the part of the agricultural laborers for holdings of their own, the reform movement during its first years caused a considerable proportion of the land set aside to be organized into new farm holdings, and a relatively less important area to be devoted to the enlargement of existing small holdings. Later the proportion of lands acquired for enlarging excessively small holdings was increased. The area of the individual holding depended upon the quality of the soil; the general economic conditions of the region; the possibility of other occupations in the vicinity; individual status of applicant, taking into account the size of his family and his abilities. For the purpose of carrying out the evaluation of landed property, the whole of Poland is divided into five economic regions, in each of which are eight classes of arable land, five classes of grasslands, and four of pasture lands, which are used as a basis in fixing the price per hectare of lands. The prices paid by the purchasers of allotments are based on the economic value of the land. This value is taken to be the arithmetic mean between the yield value of the property expropriated and its market price.—*Asher Hobson*.

4136. UNSIGNED. The government's agricultural policy. *Economist* (London). 111(4537) Aug. 1930: 272.

4137. UNSIGNED. Government grain monopoly law effective. *Commerce Reports*. (34) Aug. 25, 1930: 493.—Discussion of the recent Estonian grain monopoly law.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

4138. UNSIGNED. Produce pools in Australia. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21(5) May 1930: 174-181.—Although Australia produces only around 4% of the world's wheat it ranks fourth as a wheat exporting country. Something like 75% of its wheat production is exported. Proposals have been submitted for a compulsory pool for the wheat handled in bulk, to be under the joint control of a board in each state elected by the growers and a Commonwealth Board. These boards would unite in guaranteeing a fixed price to the growers for one year, this price to be sufficient to meet the costs of production. The existing voluntary wheat pools of the four principal wheat producing states (New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and West Australia) are the direct outcome of war-time administration. The weakness of voluntary pooling lies in the absence of a binding contract. The growers are free to deliver all or only a part of their wheat to the pool and are not under any obligations as to their contribution for the following season. In Queensland and New South Wales various commodities other than wheat—butter, cheese, eggs, cotton, maize, pigs, arrowroot, etc.—have been pooled. Cooperative marketing boards have secured continuity of supply, regulated shipments, stabilized overseas prices, obtained reductions in freight and insurance and generally benefited the industries.—*Asher Hobson*.

4139. WESEMANN, HANS OTTO. Staatliche Landwirtschaftsförderung in Deutschland. [State assistance to agriculture in Germany.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. (33) Aug. 15, 1930: 1403-1406.—The German policy of the promotion of agriculture is criticized both with regard to its aims and its methods. The author doubts the possibility of Germany's ever being agriculturally self-supporting. And he questions the wisdom of a policy that makes the state responsible for so many measures of control and assistance that very little is left to the initiative of the individual farmer.—*A. M. Hannay*.

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 4198, 4269, 4328, 4337, 4663, 4664)

4140. ARNOLD, A. Les forêts et le commerce des bois dans la Sarre. [Forests and timber trade of the Saar.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts*. 68(8) Aug. 1930: 620-625.—Forests cover 57,439 ha. or 30.5% of the Saar territory. The state owns 50%, communes 35% and private individuals 15%. The stands are 45% beech, 25% oak, 5% other hardwoods, and 25% conifers, chiefly spruce. Average annual cut of state forests is about 134,000 cu.m. Exports average about 50,000 tons a year, chiefly beech timber, ties, and firewood; imports are about 390,000 tons, largely softwood mine timbers. Both exports and imports are divided approximately equally between France and Germany.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

4141. BAVIER, B. Die Ausbildung des untern Forstpersonals. [Training of subordinate forest personnel.] *Schweizer. Z. f. d. Forstwesen*. 81(9) Sep. 1930: 289-298.—The subordinate personnel should be given a practical course of training along the lines of the work which they are to perform, rather than a diluted training in silviculture and other work properly performed by the higher technically trained officers.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

4142. UNSIGNED. Holzpreisbewegung in den sächsischen Staatsforsten 1929. [Movements of wood prices in the state forests of Saxony, 1929.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 81(8) 1930: 455-465.

4143. ZIERAU, ERNST. Aus meiner Forsteinrichtungspraxis in Rumänien. [Forest regulation in Rumania.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 81(8) Aug. 1930:

466-481.—Rumanian law provides that privately owned forests shall be managed by technical foresters under general supervision of the forest service (*Casa padurilor*) and in accordance with officially approved working plans. Such regulation, however, may not interfere with provisions of existing contracts; consequently the working plan officer cannot control the rate of cutting or other economic measures. Large operators control most of the timber through outright ownership or through lease or cutting contracts, and also do most of the cutting on state forests. The forests are generally regarded merely as objects of speculation, and once they are cut over neither the owner nor the operator is interested in further forest crops. Small owners, generally ignorant of timber values, have sold cutting rights for nominal sums, and prefer to have the land cleared for pasture. As Rumania has no cadastral survey, boundaries are uncertain and subject to frequent lawsuits. In addition to these circumstances, the post-war inflation and increased demand for timber greatly stimulated over-cutting, which was continued into the deflation period in the endeavor to earn returns on inflated capital. Many bad fires in forests and lumber yards also led to over-cutting. The 1920 law attempted to restrict cutting and did make working plans compulsory. Most of these plans allow the operator so much leeway as to time, method, and extent of cutting that natural reproduction is impossible and devastation still continues. Rumania still has to solve the problem of converting wild forest into managed forest.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 3487, 3504, 3507, 4004, 4252-4253, 4391-4392, 4414, 4416, 4753)

4144. BAILEY, WILLARD F. Petroleum possibilities in the state of Tennessee. *Oil & Gas J.* 28 (46) Apr. 3, 1930: 42, 148-150. A summary of the geological structure of Tennessee leads to the conclusion that there are within the state several areas in which conditions seem favorable for the occurrence of oil and gas in commercial quantities.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4145. BECK, C. V. The piped fuel bugaboo. *Railway Age*. 89 (24) Dec. 13, 1930: 1258-1263.—Not only is coal properly burned the most efficient fuel, but when placed on an equivalent heat value basis with natural gas, it is a cheap commodity. Heat units can be moved more cheaply by rail than by pipe line; that is, a given amount of coal carries a lower freight rate than the cost of handling by pipe line enough natural gas to produce the same amount of heat. Gas in any form is an expensive fuel, and natural gas can be a competitor of coal only when coal is not now available at moderate prices.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

4146. BROWNELL, FRANCIS H. The silver situation. *Mining Congr. J.* 16 (9) Sep. 1930: 677-680.—The author reviews the situation as of June, 1930, and suggests possible remedies.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4147. BROWNLIE, DAVID. Long distance gas transmission in Germany. *Gas Age-Rec.* 66 (15) Oct. 11, 1930: 553-558.—A statistical summary of pipe line schemes which carry more than 35,000,000 M. cubic feet yearly.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4148. BUTORAC, JOSIF. The Yugoslav iron market. *Belgrad Econ. Rev.* 5 (9) Sep. 1930: 185-190.—A survey of the output, import, export, consumption, and movement of prices of iron.—*A. Vidaković.*

4149. EAST, H. T. Gas by the therm. *Amer. Gas J.* 133 (4) Oct. 1930: 65-67.

4150. EATON, LUCIEN. Scope of mechanical loading underground in metal mines. *Mining Congr. J.* 16 (8) Aug. 1930: 640-642.—A review of the extent to

which mechanical loading has been adopted in the metal mining industry.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4151. EFIMOV. ЕФИМОВ. Мировая угольная промышленность. [The world coal industry in 1928.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (1) 1929: 95-102.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4152. FEEHAN, FRANCES. Safety achievements of a Pennsylvania bituminous coal mine. *Mining Congr. J.* 16 (9) Sep. 1930: 716-719.—In connection with the national safety competition of 1928 in which 284 mines quarries participated, 42 plants were operated without a single lost-time accident. The winning company in the bituminous group had an accident severity rate of 0.053 per 1,000 man hours of exposure. Excellent safety records of various kinds are becoming more and more frequent. The safety achievements in the Stewart mine of W. J. Rainey, Inc., are unusual even among mines winning awards in the competition.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4153. GORFINKEL, E. ГОРФИНКЕЛЬ, Е. Мировая Металлургическая промышленность. [The world metallurgical industry.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (1) 1929: 103-112.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4154. GOULD, M. DAVID. The petroleum industry: a vast complex facing momentous readjustments. *Analyst.* 36 (921) Sep. 12, 1930: 451-453, 486.

4155. GUMPERT, MARTIN. Geschäft mit dem Tod. [Profiteering on death.] *Tagebuch.* 11 (37) Sep. 13, 1930: 1463-1464.—In Katanga in the Belgian Congo the richest radium fields of the world have been found, where the precious substance may be secured at one-tenth or one-twentieth of its present price of £50,000 per gram. A radium trust controls this field and is restricting production and proposes to increase the price. Enormous profits are being made by the trust now and its workers are paid incredibly low wages.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

4156. HAGER, DORSEY. Hugoton area has vast gas reserve. *Oil and Gas J.* 29 (20) Oct. 2, 1930: 87, 323.—It is estimated that the Hugoton gas area located in Stevens, Seward, and Morton counties, Kansas, and Texas county, Oklahoma, has a reserve of natural gas sufficient to last 30 years at a withdrawal rate of 500,000,000 feet daily. A map of the Hugoton area accompanies the article.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4157. КНЕЙФЕТС, Л. ХЕЙФЕЦ, Л. Новый этап в борьбе за нефть. [The new phase of the struggle for oil.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика (5) 1929: 77-86.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4158. KRUTTSCHNITT, J. Mineral resources of the Southwest. *Mining Congr. J.* 16 (10) Oct. 1930: 741-743.—The author confines his discussion to the resources and production of the important metallic minerals in the states of Arizona, New Mexico and Western Texas.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4159. KURSELL, H. A. Gold production and its future. *Mining Congr. J.* 16 (9) Sep. 1930: 681-683.—The author believes that the world's gold production will remain stable at around 20,000,000 oz. during the next few years, but after 1935 a slow decrease will begin, bringing the world production down to about 15,000,000 oz. by 1940.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4160. LECKIE, R. B. The manufactured gas industry: its trend and problems. *Gas Age-Rec.* 66 (15) Oct. 11, 1930: 546-548.—Although the manufactured gas industry was never in a better position to manufacture gas cheaply, the production of city gas seems to be passing from the utilities which are content to purchase gas on long term contracts from coke-oven plants, oil refineries and natural gas pipe-line companies.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4161. LEITH, C. K. The mineral position of the nations. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 133-148.—Not even the U. S. though a superior region, is

self-sufficient and before long it will be necessary for the U. S. to draw on the rest of the world for increasing quantities of oil, copper, iron, lead, and a number of other minerals. Canada and Mexico and the remainder of the Western Hemisphere are then discussed. The only region comparable with the United States in mineral possibilities and control is the British empire. The two English speaking powers control the bulk of the world's useful minerals. The rest of the world appears to possess only secondary importance—continental Europe because its otherwise passable mineral pattern is more or less ruined by the criss-cross of national boundaries; Africa because of her economic dependence, and Asia because of as yet unsurmountable handicaps affecting her exploitation.—*Erich W. Zimmermann.*

4162. LEVINSON, V. ЛЕВИНСОН, В. Проблема нагрузки в металлургии С. А. С. III. [Productivity and production in American metallurgy.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (7) 1929: 62-73.—A chapter of a book to be published (in Russian), *The heavy industry in the United States.*—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4163. McAULIFFE, EUGENE. Mechanical mining. *Coal Mining*. 7(10) Oct. 1930: 479, 482-483.

4164. MERRILL, CHARLES WHITE. Economic relations of silver to other metals in argentiferous ores. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Econ. Paper* #10. 1930: pp. 29.

4165. MORRISON, L. H. Extensive distribution of natural gas makes gas engines economical. *Power*. 71(9) Mar. 4, 1930: 344-346.—Outside of the oil fields, the gas engine has lagged behind other types of prime movers. With the opening of new natural-gas fields and the wider distribution of natural gas, however, the gas engine is assuming a competitive position in many other localities.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4166. OLIVER, EARL, and UMPLEBY, J. B. Unit operation reports summarized. *Oil & Gas J.* 28(41) Feb. 27, 1930: 38-39.—A review of the advantages of unit operation and a study of the existing results in oil fields when it has been applied.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4167. PORTER, HOLLIS P., and INGRAM, TOLBERT R. Is second oldest producing oil field. *Oil & Gas J.* 29(8) Jul. 10, 1930: 64.—A review of the history and development of the Florence Field in Fremont county, Colorado, which has the distinction of being the second oldest producing oil field in the United States.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4168. POWER, H. H., and PISHUY, C. H. Effect of proration on production. *Oil & Gas J.* 29(20) Oct. 2, 1930: 207-215.—A study of the decline in the potential and ultimate output of crude oil in several mid-continent areas which affords an opportunity for testing methods of proration.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4169. RICHARDS, F. B. Some aspects of the iron ore situation. *Mining & Metallurgy*. 11(285) Sep. 1930: 435-436.—The author, who is chairman of the Hanna Furnace Company, calls attention to the rapidly dwindling reserves of high-grade iron ore in the Lake Superior region and the importance of developing methods for treating low-grade ores in order to prolong the life of the Lake Superior district.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4170. ROGERS, H. O., and TRYON, F. G. Mechanical cleaning of bituminous coal establishes new tonnage record. *Coal Age*. 35(9) Sep. 1930: 519-520.—Mechanical cleaning of bituminous coal by wet and dry processes established a new record in 1929, the total of cleaned coal produced being 37,143,000 tons, an increase of 29% over the preceding year. Pneumatic cleaning registered an increase of 54.3% and wet washing of all types a gain of 25.2%.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4171. ROT, JOSKO. Mining and foundries in Yugoslavia during 1929. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 5(10) Oct. 1930: 215-217.—A complete survey, according to official statistics, of the kind and amount of minerals mined, consumption, export, and stocks at the end of the year, as well as workers employed.—*A. Vidaković.*

4172. SCHMIDT, WALTHER. Beiträge zur Wirtschaftsstatistik des Asphaltes. [Contributions to the economic statistics of asphalt.] *Petroleum Z.* 26(48) Nov. 26, 1930: 8-12.

4173. SOUTHWARD, G. B. The fallacy of arguments against mechanized loading. *Mining Congr. J.* 16(9) Sep. 1930: 721-722.—Objections to mechanized loading are met by the economic necessity for coal mining to keep pace with modern industrial progress.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4174. STOCKMAN, L. B. New Kettleman unit development plan. *Oil & Gas J.* 29(20) Oct. 2, 1930: 83, 322-323.—Good progress has been made in effecting the reduction of crude oil production necessary to bring California's output down to 550,000 bbls. per day. A substantial reduction in output has already been effected at Elwood and Santa Fe Springs and other fields are being gradually brought into line, but at Kettleman Hills the situation is far from satisfactory and at present it does not look as though crude oil production on the North Dome will be reduced to the 15,000 bbls. per day established by the Operators General Committee except by compulsory regulation. A plan for some form of unit development, however, is now being worked out which it is hoped will be put into effect at Kettleman Hills early in 1931.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4175. STRAUSS, LESTER W. Recent progress in the mineral industry of South America. Chile is the outstanding mineral-producing country of South America but yields none of the principal mineral, petroleum.—How the other countries stand. *Mining & Metallurgy*. 11(285) Sep. 1930: 428-434.

4176. SUNDBERG, KARL. Electrical prospecting for oil structure. *Bull. Amer. Assn. Petroleum Geologists*. 14(9) Sep. 1930: 1145-1163.—The Swedish electrical methods for structural studies are described, and the possible application discussed. The conclusion is that these methods have broad application and that they are particularly suitable for detail work, especially in faulty regions.

4177. UNSIGNED. Bergbau- und Hüttenwesen Luxemburgs im Jahre 1929. [Mining and metallurgy in Luxembourg in 1929.] *Glückauf*. 66(38) Sep. 20, 1930: 1269-1271.—The year 1929 shows very favorable production results for the mining industry of Luxembourg. In addition to the increase in production of mining and its metallurgical establishments the financial returns also are for the most part satisfactory. Even foreign commerce shows satisfactory results. This is of especial importance for Luxembourg since this country is dependent almost exclusively on the export of its metallurgical products, since the home market is so small. Detailed tables and discussion of production and foreign commerce of iron ore, pig iron, crude steel and products of rolling mills, number of workers, wages, per capita output, and accidents.—*Ernst Friederichs.*

4178. UNSIGNED. Le développement minier dans le nord de la Nouvelle-Calédonie. [The development of the mines of northern New Caledonia.] *Océanie Française*. 26(115) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 93-94.—The northern portion of New Caledonia has not been studied by geologists up to the present time. The Société Minière du Diahot has now undertaken this work and, from present indications, large deposits of zinc, lead, and nickel will be found.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4179. UNSIGNED. Gold and prices as seen by the banker. *Mining & Metallurgy*. 11(286) Oct. 1930: 478-483.—A comprehensive discussion of gold production, stocks, and the use of gold as a basis of credit. It is pointed out that the shortage of gold is not responsible for the break in prices.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4180. UNSIGNED. Der Ruhrbergbau im Jahre 1929. [Mining in the Ruhr district in 1929.] *Glückauf*. 66(29) Jul. 19, 1930: 969-975; (30) Jul. 26, 1930: 997-1005.—The European coal industry shows a surprising

development for 1929. The production of the principal coal countries reached a height which was not to be expected in view of the stagnation of preceding years. This increase in production coincides partly with retrogression in the economic situation of these countries. This is true especially for Germany which has been for many months in the depression phase of the business cycle. Even the heavy iron and steel industry, which is in general symptomatic for the coal industry, has for some months shown a falling off not only for the figures of production but especially for unfilled orders. Anthracite coal production shows a development which is not always parallel to the general economic development. The causes of this divergence cannot be determined as yet since details of sales are not available. Two factors may have contributed: (1) the unusually severe winter of 1928-29 may have led to building up a larger reserve supply, but the very mild weather since last autumn has retarded sales to consumers, a factor which will be more in evidence during the next few months. (2) It seems reasonable to assume that the coal production has gone too fast for the general business development. A lagging of the coal industry after the course of the business cycle is comprehensible in regard to its relative inertia as compared with other branches of industry. This inertia is principally caused by the natural limits of the conditions of production among which all mining is compelled to operate as an exploitive industry. Since the end of 1929 the situation in the coal mining industry has become very much worse. This is especially true for the Ruhr mining district. Extensive statistical data are given on the production of coal, coke, briquets, number of workers and their distribution in labor groups and on shifts worked and omitted, the hours of labor, the output per capita, wages and wage reductions, and labor costs are discussed. Other topics include health conditions, accidents, extent of unemployment, distribution to domestic and foreign markets and finally the stock and coal prices.—*Ernst Friederichs*.

4181. UNSIGNED. Ten years of the oil industry in the U. S. S. R. *Econ. Rev. of the Soviet Union*. 5 (16-17) Sep. 1, 1930: 339-343.

4182. WASSON, HAROLD J. Foreign oil and the U. S. oil industry. *Oil & Gas J.* 28(39) Feb. 13, 1930: 41, 108-109.—The economic salvation of the oil industry will not in the present instance be achieved through tempering with the foreign end of the business. On the contrary, the industry appears to be facing a year during which it is definitely known that the foreign oil influence will remain practically stationary. An excellent opportunity is thus presented to the mid-continent and California operators for a genuine adjustment of production to the known demand.—*H. O. Rogers*.

4183. WILLIAMS, NEIL. Big potential reserve on Gulf Coast. *Oil & Gas J.* 28(49) Apr. 24, 1930: 42-43.—Based on the assumption that a great majority of salt domes eventually will prove productive, that additional pools will be opened on many domes already producing and that development of the deeper horizons is only in its infancy, it is fairly safe to state that the Gulf Coast is one of the largest potential petroleum reserves known to the industry. There are now 110 geophysically discovered domes and prospective areas and 48 other domes and fields in the region.—*H. O. Rogers*.

4184. WILLIAMS, NEIL. Line to supply Kansas gas to Omaha. *Oil & Gas J.* 28(45) Mar. 27, 1930: 37, 75.—The launching of another major natural gas transportation project, which when completed will make one of the largest systems undertaken within the past few years, was recently announced. The new line will extend from southwestern Kansas to Omaha, Nebraska, and may ultimately be extended to Des Moines and Minneapolis.—*H. O. Rogers*.

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 3895, 4066, 4160, 4218-4220, 4291, 4387, 4406, 4443, 4657)

4185. ADAMS, W. W., and GERRY, L. S. Production of explosives in the United States during the calendar year 1929. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Tech. Paper* #478. 1930: pp. 51.

4186. ANNETT, F. A. Water power is building industrial Canada. *Power*. 72(31) Sep. 23, 1930: 486-490.—Water power is the vital force in Canada's industrial development. Of the power generated in the Dominion, water power contributes 98%. It frequently supplies both the power and heat for industrial processes. In 1929, the power generated per capita in Canada was twice that in the United States.—*H. O. Rogers*.

4187. BERBEL, M. Österreichische Energiewirtschaft in Vergangenheit, Gegenwart und Zukunft. [Austrian power economics in the past, present, and future.] *Z. d. Vereines Deutscher Ingenieure*. 74(38) Sep. 30, 1930: 1295-1302.

4188. BIRKETT, M. J. The iron and steel industry since the war. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 93(3) 1930: 343-398.—Great Britain's share of the world production of pig iron and steel has declined considerably from that of pre-war days. Imports of iron and steel have increased while exports have declined. The serious depression of the industry is reflected in the large percentage of unemployed among the insured workers of the industry, the decline in the absolute number of insured workers, the numerous financial reorganizations of firms, and the extensive passing of dividends on ordinary shares. Causes of depression are: (1) inflation in Germany, France, and Belgium stimulated their exports and reduced capital charges to a negligible burden, while British industry had to operate under a heavy burden; (2) wages in the iron and steel industry of Great Britain are higher than in any of the continental countries; (3) the coal stoppages of 1921 and 1926 stimulated foreign production; (4) the level of taxation and social charges in Great Britain are higher than on the continent; (5) British railway rates on iron and steel products are high; and (6) there is a high continental tariff on iron and steel products. Other countries have fared much better than has Great Britain. With the coming of stabilization, German producers embarked upon extensive cartelization and rationalization. In France, production at almost full capacity, low capital charges, low transportation costs, and low social service charges have brought considerable prosperity to the steel industries. In Belgium, the amount of iron and steel now produced is appreciably larger than in the pre-war period, despite the systematic dismantling of works during the war. In America, the output of the iron and steel industries has been growing, concentration has proceeded apace, and an increasing interest in foreign markets has been evidenced. English producers are attempting to meet their difficulties by: (1) forming amalgamations; (2) granting rebates to consumers undertaking to use British steel exclusively; (3) forming associations to promote the domestic use of steel and develop foreign markets; (4) reducing costs of production by practicing fuel and other technical economies.—*A. F. Burns*.

4189. CLEMEN, RUDOLF A. Industrial uses for agricultural raw materials. *Agric. Engin.* 11(10) Oct. 1930: 343-346.—We are in the midst of a chemical revolution which began in a test tube. The chemist is finding new uses for the products of agriculture, and especially for the waste products of the farm. The requirements on which agricultural by-product developments are based are: (1) a practical commercial process of manufacture; (2) cheap and satisfactory storage from crop to crop; (3) adequate supplies of the waste used as raw material, gathered in one place or capable of being

collected at a sufficiently low cost; (4) actual or potential market outlets for the new proposed by-products; and (5) technically trained operatives.—*Asher Hobson.*

4190. COE, JOHN A. History of the copper and brass industry in America. *New York Credit Men's Assn. Bull.* 24 (9) Sep. 1930: 395-399.

4191. DOANE, R. R. The aircraft industry's income for 1929. *Aviation.* 29 (2) Aug. 1930: 75-80.—The operating and financial results for 35 individual companies, including holding, manufacturing, finance, and investment companies, comprising about 90% of the total aircraft industry, are classified and analyzed in numerous tables and charts. Assets in 1929 totaled \$350,900,000; the net working capital, \$149,000,000; the total capitalization and surplus, \$312,400,000; the gross income, \$116,200,000; the net income, \$12,800,000. For 14 companies the author also gives more detailed analysis of income results for 1929. Of the aggregate income 63.9% was expended for labor, materials, supplies, manufacturing costs; 6.3% for engineering; 12.0% for administration and sales; 6% for depreciation; 1.2% for taxes; 1.3% for dividends, and 9.3% net undivided profit.—*H. L. Jome.*

4192. EMLEY, WARREN E. Economic and industrial prospects of xylose. *Chem. & Metallurgical Engin.* 37 (5) May 1930: 283-285.—Xylose is the first five-carbon sugar to be successfully manufactured on a semi-commercial scale. Its prospective industrial status, therefore, is of peculiar interest not only to those concerned with the raw materials from which it may be made but also potential users of it and its derivatives. Xylose itself has as yet been found useful only in a very limited number of industrial applications and such application is in the making of syrups of exactly the desired viscosity for certain rayon-spinning processes. In this field xylose syrups apparently have certain advantages. Xylose is, however, a potential competitor of any other industrial application of six-carbon sugars.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4193. FOOS, I. D. Where does the bootlegger get his alcohol? *Chem. & Metallurgical Engin.* 37 (3) Mar. 1930: 163.—The federal authorities believe that the increase in the production of corn sugar from 152,000,000 pounds in 1921 to 968,600,525 pounds in 1928 in part explains the source of illicit alcohol.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4194. FRAISE, FRED W. Die chemische Industrie in Brasilien. [The chemical industry in Brazil.] *Chemische Indus.* 53 (36) Sep. 1930: 1006-1010.

4195. GRIMSLEY, G. P. Southern industrial development. *Mining Congr. J.* 16 (10) Oct. 1930: 749-750.—In the early days of the United States manufacturing was confined almost entirely to the New England states, but the center of industry gradually moved westward, reaching western Pennsylvania in 1850, and in 1920 it was located in west central Ohio, following the center of population in its migration. The movement of industry to the south has been a comparatively recent development. The southern states with 29% of the total area of the United States, with 31% of the total population, produced in 1927, 14% of the total value of manufactured products.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4196. MENZ, GERHARD. Das Buch als Ware und Wirtschaftsfaktor. [The book as an article of commerce and as an economic factor.] *Arch. f. Buchgewerbe u. Gebrauchsgraphik.* 67 (9) 1930: 445-459.

4197. MONROE, WILLIAM S. The development of the superpower system of the Chicago district. *J. Western Soc. Engin.* 35 (4) Aug. 1930: 231-234.—A review of the history and growth of the great superpower system that supplies power to the industrial districts of Chicago and its environs. The paper is largely a discussion of the economic and engineering situation that resulted in radical changes in power generation.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4198. LA PARRA, MANUEL de. El corcho en España. [The Spanish cork industry.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 31 (92) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 49-64.—Portugal is the only country producing more cork than Spain, but Spanish cork is of a higher quality. Production amounts to between 80,000 and 90,000 tons a year and 40% of the production is exported as manufactured products. The United States consumes now 135 million feet of cork board a year nearly one-half of which is imported from Spain. The author fears the loss of the U. S. market on account of the new tariff. For furthering commerce, he advocates the creation of a cork exchange in Barcelona, a laboratory and rules for grading. To protect the Spanish cork industry, the General Cork Company with a capital of a 100 million pesetas was organized, and thanks to participations in other companies in Europe and Northern Africa, said company controls now the entire cork manufacturing industry of Europe.—*P. J. Haegy.*

4199. UNSIGNED. All-Ireland electricity programme. *Electrician (London).* 105 (2727) Sep. 5, 1930: 284.

4200. UNSIGNED. The American wool industry. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 10 (9) Sep. 1930: 176-179.

4201. UNSIGNED. Another chapter in St. Lawrence River power development. *Power.* 71 (4) Jan. 28, 1930: 128-129.—If the governor of New York and the state legislature agree upon a water-power policy, there remain national and international questions to be settled regarding the St. Lawrence river before power can be developed on its international section.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4202. UNSIGNED. Count reflects changes. Smaller number of foundries in operation at present produce equal or larger tonnages of castings in comparison with 1928. *Foundry.* 58 (18) Sep. 15, 1930: 52-56.

4203. UNSIGNED. Electrification of France. Main high tension network nearing completion, interconnection of hydro and steam stations. *Electrician.* 105 (2728) Sep. 12, 1930: 309-310.

4204. UNSIGNED. Extracting heat and power from ice water. *Power.* 71 (10) Mar. 11, 1930: 400-402.—A novel scheme for utilizing the heat in the Arctic lakes and rivers is proposed by N. Barjot of Montreal, Canada. Ice water is used as a "fuel" to vaporize a hydrocarbon. The vapor after passing through a turbine is condensed by blocks of frozen brine.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4205. UNSIGNED. Kommissionsbericht über die Entwicklung und gegenwärtige Lage der englischen Farbstoffindustrie. [Report of the commission on the development and present position of the English dye-stuffs industry.] *Chemische Indus.* 53 (38) Sep. 20, 1930: 1062-1066.

4206. UNSIGNED. Die Lage der chemischen Industrie der Tschechoslowakei im Jahre 1929. [The position of the chemical industry of Czechoslovakia in 1929.] *Chemische Indus.* 53 (37) Sep. 13, 1930: 1033-1037.

4207. UNSIGNED. Vast potentialities of the chemical industry. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 10 (9) Sep. 1930: 165-170.

4208. VALK, W. L. Het bouwbedrijf, de interest, en de effectenbeurs. [The building industry, the rate of interest, and the stock exchange.] *De Economist.* 79 Feb. 1930: 147-157.—*J. H. Huizinga.*

4209. VEĪTS, V. ВЕЙЦ, В. Энергетическая проблема современного мирового хозяйства [The energy problem of present world economics.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (7) 1929: 12-33.—This question is studied from three viewpoints: (1) mechanical power in different phases of the development of productive forces in an economic organization; (2) power as a technical-economic problem in world economy; (3) power as a social economic problem of monopolistic capitalism.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4210. WATSON, WARREN N. The facts about industrial alcohol. *Chem. & Metallurgical Engin.* 37 (3) Mar. 1930: 160-161.—Ethyl alcohol ranks first in quantity and value of production of all organic chemicals. It is the basic raw material in the chemical and process industries and finds application in a multitude of products.—*H. O. Rogers.*

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 4233, 4241-4242, 4584, 4632, 4650, 4674, 4899)

4211. ADAMS, CORNELE BERRIEN. How capitalism can save itself and the world from revolution. *Amer. Federationist.* 37 (10) Oct. 1930: 1214-1219.—To eliminate "oversaving" and bring about better coordination in economic life, there should be an organization of all industry within national boundaries, under the administrative direction of a board of control. Duties of this board should include: (1) ascertaining at intervals whether there is an excess of aggregate price over aggregate claims (consumers' incomes) against the market; (2) redistribution of the excess, in such circumstance, in the form of a supplemental wage; (3) administration of all funds for operation, renewals, and expansion of industry; (4) transfer of workers from one unit or industry to another; and (5) a long-run program of vocational training.—*R. E. Montgomery.*

4212. BORILIN, B. БОРИЛИН, Б. Концентрация промышленности в Соед Штатах. [The concentration of industry in the United States.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (2) 1929: 33-48.—*Emma Bezpalczuk.*

4213. HUNT, L. I.; MANNING, W. H. O'N.; MILES, G. H. A study in factory layout and routing. *J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol.* 5 (1) Jan. 1930: 29-38.

4214. JORDAN, H. W. Safeguards afforded creditors by the Companies Act, 1929. *Accountants' J.* 48 (569) Sep. 1930: 338-343.—Previous acts have provided that mortgages and certain other liabilities had to be kept by each company in a register open to the free inspection of creditors. The recent act increases greatly the kinds of liabilities that must be so registered. Every company is now required to keep proper books of account and to make more informative balance sheets than in the past. Bankrupts are now forbidden to form limited companies for the purpose of escaping the consequences of bankruptcy. Provisions with regard to voluntary and involuntary liquidation of companies have been improved.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4215. MACGREGOR, D. H.; RYAN, J.; et al. Problems of rationalization; a discussion. *Econ. J.* 40 (159) Sep. 1930: 351-368.—By rationalization is meant the reduction of costs through the elimination of waste, and its most important aspect in England is co-operation, somewhat along the lines of the German cartel system. Macgregor urged that a blind imitation of foreign methods and practices will not solve the ills of British industry and that rationalization may result in nothing more than price fixing. Ryan managing director of Lancashire Cotton Corporation, and practically all others who took part in the discussion maintained that only by reducing costs can England hold her position in the world markets, and that this result can be most surely accomplished through cooperation among the producers. If this cannot be brought about voluntarily, it must be effected through compulsory legislation.—*Edwin E. Witte.*

4216. RICHARDSON, JOHN. Business policing itself through better business bureaus. *Harvard Busi-*

ness Rev. 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 69-77.—The National Better Business Bureau and the local bureaus growing out of the national movement, though originally started merely to decrease fraudulent advertising, have widened their scope till they have become a general influence for the more ethical conduct of business. The Boston Bureau, which is typical, has three divisions: A merchandise division, which works toward fair standards in advertising and selling; a financial division, which attempts to protect unwary investors; and a service division, which carries on a constant campaign of publicity to instill caution into the minds of the consuming public. Criticisms of bureau work center on four points: (1) that bureau members enjoy special privileges; (2) that the bureau is too technical; (3) that it is unfair; and, (4) that it attempts to assume governmental authority. All of these criticisms are unjustified, and are becoming less frequent as the work of the bureau is better known. The positive accomplishments may be summed up as follows: (1) it helps to reduce unfair competition and to promote good-will among legitimate competitors; (2) it tends to lower selling, and especially advertising, costs by increasing public confidence in advertising; (3) it helps to educate the public to an understanding of the integrity of purpose and practice of honest business; (4) it increases the financial resources available for legitimate business and investment by promoting thrift and by reducing fraud, in both the merchandise and financial fields; (5) it gives the employer an additional opportunity to be of recognized service to his employees.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4217. SCHMALTZ, KURT. The business periodicals of Germany. *Accounting Rev.* 5 (3) Sep. 1930: 231-234.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

4218. SCHWAB, CHARLES M. Good management and business statesmanship in the steel industry. *New York Credit Men's Assn. Bull.* 24 (7) Jul. 1930: 291-297.

4219. SEGAL, N. СЕГАЛЬ, Н. Трестирование в мировой обувной промышленности. [The world shoe trust.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (6) 1929: 89-97.—*Emma Bezpalczuk.*

4220. SERRANO, CESAR. La racionalización de la industria de producción de energía eléctrica. [Rationalization of the electric power industry.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 31 (92) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 3-16.—After reviewing what rationalization or what the author calls the Taylor, Hoover, and Ford system, has done for England and Germany, he recommends the same process for Spain. He does not believe that all electric power should be drawn from hydraulic resources but believes that a considerable amount should be produced from native coal with its valuable by-products.—*P. J. Haegy.*

4221. SWEETSER, FRANK L. Budgeting for the medium sized business. *Management Rev.* 19 (9) Sep. 1930: 287-295.

4222. VARGA, E. ВАРГА, Е. Международные монополии в 1928 г. [International monopolies in 1928.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (1) 1929: 88-94.—After survey of the different forms of industrial concentration in the world in various branches of industry, the author concludes that the year 1928 marks a regression in the development of the trusts and cartels.—*Emma Bezpalczuk.*

4223. ZORRILLA, NICOLAS. Las acciones de voto plural. [Shares with plural votes.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* (92) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 17-34.—Shares with several votes are usually called A shares in the United States, privileged shares in France, shares with multiple votes in Belgium and Switzerland, and directing shares in Italy. In Germany they are called directive, defensive or protective shares. This system found its greatest expansion after the war, mainly to prevent control of national industries by foreign capital during the post-

war crisis and the period of depreciated money, and also to facilitate the formation of mergers. The advantages of the system consist in insuring the stabilization of the management, in allowing the control of branches by a central company without any undue increase in capital and in protecting smaller companies not wishing to be absorbed by larger ones. Adversaries of the system claim that stability of administration may be a handicap when administrators feel too secure in their position, and that the formation of trusts and cartels may prove a danger by creating financial feudalism. The author concludes with a review of legislation on this subject in various countries.—*P. J. Haegy.*

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 3876, 4221, 4338)

4224. BEAUVAIS, J. C. Profits prior to incorporation. *Accountants' J.* 48 (570) Oct. 1930: 418-423; (571) Nov. 1930: 441-449.—This article deals with the accounting treatment of cases in which a business is sold with an agreement that the purchase shall be antedated and that profits earned during the interval between the agreed purchase date and the actual taking-over of the business shall belong to the new organization. The writer points out that it is impossible literally to purchase profits. Only the net assets remaining as the result of profit-making can be purchased. Profits earned during the interval are not properly subject to disbursement as dividends. They should be used to reduce good will, if any. If losses should occur, instead of profits, they may be capitalized, although conservative practice demands that they be written off as soon as possible. (Detailed arithmetical examples.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

4225. BRUNDAGE, P. F. Some shortcomings of consolidated statements. *J. Accountancy.* 50 (4) Oct. 1930: 285-292.—Consolidated statements have become increasingly important in recent years, but do not furnish all the information required by investors and creditors. Separate statements for the parent company should be presented, and often separate statements for certain subsidiaries. In particular the current ratio in consolidated statements is untrustworthy because assets current for one company may be immobile for the group. The relationship of various liens is difficult to show on a consolidated balance sheet. Preferred stock of a subsidiary, for example, is prior to bonds of the parent company. No adequate answer to the question as to what companies to consolidate has been found. The tendency is to consolidate only in cases of complete ownership; some argue that a majority ownership is sufficient. Asset valuations of the separate companies may not be comparable, especially where the acquisitions occurred at different times. Consolidated income statements are apt to be especially misleading on account of the priorities involved. Statistics prepared from consolidated statements alone are likely to prove untrustworthy.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4226. BURTON, J. H. Cost and stores accounts. *Accountants' J.* 48 (570) Oct. 1930: 397-417.—The keeping of accounts with stores is fully as desirable as with cash or any other asset. In particular, stores accounts are necessary for (1) accurate cost accounts, (2) complete accounting on the accrual basis, and (3) regulation of purchasing policies. The stores accounts, for purposes of control, should be an integral part of the double-entry system. Machine accounting methods are especially applicable to stores accounts. Although cost accounts are not generally compulsory in the commercial world, their advantages are unquestioned. In England certain local authorities are required to keep cost accounts. This is true of tuberculosis institutions, maternity hospitals, roads, housing, and cleansing. Re-

ports must be made to authorities which require costing systems. Many of these institutions and public works embrace varied types of business operations and require as complete control as any private enterprise. In addition to their uses for internal control, cost and stores accounts are of great value to the outside auditor, who is enabled to give an unqualified certificate as to inventories if he verify them through the records.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4227. CARSON, MICHEL. La réévaluation des bilans en France. [The revaluation of balance sheets in France.] *J. d. Econ.* 97 Jul. 15, 1930: 44-67.—A technical exposition of revaluation in terms of the franc as now stabilized.—*E. E. Agger.*

4228. DAVIES, N. H. Co-partnership accounts. *Accountant.* 83 (2913) Oct. 4, 1930: 482-483.—This is a discussion of the nature of profit-sharing agreements and of the accounting for the funds accumulated under them.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4229. ESPADA, DIEGO ROSADO de la. Organización, funcionamiento y contabilidad de un banco comercial. 3-El departamento de cuentas corrientes. [Organization, functioning, and accounting of a commercial bank. 3-The department of current accounts.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 5 (3) Sep. 1930: 150-164.

4230. FISHER, IRVING. The economics of accountancy. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20 (4) Dec. 1930: 603-618.—This book by John B. Canning is an exposition of accountancy theory in harmony with sound economic theory. Income is regarded by the author as the all-important concept in both economics and accountancy. The problem of the accountant is to value the inflows and outflows of payments incident to business enterprises. Accountants take cognizance of the costs of durable instruments chiefly or solely as a means of evaluating the future services which these instruments may render. When the capacity of a capital good to render further services melts away, its value melts away no matter what its original cost. Accounting should be made, not solely for the benefit of the management, but for the benefit of individual shareholders and of the public who are potential investors in the corporation and purchasers of the services it renders.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

4231. FRISBEE, IRA N. Problems in presenting the financial condition of an endowed college or university. *Accounting Rev.* 5 (3) Sep. 1930: 215-221.—The purposes for which the assets of the college are intended govern their grouping for the balance sheet. The divisions commonly found are for plant, endowment, and current operating assets. The balance sheet consists of a series of three balance sheets appearing on one statement, each of the above groups being allotted a section for its assets, liabilities, and net worth. Another group is recommended for assets which are held pending the determination of their ultimate purpose.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

4232. FULOP, JOSEPH R. Modern accounting in the credit chain. *Chain Store Age.* 6 (9) Sep. 1930: 37-38, 53.

4233. GREEN, NORMAN. Amalgamation. *Accountant.* 83 (2913) Oct. 4, 1930: 479-482.—The report of an accountant or other individual who is called upon to make an investigation preliminary to the amalgamation of two or more enterprises is of the utmost importance. Unless it is complete and in proper form the work of the investigation will be lost. The report should contain information concerning the scope and procedure of the investigation and an analysis of the present position of the concerns involved, both as to assets and liabilities and as to earning power. It should also contain criticisms of the structure and business methods of the concerns, with recommendations for improvements and suggestions with regard to the capital structure and operating provisions of the amalgamation.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4234. GRIFFITHS, F. A., et al. Registration of accountants. *Accountants' J.* 48 (569) Sep. 1930: 344-359.—This is a report of a committee appointed by the British Board of Trade to inquire into the advisability of restricting the profession of accountancy to persons whose names would be inscribed in a register by law. Evidence was taken by the committee from representatives of all the British accountants' organizations, from individual public accountants, and from other business associations presumed to have an interest in the accounting profession. This evidence is summarized in the report. The decision of the committee was unanimously against registration. The reasons given are interesting, especially in view of the strongly opposite trend of regulatory laws in the United States.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4235. GUTHMANN, H. G. Actuarial versus sinking fund type formula for valuation. *Accounting Rev.* 5 (3) Sep. 1930: 226-230.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

4236. HARGRAVES, W. H. Regulations as to revaluation of assets on French balance sheets. *Accountant.* 83 (2912) Sep. 27, 1930: 446-448.—The fluctuations of the franc during and after the war have necessitated asset revaluations if the book values of assets purchased at different times are to be at all comparable. Many firms have attempted such revaluations by methods worked out by themselves. Until recently, taxation authorities had failed to give official recognition to this need for revaluation, but on Jan. 25, 1930, the Administration of Direct Taxation issued an official circular permitting the practice and regulating its method. Revaluations must actually result in book entries and must apply to past reserves for depreciation, as well as to the assets themselves. The Surveyor of Taxes must be furnished with a detailed statement of what has been done. The resulting book increase in net worth must be set up in a special reserve account. A table of revaluation ratios is prescribed, these ratios being intended to represent the average relationship between the old and new francs for the given years. They range from 4.92 (the conversion value of the old into the new franc) for 1914 and preceding years to 1.00 for 1926 and subsequent years. Assets purchased in each of the years affected must be revalued on the basis of the ratio for that year. (Illustrative calculations and comparative balance sheets are shown.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

4237. HARVEY, J. L. Accounting and office management for law firms. *J. Accountancy.* 50 (3) Sep. 1930: 170-192.—The system here described is suitable for a large law firm whose personnel changes from time to time. Since the equities are constantly changing and since the books are kept on the cash basis, very interesting aspects of partnership accounting are presented. Office procedure is detailed. A classification of accounts and bookkeeping forms are shown.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4238. HOXSEY, J. M. B. Accounting for investors. *J. Accountancy.* 50 (4) Oct. 1930: 251-284.—An official of the New York Stock Exchange discusses new obligations that the recent widespread public interest in stock investments has placed upon the accountant. Formerly solely concerned with management and creditors, the accountant must now see that financial statements are enlightening to the investor. Accounting practice is not wholly satisfactory in respect to depreciation. Depreciation should always be based on cost, not on present value. Consolidated statements should always be made in cases of majority stock ownership, and should be accompanied by a balance sheet of the parent company. Income statements should invariably show gross revenues, since much financial analysis depends upon this figure. Earnings from the principal operations of the business should be shown separately from other income. The distinction between capital and earned surplus should be strictly adhered to. Accounting for stock

dividends paid is unsatisfactory. Nine distinct methods of accounting for periodic stock dividends are given. Income or earned surplus should be charged for the full equity of stock dividend stock in capital and capital surplus. The question as to whether periodic stock dividends received are earnings or not has caused the stock exchange much trouble, and has led to rulings by the exchange, which are cited. Some stock dividends are properly to be treated by the recipient as earnings. Accountants are warned against over-conservatism. It is the accountant's duty to be accurate, and not to be conservative or the reverse.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4239. HUTCHINSON, P. H. Mechanical accounting for municipal water works departments and companies. The application of machine accounting and a rough idea as to their value and savings to be obtained by the adoption of such methods. *Water Works & Sewerage.* 77 (10) Oct. 1930: 353-354.

4240. LATOUR, J. Implantación de sistemas de contabilidad. [Installation of accounting systems.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 5 (3) Sep. 1930: 141-149; (4) Oct. 1930: 197-201.

4241. MEZGER, FRITZ L. Improved accounting one objective of proposed new German trade law. *Amer. Accountant.* 15 (9) Sep. 1930: 402-405.—Weakness of German accounting practice center around valuation principles which permit the creation of large secret reserves. Consequently little is known of the conditions of stock companies except by the directors, or members of the *Vorstand*, as they are known. The proposed trade law seeks to establish principles of valuation and to set up standardized forms of balance sheets for different branches of industry.—*H. G. Meyer.*

4242. NELSON, C. R. Organisation of modern industry, with particular reference to the accountant and auditor. *Accountant.* 83 (2916) Oct. 25, 1930: 577-582.—Modern enterprises could not be operated on their present scale without the services which the accountant is equipped to render. He furnishes the director with information on which to base their policies, and prepares analyses and forecasts which are essential for the use of the general manager and the sales manager. The work of the statutory auditor is also greatly lightened by a well-organized set of works accounts.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4243. SCHMIDT, FRITZ. The importance of replacement value. *Accounting Rev.* 5 (3) Sep. 1930: 235-242.—The replacement costs furnish the best basis for producing serviceable financial statements to use for current managerial purposes or for use in planning merger and reorganizations. The use of replacement costs applies to the income statement as well as to the balance sheet.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

4244. SEITZ, H. Kostenvergleich bei Anlagen verschiedener Lebensdauer. [Comparison of costs in installations having different lengths of life.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 23 (9) Sep. 1930: 249-252.

4245. SMITH, CLAY RICE, and CROUCH, RICHARD C. Accounting for investment trust depositor corporations. *J. Accountancy.* 50 (3) Sep. 1930: 201-210.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4246. UNSIGNED. Accountancy offices in the Netherlands and some accountancy results for 1927-28 and 1928-29. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21 (5) May 1930: 186-191.—Since the World War the organization and extension of farm accountancy practices in the Netherlands has been in the hands of the Central Cooperative Association. Members submit monthly a statement of receipts and expenditures to its branch accounting offices which make the analysis and perform the bookkeeping work.—*Asher Hobson.*

4247. UNSIGNED. The philosophy of the income statement. *Haskins & Sells Bull.* 13 (4) Oct. 1930: 102-106.—A more thorough understanding of the relationship between the income sheet and the balance sheet

would make both of these statements more intelligible and capable of interpretation. The income sheet is not merely a statement which relates the earned surplus items on two succeeding balance sheets; it is closely related to all assets and liabilities. The truth of this is illustrated by means of simple arithmetical examples.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4248. WEIS, C. Accounting for naval stores producers. *J. Accountancy*. 50(3) Sep. 1930: 211-217.—Cost accounting problems in the production of turpentine are treated in this article. Amortization of leaseholds and depletion of owned turpentine-producing properties present intricate problems for the accountant, especially for income tax purposes.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4249. WHITMORE, JOHN. Some cost accounting terms. *J. Accountancy*. 57(3) Sep. 1930: 193-200.—The author objects to certain usages, especially modern ones, of terms relating to manufacturing accounts. To illustrate his points he quotes from Garcke and Fells' *Factory Accounts*, first published in 1887. The term "cost accounts" is unfortunate in that it implies a limitation of the usefulness of this branch of accounting. The title of Garcke and Fells' book is much more illuminating. There should be no necessity for the term "tying in." The factory accounts should constitute a part of the double entry system without question. Under modern conditions the term "overhead" is unfortunate, since in many industries the machine costs are as direct as costs can be. "Burden" is similarly undesirable. Much of the controversy over "depreciation" would be eliminated by the substitution of "amortization." "Pre-determined costs" are nothing new. They are estimates, and their uses were adequately described by Garcke and Fells 43 years ago.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4250. WILCOX, E. B. Stock dividends as income. *Amer. Accountant*. 15(9) Sep. 1930: 393-396.—Stock dividends may be classified as (1) those paid regularly out of current earnings and used as a method of distributing income, and (2) those declared occasionally for any purpose other than a distribution of income. In practice those in the first class constitute income. Before declaring such dividends it is necessary to adjust the capital structure so that each share represents income and not both capital and income. When stock has no par value the stock certificate should state that the shares represented by it are equivalent to all other shares outstanding. It should also state the value at which the specific shares are issued. Legal recognition of stock dividends of the first class as income would correct injustices in the distinction between income and corpus in the case of estates and trusts. Business enterprises such as investment trusts and holding companies account for such dividends as income and the practice is recognized by the New York Stock Exchange. The U. S. Supreme Court in the case of *Eisner vs. Macomber* had in mind stock dividends of the second class and its decision was sound at that time. However, the financial world has now altered its concept of stock dividends and the decision is no longer adequate in accounting for stock dividends of the first class.—*H. G. Meyer.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION GENERAL

(See also Entries 3473, 3484, 3513, 3667, 4012, 4064, 4145, 4147, 4332, 4334)

4251. BELL, ROBERT. The changing conditions of trade and transport. *J. Inst. Transport*. 12(2) Dec. 1930: 64-72.—All countries are in a definite period of economic transition, and transportation progress lies at

the heart of the transition. In Great Britain, rail traffic is down, consolidation of industrial plants is in progress, fuel consumption is declining. Highway and air competition with the railways grows apace. The new Road Traffic Act, 1930, goes into effect early in 1931, and for the first time standardizes the regulation of motor vehicle traffic on the King's highway throughout the kingdom. A new "economics of transport" is in the making.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

4252. DAVIS, HERBERT R. A mathematical investigation of the economics of natural gas transportation. *J. Western Soc. Engin.* 35(4) Aug. 1930: 268-275.—By means of a series of diagrams the author attempts to arrive at principles which will insure the greatest economy in cost and operation of natural gas transportation systems.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4253. LORD, R. S. Some aspects of high-pressure natural gas transportation. *J. Western Soc. Engin.* 35(4) Aug. 1930: 254-268.—An analysis of some of the problems involved in high-pressure natural gas transportation. Experience has shown that long distance transmission is practicable and there are now over 60,000 miles of pipe lines for gas in the country. Long distance lines, however, require high pressures and large compressor stations. The author discusses some of the engineering problems involved in the design of these lines, about which much still remains to be learned.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4254. MORGAN, THEODORE. Five million tourists. *Canad. Geog. J.* 1(6) Oct. 1930: 482-495.—"Five million people are on the move each year, crossing the frontiers of Canada. This great migration for health, pleasure, sightseeing, and recreation now constitutes Canada's second greatest industry and stands next in importance to the nation's wheat crop. It represents nearly \$300,000,000 in money left in Canada yearly." Between 1920 and 1929 inclusive tourists from abroad are estimated to have spent in Canada a total of about \$1,682,000,000. The advent of the automobile and the development of good roads have changed the aspect of tourist travel in Canada, and new roads are constantly opening up a wealth of scenery hitherto inaccessible.—*E. T. Platt.*

4255. PORTE, MARCEL. Les chemins de fer et autres modes de transport. [Railways and other means of transport (in France).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44(3) May-Jun. 1930: 906-922.—The annual fluctuations in the *fonds commun*, by which profits and deficits of the great railway systems of France are pooled, are examined in detail from 1921 to 1929. The year 1928 showed improvement over 1927, but this was still insufficient to place the railroads on a safe financial basis. The provisional figures for 1929 are encouraging, but they threaten to transmit a deficit to 1930. This will undoubtedly necessitate an increase in rates, a particularly perilous procedure in view of the three-fold competition from waterways, autos, and planes. The expenditures on the road system of France are nearly covered by the users of roads, i.e., automobilists; but the new projects to build new roads, to eliminate dangerous turnings and crossings may lead to a return of tolls. Post-war internal navigation in France has decreased, by comparison with 1913, if the new waterways acquired with Alsace Lorraine are left out of account. There has been a progressive increase in tonnage particularly from 1928 to 1929. Aerial transport is growing rapidly; private interests have combined with the state to regulate and standardize it, to develop new routes and to reduce risk. [Tables of the *fonds commun*, 1921-1929, of internal navigation and aerial traffic.]—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.*

4256. S., A. S. V. The Channel tunnel. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 8(4) Jul. 1930: 665-668.—A summary of the (favorable) report of the commission appointed by Premier Baldwin in 1929 to examine the

economic aspects of proposals for the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel, as well as a brief statement of the arguments advanced by the sponsors of the project in Great Britain.—*F. B. Stevens.*

4257. UNSIGNED. Goods traffic through Polish Pomerania, i.e., the so-called "corridor." *Polish Econ.* 5 (9) Sep. 1930: 244-247.

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 3502, 3516, 3869, 4116, 4266, 4348)

4258. BRUNHES, JEAN. Reflexions et réserves à propos du projet actuel du transsaharien. [Reflections and reservations regarding the existing project of a Trans-Sahara Railway.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morale et Pol., C. R.* 90 May-Jun. 1930: 462-493.—Building, at government expense, a railway across the Sahara desert would pay for itself in the long run, for it would open to French trade the fertile Nile Valley and regions farther south. It would unite French North Africa with French West Africa; and would increase greatly the political prestige of France.—*J. A. Rickard.*

4259. CLAPP, H. W. The competition of road and rail transport from the point of view of the railways. *Econ. Rec.* 6 (Suppl.) Aug. 1930: 47-58.—Victoria has one motor vehicle for every 14 persons. Private automobiles are chiefly responsible for railway losses of passenger traffic, which have been considerable. Quite satisfactory legislation has been enacted to prevent bus operations where other facilities are adequate, but motor freight services remain unregulated. Trucks compete with railroads over long distances and short, and succeed in capturing large amounts of high-class traffic. Railways are essential for the basic commodities which are vital to the country, and the loss of better-paying traffic creates a deficit that the tax-payers must bear. Tax-payers, moreover, are paying for roads without which motor carriers could not compete. A young country like Victoria cannot afford the luxury of duplicated transport facilities.—*Shorey Peterson.*

4260. MASI, CORRADO. Le comunicazioni ferroviarie e stradali fra l'Algeria e la Tunisia. [The railway and road communications between Algeria and Tunisia.] *Rassegna Italiana.* 125 (141) Feb. 1930: 185-196; (142) Mar. 1930: 291-300.—*G. Bruni.*

4261. PETERSON, G. SHOREY. The competition of motor and rail carriers in Great Britain. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20 (4) Dec. 1930: 640-657.—American railways have lost much of certain kinds of traffic to motor competitors. These traffics are more important to British railways than to ours; and this fact, coupled with other favoring circumstances, might well lead one to expect a disastrous competition over there. Such is not the case, and the reasons lie in the exceptional degree to which British railways have entrenched themselves in serving the traffic in question. Yet they must fight for much of their business; and, in consequence, important aspects of railway policy are subject to critical scrutiny, and state assistance has been sought, though not quite in the American manner.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

4262. REGELSPERGER, G. Le Transsaharien [The Trans-Saharian.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 433-449.—A presentation of the arguments for a railroad across the Sahara from Algeria to the Niger, and an analysis of the preliminary study and propaganda devoted to that project.—*Luther H. Evans.*

4263. SAFFORD, H. R. Railway transportation a factor in the development of natural resources. *Mining Congr. J.* 16 (10) Oct. 1930: 751-752.—The history of rail development in the United States is characterized by many examples of railways being constructed largely for handling the products of the mines.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4264. SANYAL, NALINKSHA. A bird's eye view of the Dutch railways. *Calcutta Review.* 36 (2) Aug. 1930: 188-200.—Summary of operations for 1926 and

1927 of the joint state railway system and private Dutch Railway Company, which were fused into one undertaking in 1917, with the return to shareholders guaranteed by the government on a 5% basis. From 1917 to 1922, the state lost heavily under the guarantee, but from 1923 to 1927 the railways earned a surplus over the 5%. Surpluses were earned in both 1926 and 1927. The revenues of the two years were about the same, and so were the operating expenses.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

4265. WIENER, LIONEL. Les chemins de fer des colonies anglaises de l'Afrique du Sud. [Railroads in the English colonies of South Africa.] *Congo.* 12-1 (4) Apr. 1930: 612-648.—Description, with technical and commercial particulars.—*Gaston Gérard Dept.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 4259, 4261, 4466, 4627, 4634)

4266. CRAWFORD, SIDNEY. The competition of road and rail transport from the point of view of a motor trader. *Econ. Rev.* 6 (Suppl.) Aug. 1930: 59-94.—While the view is unsound that road transport development warrants a general scrapping of railroads, motor operations may furnish a most formidable competition when managed intelligently and conducted with large-capacity equipment. The South Australian control act of 1928 may have protected the railroads too indiscriminately, but the condition since its repeal of cutthroat competition participated in by tax-supported railways, is unsatisfactory to all concerned, including the public. In such light-traffic territory as this, what is needed is a division of the government, not the Railways Department, which will exclude motor carriers from routes where their total effect will be uneconomic, operate such carriers where they are warranted, and also scrap certain rail lines that are clearly inferior. To eliminate the road subsidy, a fuel tax of 4.5d. per gallon would be necessary.—*Shorey Peterson.*

4267. EASON, C. M. Engineering farm transportation. *Agric. Engin.* 11 (9) Sep. 1930: 311-315.—Of the 24,501,004 motor vehicles registered in the United States, 5,426,900 (4,729,600 automobiles and 697,300 trucks) are farm owned. Farmers are interested more in the question of expediency than in the question of efficiency. Successfully to use the motor vehicle on the farm, the business of motor operation must be put on a sound basis by a careful analysis of costs balanced against the value of services rendered. It is quite possible that the contract hauler can render this service at a lower actual cost than would be possible by the individual ownership of motor trucks. The farm market represents the largest possible potential field for the future development of motorized or engineered transportation.—*H. C. M. Case.*

4268. QUARG, G. Die neuere Entwicklung des Grossstadt-Omnibusses. [Recent development of the large city motor buses.] *Z. d. Vereines Deutscher Ingenieure.* 74 (38) Sep. 20, 1930: 1312-1319.

4269. WICKENDEN, A. A. An economic study of motor roads for pulpwood operations. *Engin. J.* 13 (9) Sep. 1930: 543-552.—Exploitation of the pulpwood resources of Canada, now yielding about 6,000,000 cords annually, requires the transportation of about 240 million pounds of supplies yearly into the forest lands. In general the transportation required may be divided into three stages: (1) a primary movement by rail or water to railhead or river port; (2) an intermediate haul by waterway, by horses on rough winter "tote" roads, or by motor transport (trucks or tractors) on better types of roads to "caches" or supply warehouses at central points of distribution; and (3) a secondary haul by horses in small lots to points of consumption. The author urges carefully planned construction and utilization of good gravel motor roads as a means of saving millions of dollars now being wasted on wrong methods

of transport. (The article is illustrated by 4 diagrams, 6 photographs, and 13 tables.)—*W. M. Duffus.*

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 3493, 3496-3497, 3505-3506)

4270. ELFORD, A. S. Interstate shipping. *Econ. Rec.* 6 (Suppl.) Aug. 1930: 191-201.—The Australian coastwise or interstate merchant marine has reached its present state of development without government aid other than small mail payments. The vast coast-line (12,210 miles), scattered population and competition with railways governmentally owned and operated at great loss have been serious handicaps to merchant marine development. The shipping industry is probably more legislated against than any other in the commonwealth, yet the shipping companies have continued to operate largely because of prudent investments outside the field of ship operation. Since 1918 the vessels have been operated according to a pooling arrangement initiated by the government when operating them as a war measure. Pooling has evidently resulted in important economies, and despite adversity during the past ten years considerable tonnage has been constructed without government subsidy.—*A. K. Henry.*

4271. BRIGDEN, J. B. Australian oversea shipping. *Econ. Rev.* 6 (Suppl.) Aug. 1930: 173-190.—The requirements of Australian trade make specific demands upon shipping, which differ materially from the demands of other countries. The distance of Australia from producing and consuming regions of the world, the fact that it is on no trade route, but is a terminal in itself, the seasonal character of most of the Australian exports as well as the great fluctuations in the annual shipments of the chief exportable commodities, all call for special shipping organizations in order to handle the traffic efficiently. The bulk of Australian exports are by liner vessels, the liner system having grown in response to the demand for speed, safety, regularity, and the carriage of comparatively small quantities of goods at one time. The Australian Overseas Transport Association consists of representatives of shipowners and shippers; this association has joint committees in each state. The loyalty of shippers to liner service was first maintained through a "rebate" system; this has given way to agreements on the part of shippers' associations to confine berth cargo shipments to the berth vessels on consideration of paying lower rates of freight than are charged to others. Conference system has not eliminated competition except with regard to freight rates; there is an excess of shipping tonnage and there is need for rationing this tonnage so as to eliminate waste and adjust shipping facilities as closely as possible to the cargoes to be carried. The problem has been complicated recently by the slump in imports and by the tariff and embargo policy of the Government.—*Simon Litman.*

4272. HENNIG, R. Die Welt-Seeschifffahrt am Anfang des 4. Jahrzehnts. [World shipping at the opening of the fourth decade.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 133 (1) Jul. 1930: 88-97.—Total world shipping represented on June 30, 1929 a tonnage of 68,074,312 tons, and the most important countries in tonnage were, in order of rank, Great Britain, the United States, Japan, Germany, Italy, France, and Norway. The above tonnage is 50% greater than the total of 1914. Although operating costs have risen, ocean freight rates are on the average not more than 80% of those of 1914. In spite of this very unfavorable factor ship building has been increasing, and the new tonnage of 3,332,000 tons in 1929 was little less than the tonnage of the prewar record year 1913. The explanation for this contradictory state of affairs is to be found in the new demand for quality, that is, for technical improvements in transpor-

tation, with the resulting increased competition. Oil instead of coal, larger liners, especially in the North Atlantic lane, greater speed, greater comfort and variety are some of the results of this competition. (Statistics.)—*C. W. Hasek.*

4273. GINODMAN, B. ГИНОДМАН, Б. Кризис мирового судоходства. [The world shipping crisis.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (2) 1929: 90-102.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4274. MAGNES, JACOB. The recovery of Germany's merchant marine after the war. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 57-68.—The reconstruction of her mercantile fleet after the war, covering a period of about a decade is one of the most notable feats of the German republic. When Germany lost her mercantile fleet by treaty, she lost one of the sources of invisible payments that had contributed largely to balancing her unfavorable balance of trade. Reconstruction of the fleet was planned early, to be financed by government compensation for vessels sunk or seized during the war. But the monetary inflation made the government subvention complex and lengthy. The shipping lines were able to supplement government compensation and loans by renting their piers and other equipment to foreign lines—even profiting in these transactions by the inflation. Although Germany's present tonnage does not yet equal that of 1914 in quantity, it surpasses the old fleet in quality, since the new marine consists of ships that embody the best modern technique.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4275. MARCHEGAY, JACQUES. La marine marchande et les ports. [The merchant marine and ports (in France).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 44 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 922-934.—A sharp decline in trade and in freight at the close of 1929 brought a world crisis to the merchant marine, less severe for France than for other countries because regular lines having a regular clientèle are less affected than are tramp steamers. In addition to the decreased freight, new ships have been built without scrapping the old, leading to an overproduction of tonnage in certain countries. Marine traffic depends also on the internal market. The creation of a ministry of the merchant marine places the industry on a sounder basis and gives it unified direction; French ships must be treated on the same basis as their competitors outside of the country, and within territorial waters national legislation should not impose on its flag charges from which others are exempt.—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.*

4276. PAWLOWSKI, AUGUSTE. La course au tonnage et les grands ports français. Cherbourg-Boulogne, la lutte d'escapes sur la Manche. [The course of tonnage and the large French ports. Cherbourg-Boulogne, the rate war on the Channel.] *Navigation du Rhin.* 8 (9) Sep. 15, 1930: 337-348.

4277. UNSIGNED. The development of goods traffic through the port of Gdynia. *Polish Econ.* 5 (9) Sep. 1930: 247-253.

4278. WHITLAM, A. G. Australian port charges. *Econ. Rec.* 6 (Suppl.) Aug. 1930: 202-224.—The paper is based largely upon the *Report on Co-ordination of Transport in Australia* prepared by the Commonwealth Transport Committee in 1929. It discusses the principal charges levied at Australian ports and the financial relationship existing between port authorities and state governments. At present some of the smaller ports operate at losses and these losses are recouped by the taxation of trade at the main ports, where the bulk of overseas shipping is handled. These larger ports should be relieved from the burden of subsidizing the outports which have been established for developmental purposes and the support of which should come directly from state funds. The total federal and state income taxation on overseas shipping showed an increase of 232% over 1914. Oversea shipping companies are as-

sessed on gross receipts; this is inequitable, as it sometimes leads to taxation on loss. Taxation should be levied on actual trade results and not on a percentage of collected freights, fares, etc. Although the aggregate amount of all governmental charges on shipping is considerable, the effect of these charges on freight rates is relatively small.—*Simon Litman*.

4279. WILCOX, UTHAI VINCENT. Our growing system of inland waterways. *Trade Winds*. 9(9) Sep. 1930: 11-16.—Steady growth of freight tonnage carried on U.S. inland waterways may indicate a return of patronage to the canals and rivers. Inland waterways are particularly suited for bulky, low grade commodities rather than package freight. The waterways policy of the present administration recognizes the need for rail-water co-ordination; the Dennison Act makes possible joint rates and through routes for water-carriers possessing certificates of public convenience. Waterways are urged as a supplementary medium of transportation and not primarily a medium which is to compete with existing agencies such as the railways and highways.—*Arnold K. Henry*.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 4654, 4656, 4701)

4280. ROSCHER, MAX. Der internationale Post- und Schnellnachrichtenverkehr im Jahre 1929-1930. [International postal service and communication during 1929-1930.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32(2) Oct. 1930: 631-649.—The results of the 1929 London international postal conference, with its new principal and numerous auxiliary postal treaties, effective in 1930, are notable. Afghanistan and several other countries, independent and dependent, are admitted to membership in the International Postal Union. At present the union covers practically the entire world. The next international congress will be held in Canada in 1933, with another projected in Cairo in 1934, the unusual frequency being due to the state of flux of the postal traffic. The extensions, simplification, and improvements of the international postal service are noteworthy, such as new reply postal cards, new lines, extra speed, use of air transportation, and postal money orders. Events are effectuated and pending in the field of international telegraphy. Various reports of subcommittees, authorized in 1925 and 1927, have been received. The International Telegraph Union may be reorganized at the next congress, in 1932, at Madrid. During 1929 and 1930 transoceanic cables have been extended and the rates and service adjusted to meet the competition of radio. Among the technical improvements in telegraphy the extended use of photographic telegraphy is conspicuous. The private control of telegraphs and radio has expanded at the expense of public control, and in the private field there are going on elaborate consolidations and mergers, notably in connection with the British Imperial and International Communication Corporation, the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Radio Corporation of America.—*Jens P. Jensen*.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 4017, 4191, 4645-4646, 4648-4649, 4651-4653, 4655)

4281. DeVANTERY, EVE. Airline fares and passenger traffic. *Aviation*. 29(2) Aug. 1930: 60-62.—This survey aimed to determine to what extent the recent reduction of rates stimulated air passenger traffic. During October, 1929, the prevailing rate throughout the country was between \$.071 and \$.15 per passenger mile. By June 30, the predominant rate ranged from \$.051 to \$.07. A reduction in fare of 46% together with

the gradual acquisition of the riding habit was responsible for a 75% increase in traffic during about five months.—*H. L. Jome*.

4282. JACKSON, J. H. Is it safe to fly? *J. Amer. Insur.* 7(9) Sep. 1930: 9-12.—The public does not properly differentiate between the flying of regular transport lines and the flying of other types, such as mail planes, stunt planes, or training schools. In regularly conducted passenger lines planes flew 1,062,677 miles for every fatal accident in the latter half of 1929 and a definite improvement is made with each year of flying experience.—*C. Wright Hoffman*.

4283. NAYLER, J. L. Atlantic transport by air. *Discovery*. 11(129) Sep. 1930: 301-305.—Great Britain is investigating the feasibility of an Arctic route from London to Canada by way of the Orkneys, Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland. Such a route avoids the long sea journey and reduces the longest division of the flight to 700 miles, thus increasing safety and pay-load. The "sea-drome" is a possible alternative for the broken-voyage by the northern route. Pay-load will be greatly reduced on East to West flights unless a southerly route via the Azores is chosen. Improvements in navigation and added knowledge of weather conditions are necessary. The buoyant ship should succeed immediately if given sufficient traffic.—*Arnold K. Henry*.

4284. WALKER, DONALD F. The glider and the Aviation industry. *Aviation*. 29(3) Sep. 1930: 148-151.—*H. L. Jome*.

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 3479, 3803, 4064, 4070, 4074, 4083-4084, 4121, 4196, 4254, 4274, 4311, 4314, 4449, 4455, 4470, 4490, 4505, 4619, 4633, 4645, 4676, 4685, 4689, 4692, 4700, 4714, 4716, 4718, 4724, 4726, 4728, 4734, 4738, 4745, 4748, 4753, 4755)

4285. B. D. L. E. La ligue du libre-échange (Octobre 1930). [The Free Trade League (Oct. 1930).] *J. d. Econ.* 97 Oct. 15, 1930: 198-213.—*C. R. Whittlesey*.

4286. BELIN, IVO. Overseas trade in 1929. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 5(10) Oct. 1930: 205-209.—The article is a comparative survey of Yugoslav sea trade during the period 1925-29, giving complete data and statistical tables of the nation's internal and foreign trade, the chief articles of import and export, the states of origin and destination of the various goods, the nature of the goods in relation to their origin or destination, as well as a summary of the respective share taken by the individual ports.—*A. Vidaković*.

4287. BIDWELL, PERCY WELLS. The new American tariff: Europe's answer. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*. 9(1) Oct. 1930: 13-26.—Most-favored-nation agreements with the United States, rivalry among themselves and fear of antagonizing the United States, will prevent the nations of Europe from conducting any concerted or open program of retaliation against this country. Nevertheless, bitterness engendered by the Smoot-Hawley tariff has been a factor in the increase, by several European and other governments, in rates of duties particularly apt to affect American exports. Still more serious is the threatened loss of good will which may make it more difficult to market our goods abroad. The changed character of our exports renders us more vulnerable on this score than ever before.—*C. R. Whittlesey*.

4288. FANTINI, ODDENE. La funzione storica ed economica del commercio riconosciuta del Fascismo. [The historical and economic functions of commerce recognized by Fascism.] *Commercio*. 3(3) Mar. 1930: 16-27.—*Roberto Bachi*.

4289. GOLDSTEIN, IU. ГОЛЬДШТЕЙН, Ю. Мировая торговля в 1928 году. [The world trade in 1928.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика (2) 1929: 117-127.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

4290. HOLLINGSHEAD, R. S., and WAKEFIELD R. P. Handbook of foreign tariffs and import regulations on agricultural products. 1—Fresh fruits and vegetables. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser. #79*. 1929: pp. 109.

4291. HOLLINGSHEAD, R. S., and WAKEFIELD R. P. Handbook of foreign tariffs and import regulations on agricultural products. 2—Canned goods in Europe. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser. #85*. 1929: pp. 287.

4292. JANSSEN, FRANS. Le commerce d'importation vers le Congo Belge. [Imports of the Belgian Congo.] *Congo*. 12-1(5) May 1930: 856-875.—Statistics for the years 1914, 1919, 1925 and 1928 for all the products, Belgian and foreign, imported to the Belgian Congo. The total of the imports was 1,624,000,-000 fr. in 1928; only a part of this commerce is in Belgian hands. Only 25% of the manufactured products come from Belgium. The Belgians lack enthusiasm for commerce with the Congo, a market which they under-rate.—*Gaston Gérard Dept.*

4293. LEGRAS, FERNAND. La situation commerciale des Nouvelles-Hébrides. [The commercial situation in the New Hebrides.] *Océanie Française*. 26(115) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 85-91.—Imports for 1929 totaled 37,-204,343 francs and exports 35,495,893 francs. The total trade of the archipelago fell off 16,688,743 francs over 1928, the first decline since the return of peace. France's share of the combined import and export business was 58,640,164 fr. or 80.6%; that of Great Britain, 14,060,-572 francs, or 19.4%. Copra, cacao, cotton and coffee were the chief exports and manufactured goods the chief imports. In 1929 the French population totalled 846 persons, English 258, and Annamite contract laborers, 5,515. Half of the estates in the group were then under company exploitation and half under that of individuals.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

4294. LINGELBACH, WILLIAM E.; CHALMERS HENRY; McCURE, WALLACE; BROSSARD, EDGAR B. Commercial policies and tariffs. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 150 Jul. 1930: 117-161.—Lingelbach reviews the commercial relations between states from the days of ancient Greece to those of post-war Europe to ascertain cases where commercial policies have been causes of international friction. The rivalry between Athens and Sparta, the tariff wars of modern Europe, the seventeenth century struggle between England and Holland, and the economic conference of 1930 are all included. Chalmers reviews the recent trends in foreign commercial policy, especially in the years subsequent to 1925. A detailed survey is made of European tariff developments leading to the international conference to consider a tariff truce. Trends of commercial policy in the British Empire, Latin America and in the Orient are also discussed. McCure surveys the history and present character of our own commercial policy in the light of current world developments. Brossard touches upon the present American tariff situation in its relation to world peace, both with respect to the height of our tariff walls and the influence of our flexible tariff procedure. "The flexible tariff policy of the United States offers opportunity for the encouragement of good will in foreign countries."—*A. H. Cole*.

4295. MARESCALCHI, ARTURO. I prodotti agricoli italiani all'estero. [The Italian agricultural products abroad.] *Rassegna Italiana*. 26(144-145) May-Jun. 1930: 92-96.—A statistical sketch relating to the Italian agricultural products exported abroad.—*G. Bruni*.

4296. MICHELL, H. The rational basis of protection in Canada. *Protectionist*. 42(8) Oct. 1930: 285-291.

4297. MORIARTY, D. J. International trade in cit-

rus fruits. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser. #77*. 1929: pp. 46.

4298. NAUDIN, JEAN. Les accords commerciaux et la politique douanière. [Commercial agreements and the customs policy (in France).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44(3) May-Jun. 1930: 894-906.—In 1929 France signed twelve commercial treaties with different countries. These treaties mark a return to traditional pre-war methods of tariff procedure, inasmuch as the stabilization of moneys and other conditions requires a greater stability in tariffs. The economic committee of the League of Nations in compliance with a resolution of the Tenth Assembly recommended that duties be stabilized and simplified with a tendency toward reduction rather than protection, that contracting states be released from their obligations in critical times, that disputes be submitted to the Court of International Justice, etc. Certain groups of French manufacturers raised objection to these proposals because of a lack of concordance between present tariffs and costs of production and because of a probable increase in these costs as a result of social insurance laws. Meanwhile the laws passed in 1929 to protect agriculture make it more difficult for the government to refuse to manufacturers similar advantages.—*W. Jaffé and R. Engelhardt*.

4299. NAUDIN, JEAN. La trêve douanière. [The tariff truce.] *Rev. d'Études Coopératives*. 9(36) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 376-404.—The background and arguments pro and con for the proposed European tariff truce.—*Bertram Benedict*.

4300. OLIVIER, MAURICE. Le commerce extérieur. [Foreign trade (in France).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44(3) May-Jun. 1930: 858-894.—The year 1929 is marked by a deficit in the commercial balance—a return to the pre-war position—due to an increase in imports, particularly of manufactured articles, and a slight decrease in the value of exports resulting from the fall of prices. In the distribution of trade among different countries, the increase of exports to Germany and North Africa is most notable. There was a general decrease in the export of products of the textile industry. (Tables on imports and exports of 1928 and 1929 compared with 1913, by both countries and commodities.)—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt*.

4301. RÖPKE, WILHELM. Zum Transferproblem bei internationalen Kapitalbewegungen. [The transfer problem in the international movement of capital.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 133(2) Aug. 1930: 224-240.—The transfer problem can not be considered a single unitary problem for all kinds of international capital transfers. The latter may be voluntary or forced; they may be purely commercial or largely political. It is reasonable to expect that the voluntary transfers through commercial activity, acting as they do to bind peoples closer together, to construct and develop domestic and foreign trade, will proceed with less economic friction, than the forced political transfers. In the case of the latter it is to be expected that a more or less appreciable lowering of prices in the debtor country will lead to a noticeably intenser competition for creditor countries. The resulting frictions and disturbances in the economic life of these countries, both debtor and creditor, will only increase the burden of the debtor country without a corresponding gain to the creditors. Since the general tendency is towards increased international trade and indebtedness, the disturbing effects of these forced political transfers, coupled with a foolish policy of high tariffs, cannot become too quickly known and appreciated, in order that a wiser policy may further rather than hinder the growth of international economic interdependence.—*C. W. Hasek*.

4302. SAUVY, ALFRED. Les échanges intérieurs. [Domestic trade (in France).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44(3) May-Jun. 1930: 824-839.—Only indirect indices of the intensity of domestic trade are available. These are the

turnover taxes, the taxes on transactions in commercial exchanges, registration taxes on transfers of businesses, registration taxes on transfers of real property, the portfolio of the *Banque de France*, Paris clearing-house operations, taxes on security transfers, railroad receipts, carloadings, bankruptcies and judicial liquidations. In spite of the diversity of the phenomena studied, they all point, with remarkable agreement, to the same conclusions. The recovery of economic activity begun in 1928 continued through 1929, though its progress slowed down near the beginning of 1930. There was in France no indication of the real depression from which other countries were suffering. In the early months of 1930 security transactions alone were in marked retrogression. If an economic crisis should arise, it will not be as acute as elsewhere, thanks to the scarcity of labor and to the abundance of French capital. (Tables and charts of above mentioned data and indices for 1927-1930.)—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.*

4303. UNSIGNED. Agricultural, pastoral and forestal products in the foreign trade of the Latin American republics. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union.* 64(9) Sep. 1930: 888-897.—The countries of Latin America are primarily producers of raw materials; to an increasing extent they are expected by the industrial nations of the world to furnish the basic commodities that are utilized in manufacturing processes; and they are regarded as a source of food stuffs. Products of the soil constitute the major portion of the export trade of virtually all the American Republics. They figure also in the import trade of all countries of the South American continent for no country in the western hemisphere is self-sufficient in an industrial or agricultural sense; many of these commodities come from other American Republics. The article presents statistics regarding the export trade for each South American country.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4304. UNSIGNED. Canada's emergency tariff. *Protectionist.* 42(6) Oct. 1930: 271-275.

4305. UNSIGNED. De particuliere buitenlandse handel van Nederlandsch-Indië, gedurende 1929. [Foreign commerce of the Netherlands East Indies, 1929.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel.* 20(8) Feb. 1930: 66-69.—Imports of the Netherlands East Indies have increased since 1923; while the value of exports increased from 1923 to 1925, and after that year has gradually decreased, except in 1927. In 1929 the diminished price of rubber caused a decrease in the value of exports, but this was offset by an increased export of petroleum products from the Outer Districts. Imports have increased in Java because of larger importations of rice, in the Outer Districts because of larger importations of machinery and metals.—*Cecile Rothe.*

4306. WOOD, HILDA. The power of swadeshi. *Modern Rev.* 48(3) Sep. 1930: 255-256.—One of the surest ways of restoring the industries of India is for her people to use India-made goods. Swadeshi is not only the boycott of foreign products, but fostering of home products.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

MARKETING

(See also Entries 3472, 4216, 4232, 4294, 4325, 4411, 4444, 4448)

4307. BOWER, MARVIN. The merchandising of ideas. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9(1) Oct. 1930: 26-34.—Under present laws there is no protection whatsoever available to the man who wishes to sell an idea. A number of cases have established beyond doubt the fact that a business house may, with impunity use without payment to its originator an idea which has been offered for sale. Yet an idea, like a specialized machine, which offers a business house an opportunity to secure a new

or a larger profit, should be salable. Because of the strong possibility that an idea may be not new, or may be impracticable, a business man may be loth to incur any obligation before examining it. And because of his lack of legal protection, the originator may be loth to divulge the idea without an agreement as to payment. A suggested solution (accompanied by a specimen contract) is that the originator give the prospective purchaser some guide as to the scope and profitability of the idea, and that the two arrive at a price. This sum the purchaser puts in escrow and then receives the idea. An arbitrator will have been appointed. If there arises a dispute between the two parties, the arbitrator will have to hear their arguments and decide as to the disposition of the purchase price.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4308. FLOHR, LEWIS B. Marketing farm produce by parcel post. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Farmers Bull.* #1551. Jun. 1930: pp. 54. (revised edition).

4309. GABRIEL, H. S. Marketing Delaware cantaloupes. *Delaware Agric. Exper. Stat., Bull.* #165. 1930: pp. 24.

4310. GRAGG, MABEL TAYLOR. Testing advertising. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9(1) Oct. 1930: 111-123.—There are four methods of testing advertising: (1) The field investigation, in which a canvass is made of typical members of the audience for the advertisement and their opinions on undecided points solicited; (2) the historical, in which studies are made of past advertising, and of the condition of advertisers; (3) the business return method, in which definite returns from keyed advertisements are studied, or in which unkeyed advertisements are placed in isolated territories and studies made of the sales in these territories; and (4) the laboratory method, in which psychological studies are made of conditioned responses. For choosing the preferable examples from a group of prospective advertisements submitted, any of these methods is better than none. The idea, however, of testing to establish definite permanent conclusions regarding responses implies that there are fundamental laws governing the reaction of consumers to advertising—a supposition that is unsupported by experience. To learn what has been the effect of an individual advertisement or series of advertisements on a firm's sales the field investigation and historical methods must be discarded, serious criticisms of the laboratory method must be answered, and the business return method remains as the most hopeful possibility.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4311. HOWER, V. A. Department-store importing. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9(1) Oct. 1930: 101-110.—For the next ten years direct importing by department-stores is facing a general readjustment to lower volume. American manufacturers can be expected to continue the improvement of their product and therefore to replace many lines of foreign merchandise with domestic. Foreign manufacturers too can be expected to continue to intensify their sales efforts by bringing their samples across the Atlantic to department-store buyers, or by establishing agents in New York. Although this will have a tendency to increase the total amount of foreign merchandise of some types sold in department stores, it will reduce the importance of buying offices in Europe, and will have a tendency to lower the total amount of direct importations.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4312. LYNN, W. C., and OLEY, W. W. Marketing New Jersey fruits and vegetables. *New Jersey Dept. Agric., Cir.* #185. 1930: pp. 47.

4313. MARTIN, BOYCE F. The independent, et al., versus the chains. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9(1) Oct. 1930: 47-56.—When the independent grocers carried their opposition to chain-store organizations to the extent of organized propaganda and securing of state anti-chain legislation, the situation demands a general review. From all statistical evidence available, bankruptcy among independent grocers is not caused by competi-

tion. Moreover, the chain systems have serious difficulties to overcome before they can operate profitably—especially that of personnel. So far, the chains have confined their defense largely to the claim of lower prices. They must, however, realize that there are other appeals besides low prices resulting from efficient merchandising. The chain stores must obviously continue to distribute standardized articles which have a rapid turnover, while the independents will compete with them by handling more specialty articles and with added service and more personal contacts. There is clearly room for numerous outlets of both types in the distribution system as a whole, when these outlets are efficiently and intelligently managed. In many areas where, because of insufficient purchasing power, it is unprofitable for chains to penetrate, independent stores operated by families of the community may be supported.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4314. OVERHOLSER, E. L. A study of the shipment of fresh fruits and vegetables to the Far East. *California Agric. Exper. Stat., Bull.* #497. 1930: pp. 77.

4315. RINEAR, E. H. Operating costs of retail grain stores in New Hampshire. *New Hampshire Agric. Exper. Stat., Bull.* #251. Jul. 1930: pp. 31.—A state-wide investigation of operating costs of retail grain stores based upon detailed information obtained from 41 stores for business transacted during 1928. The result shows a gross operating margin of 11.22% of sales, of which 10.76% goes to cover costs (averaging as follows: fixed costs 24.63%, labor 51.70%, delivery 8.63%, other costs 15.04%) leaving a net profit of .46% of sales. The investigation further indicates that managers have not thought of their business in terms of operating ratios and turnovers. The usual procedure followed in attempting to reduce costs was through increasing total sales. The greatest difference between the stores seemed to be in labor costs, as sales were varying up to \$40,000 per man. The reasons for this difference are not however included in this investigation.—*A. E. Janzen.*

4316. RIZZI, LUIGI. Les magasins ouvriers en Italie. [Stores for workingmen in Italy.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-3(3) Sep. 1930: 543-568.—Cooperative societies have attempted to reduce prices by the abolition of the middleman, but their sphere of action is too restricted. In Italy, a solution for this problem has been developed in the "Stores for Workingmen," first organized in Milan by the Association of Manufacturers, Engineers, and Metallurgists of Lombardy. This consortium of employers operates by purchasing large quantities of foodstuffs, etc., in the wholesale market, selling them on more or less of a quota basis to employers who in turn distribute the products to their employees. The organization of these stores has served to reduce the price of laborers' necessities and to pay a dividend to the customer as well. It has also resulted in price reductions by the regular merchants with whom it competes.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

4317. STOKYDK, E. A., and HOFFMAN, C. A. Protein and country elevator buying. *Grain Dealers J.* 64(6) 1930: 396-397.

4318. TEWKSBURY, HOWARD H. The automotive market in Chile. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #107. 1930: pp. 48.

4319. TSAO LIEN-EN. The marketing of soya beans and bean oil. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7(3) Sep. 1930: 941-971.

4320. UNSIGNED. The retailer's credit problems. *Index.* (N. Y. Trust Co.) 10(9) Sep. 1930: 180-184.

4321. VERSHOFEN, WILHELM. Die Wirtschaftspolitik der Unternehmerverbände. [The economic policy of manufacturers' associations.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 27-36.—The author discusses in this article the policy of manufacturers' associations in the marketing of finished products. In

the marketing of these products the distinction between producers' goods and consumers' goods is not practical. Since the aim to be attained is the obtaining of the highest possible prices, results depend on competition from other producers and demand of consumers. To deal with competition it is necessary to bring competitors within the association or shut them out of the market by lowering prices. The nearer a product comes to being ready for consumption and the more the sale of the product is liable to be influenced by changes in fashion or taste, the harder it is to organize producers into selling associations. In price fixing, selling associations may come in conflict with the state; therefore the best policy is to come to an agreement with the state. The state may be helpful, as was the case with the potash syndicate before the war.—*P. J. Haegy.*

4322. WALLACE, B. A. Present status of the farmer owned elevators of Ohio with some comparisons with conditions in 1924. *Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ., Mimeographed Bull.* #21. 1929: pp. 14.—A study designed to discover the financial condition and recent financial history of these elevators as shown by the figures for the fiscal year 1929-1930. The companies are grouped on the basis of volume, with one group (V) including all 14 companies operating more than one plant each. The 119 companies represented in the figure operate 138 plants, slightly over half the farmer owned plants in the state. After deducting total deficits from total surpluses the 119 companies showed an average surplus of \$6,365 and an average stock value of \$138 per \$100 share. The average net earnings after deducting losses were over \$14.00 per \$100 share, or over 10% on the net worth. These earnings were made on an average trading margin of 8.7¢ per dollar of sales.—*J. I. Falconer.*

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 2505, 2839, 4208, 4372)

4323. ERRANTE, GUIDO. The New York Stock Exchange. *Rassegna Italiana.* 25(142) Mar. 1930: 229-236.—A brief statement of the organization of The New York Stock Exchange.—*G. Bruni.*

4324. LONG, ROBERT CROZIER. German stocks reach new lowest level. *Annalist.* 36(918) Aug. 22, 1930: 333-334.

4325. UNSIGNED. The grain markets of Britain. 2.—The Liverpool market. *Midland Bank Ltd. Monthly Rev.* Aug.-Sep. 1930: 5-8.—While the Liverpool Corn Trade Association provides facilities for trading in "actual" grain, its importance lies largely in its services as a market for grain futures. The machinery and operations involved in future trading are described in terms understandable to the layman. Hedging, methods of settlement, and clearing house operations are covered in considerable detail. The services of speculation as conducted on the Liverpool market are not limited to those trading in grain. Future trading and speculation perform a public service as well. Speculation under the rules prescribed on organized exchanges reduce or eliminate sudden and wide price fluctuations due mainly to quite temporary variations in immediately available supplies.—*Asher Hobson.*

4326. UNSIGNED. Soviet wheat sales on the Chicago exchange. *Econ. Rev. of the Soviet Union.* 5(18-19) Oct. 1, 1930: 367-369.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entry 4903)

4327. BJORN, WALTER. Distribution of surplus under group life contracts. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 31 (83) May 1930: 72-81.—The combined figures of the group companies licensed in Connecticut seem to indicate that group life insurance is not now on a self-supporting basis. In spite of a tremendous increase in volume during the last five years, accompanied by steadily decreasing operating costs, the combined loss in surplus of over a million dollars has resulted during this period. This condition appears to have been largely caused by the method of determining dividends or rate reductions. There is also the possibility that the basic "T" rates may be insufficient in certain cases. A recent expense analysis of the group life business of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company shows that costs of handling vary by average amount of insurance per certificate as well as by number of lives. According to this study, the basic "T" rates are inadequate for a large percentage of the groups in force. This situation applies particularly to the smaller groups. Another problem of the small groups is the amount of rate credits or dividends they should receive when experience has been favorable but when the exposure has not been sufficient for rating on the individual experience of the group. This has been considered in the rate reduction formula developed in this paper.—*Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.*

4328. DALDA, ADOLFO, and LLEÓ, ANTONIO. Proyecto de bases para implantación de los servicios de seguro y credito forestal. [Principles underlying the organization of a forest insurance and credit service.] *España Forestal*. 15 (166) Aug. 1930: 20-23; (167) Aug. 1930: 35-38.—This refers to the forest insurance organization set up in Spain under the decree of 1929. Such an organization should be autonomous, and responsible to a single government department. In order that insurance may not add to the burden of forest owners, the premiums should be deducted from the 10% of income that is required to be paid for reforestation and improvements. Private enterprise will not undertake forest insurance because basic data as to risks and losses are lacking, and also because a purely voluntary enterprise will not insure sufficiently wide participation at the outset. In the case of forests of public utility, where the owners enjoy only the annual income but may not deplete the capital, insurance should cover merely the income, thus removing any incentive to burden the forest in order to realize on the capital. Insurance may cover: (a) Cost of reforestation, which should be compulsory for all insured forests; (b) annual income, especially for entailed forests or forests declared to be of public utility; (c) non-merchantable, immature timber; (d) merchantable timber and other products. A reorganized forest insurance and credit commission under the general control of the Department of Development (Fomento) is proposed as a substitute for the existing arrangement. A workable system of forest credits will go far toward preventing premature and excessive cutting and reduction of the forest capital in forests belonging to public corporations and private individuals. This is of especial public concern in Spain because the state owns only about 1% of the forests.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

4329. DORWEILER, PAUL. Notes on exposure and premium bases. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 16 (34) May 9, 1930: 319-343.—*W. H. Wandel.*

4330. EPSTEIN, ABRAHAM. The insurance racket. *Amer. Mercury*. 21 (81) Sep. 1930: 3-10.—The article indicts the present insurance methods in the

United States. Among the evils listed are: (1) nepotism; (2) excessive salaries for high officers; (3) extravagant cost of writing insurance; (4) an excessive rate of lapses. "During 1928, the insurance companies' total expenditures were \$2,202,527,550.43. More than 30 cents in every dollar went into costs of management and dividends to stockholders for companies doing business in New York State; in all companies throughout the United States the expense ratio ran to about 35 cents in every dollar." "Of the 22,454,695 ordinary policies outstanding at the close of the prosperous year of 1928, only 563,088 amounting to \$1,161,975,765, were terminated by death, maturity, expiry or disability. Of the rest, 401,219 policies, to the amount of \$1,133,613,159, were surrendered for one reason or another, while 764,733 policies, amounting to \$2,055,035,127, were permitted to lapse. Of the nearly 72,000,000 industrial policies outstanding in 1928, only 952,809, totaling \$209,913,564, matured, whereas 1,759,987, to the sum of \$317,320,916 were surrendered and 5,802,441, valued at \$1,594,472,261, were lapsed.—*A. Epstein.*

4331. JACKSON, HENRY H. Double indemnity in life insurance policies. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 16 (33) Nov. 19, 1929: 93-120.—Of the 56 life insurance companies in North America having admitted assets exceeding \$25,000,000 only two do not offer the double indemnity provision for death by accidental means. It is reasonably certain that on about one-third of all the Ordinary business in America this provision is in force. The net death losses fall slight under \$.60 per \$1,000 insurance. Comparative uniformity as to coverage, excepted risks and discontinuance exists, and changes have been made only to meet peculiar exigencies.—*W. H. Wandel.*

4332. KRAYER, AUGUST. Die Speditionsversicherungsschein. [The freight insurance policy.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungswissensch.* 30 (4) Oct. 1930: 366-372.—This discussion covers the analysis of insurance policies issued to persons acting as forwarding agents for the account of others in freight transportation on land or by sea.—*E. W. Kopf.*

4333. LINDENBAUM, J. Ein Vierteljahrhundert der Bedarfs-theorie der Versicherung. Eine kritische Untersuchung. [A quarter-century of the 'need' theory of insurance.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 2 (1) Aug. 1, 1930: 75-99.—There are six or seven tenable, different definitions of insurance, and each definition has had extended theoretical development in European insurance literature over the past fifty years. Lindenbaum reviews the development of Ulysses Gobbi's trail-blazing definition (*L'Assicurazioni in Generali*, Milan, 1878,) down to Moldenhauer, Wörner and Manes. Gobbi's theory of insurance minimized emphasis upon "risks," "indemnity," "loss," "accidental means," "accidental results," etc., and substituted the conception of insurance as a mutual or reciprocal coverage of the need arising out of the happening of future events of three kinds: (a) known that they will occur in all individual cases subject to coverage, known as to extent of need, but unknown as to time of occurrence (death, for instance); or (b) known that they will occur in all individual cases subject to coverage, unknown as to extent of need and unknown as to time of occurrence; (c) unknown that they will occur in all individual cases subject to coverage, unknown as to extent of need, and unknown as to time of occurrence (certain property insurances). Manes' statement of Gobbi's fundamental definition specified further that the "need" shall be palpable in monetary terms, and that the group engaging the coverage shall be homogeneous in respect of "need," i.e., catastrophic risk shall be leveled, or atomized and distributed either by internal or by external "coinsurance." The outstanding exponent of Gobbi's definition today is Alfred Manes, whose adaptation of the definition is clearly set forth in the fifth edition of "*Allgemeine Ver-*

sicherungslehre" (p. 2). Lindenbaum then quotes from several sections of Manes' text to show the catholicity of the Gobbi concept, how it applies equally well to the fundamentals of private and social insurance, how it appears in Manes' philosophy of insurance investment policy and practice, in other matters of insurance financial administration; and in Manes' expressed principles of insurance supervision and corporate organization. Lindenbaum traces the several theories of insurance as they have appeared in the works of Hermann (1869), Wagner (1881), Boenigk (1895), Eester (1880), Gebauer (1895), Krosta (1911), Ehrenberg (1923), Moldenhauer (1925), Wörner (1920), Hupka (1910) and many others.—*E. W. Kopf.*

4334. McCAHAN, DAVID. Inland transportation insurance. *J. Amer. Insur.* 7 (7) Jul. 1930: 11-13; (8) Aug. 1930: 7-10; (9) Sep. 1930: 13-15.—"Marine insurance comprehends all forms of insurance covering damage to vessels, cars, automobiles, aircraft or other vehicles whether operated on land or sea. It is therefore really transportation insurance, which comprises two groups: marine and inland. Forms in use covering the various hazards of these two groups can be broadly divided into those forms which are devoted to business purposes and those which are devoted to personal or family use. Various forms are described in detail.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

4335. MOORE, GEORGE D. Presidential address. A review of the 1929 casualty business. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 16 (34) May 9, 1930: 259-267.

4336. PACE, HARRY H. The possibilities of Negro insurance. *Opportunity.* 8 (9) Sep. 1930: 266-269.—At least 60 organizations operated by Negroes are doing some form of insurance business. Of this number 12 are on a full legal reserve basis. For practical purposes Negro insurance companies began operation in 1893. Their great development has been since 1912. In 1929 the 29 leading companies had in force \$269,353,374 on 959,344 policies. In that year they issued 502,626 policies for \$87,069,019, and suffered lapses of 529,553 policies for \$84,139,827. In the aggregate their business is only about one fourth that which the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company does with Negroes. In 1929 these companies employed 4,989 Negroes, whom they paid \$3,761,774.—*E. L. Clarke.*

4337. PÉREZ-URRUTI, JUAN A. Seguro de incendios de bosques. [Forest fire insurance.] *España Forestal.* 14 (163) Nov. 1929: 168-170; (164) Dec. 1929: 181-183; 15 (165) Jul. 1930: 8-11; (166) Aug. 1930: 17-19; (167) Sep. 1930: 33-34.—Various plans for forest fire insurance in Spain were made between 1914 and 1929, and a mutual society was organized in Guipúzcoa in 1922. A royal decree on Sept. 6, 1929 set up a national forest insurance organization, under dual control of the Departments of Labor and Development. This provides for obligatory insurance of public forests (most of which belong to villages) and voluntary insurance of private forests. The insurance association is governed by a council of 14 (8 government officials and 6 private citizens) appointed by the 2 Ministers. Various defects in the organization are discussed. It is believed that the establishment of forest insurance will lead to greatly improved fire protection and will make possible a system of forest credit which is needed for financing permanent improvements such as roads and buildings, afforestation, and exploitation operations which are now generally financed by the buyer of the timber, resin or other product, greatly to the disadvantage of the timber owner.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

4338. RIETZ, J. CHARLES. The gain and loss exhibit. *Rec. Amer. Inst. Actuaries.* 19 (1) May 1930: 5-26.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

4339. RUBINOW, I. M. Health insurance and child welfare. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 151 Sep. 1930: 110-115.—Health insurance should have

significant place in the modern movement for child welfare. Illness is the most important single factor in family dependency. As a result of compensation legislation for industrial accidents, some \$250,000,000 (estimated) per annum are paid out by American industry to injured workmen and their families. According to European statistics the problem of health is four or five times as important, which means that a satisfactory system of health insurance would divert perhaps a billion dollars annually to needy families.—Next to a general rise in wage levels, health insurance is the most important factor for furthering the welfare of the thirty or forty million children in this country.—*Lorine Pruette.*

4340. RYBNIKOV, S. РЫБНИКОВ, С. Международные отношения в страховом деле. [International relations in the insurance business.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (3) 1929: 85-91.—The capital invested in insurance companies tends to gain the international market. While English capital is particularly concerned within the limits of the empire in transportation and fire insurance, the German works in reinsurance and has a more international character. The same is true with the Swiss and Danish insurance business. The United States which before the war had got a large insurance capital from Russia, is now becoming large field of reinsurance. Soviet Russia owing to the state monopoly of insurance, has no need to have recourse to reinsurance. This latter is only used sometimes in case of maritime transportation.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4341. ULLRICH, HANS, and HAASEN, HERBERT. Das private Versicherungswesen im Jahre 1929. [Private insurance in 1929.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 133 (2) Aug. 1930: 241-264.—An extensive factual survey of the conditions affecting the various forms of private insurance in Germany and twenty-one other countries during the year 1929.—*C. W. Hasek.*

4342. UNSIGNED. A venture in contributory unemployment insurance. *Natl. Indus. Conf. Board Service Letter on Indus. Relations.* (65) Sep. 15, 1930: 1-3.—General Electric Company plan for nearly 90,000 employees.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 4399, 4627, 4637, 4641)

4343. ACKERMAN, S. B. The saving bank life insurance, 21 years of "cash and carry" life policies under the Massachussets plan. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 14 (12) Sep. 1930: 16-18, 55-56.

4344. BEVERIDGE, SIR WILLIAM H. The past and present of unemployment insurance. *Barnett House Papers.* 13 1930: 3-47.—Beveridge traces the evolution of British unemployment insurance from the act of 1911, with its provisions for strictly limited benefit, and for varying the cost with the risk presented by the individual worker and individual industries, through war and post-war developments. As a result of the fundamental changes, of 1927, which abolished both the previous limitations upon duration of benefits and also former methods of varying cost with incidence of unemployment, some industries are now paying into the fund three and four times what they draw in benefits; others are receiving in benefits three and four times the amount of their contributions. This system of defraying the cost of severe unemployment in some industries by other industries, is unjust to those providing regular employment. It has tended in some instances to subsidize and perpetuate industrial methods which create unemployment, such as casual employment and organized short time. The remedy lies in a return to the limited benefit and in special treatment for those industries with abnormal employment which will force them to bear the cost of the unemployment created by their own policies. Workers who exhaust benefit under this strictly

limited system would be relieved, according to Sir William's plan, by a reformed poor law.—*O. S. Halsey.*

4345. HEWES, AMY. France's social insurance laws. *Current Hist.* 52 (6) Sep. 1930: 1150-1153.—The new social insurance law in France went into effect on July 1, 1930. It applies to eight or nine million men and women between the ages of 16 and 60 years. It covers workers in industry, commerce, agriculture, and domestic employments. Unmarried persons who earn less than \$720 per year and married people earning less than \$1,000 are included in the law. There is some variation for smaller communities where the cost of living is somewhat lower. The social insurance law covers primarily sickness, old age and death benefits. For sickness insurance, medical care including medicine and hospital, plus a certain amount of money per day is provided. For old age benefits workers are permitted to retire at the age of 60 years and receive 40% of their average wages for the rest of their life. The law in this respect is somewhat flexible. A worker may choose to retire at 55 and receive somewhat less in benefits or he may postpone retirement until 65 and receive a larger amount. There is no unemployment insurance provided in the law, but unemployed workers will be carried on the social insurance rolls without the payment of premiums for four months. Contributions come from the employer and employee. The worker pays 3% of his wages which are deducted from his weekly pay. The article also describes the intense opposition to the bill by French industry and gives in detail the history of the measure since it was first introduced in 1921.—*William Haber.*

4346. HOHAUS, REINHARD A. Unemployment insurance. *Rec. Amer. Inst. Actuaries.* 19 (1) May 1930: 33-53.—A summary of the difficulties involved in unemployment insurance plans. The workings of the British and German plans are presented, the private plans established in the United States are summarized and the difficulties involved in the establishment of unemployment insurance by private insurance companies are presented. The administration of this British plan of insurance has been marked by a surprising efficiency. The German plan, which covers 80% of the wage earners and small salaried persons, in addition to paying benefits, aims to analyze and even train individuals for better positions. The number of employer insurance plans in the United States does not exceed fifteen and they cover upward of 9,000 persons. Altogether, from 100,000 to 250,000 wage-earners in the United States are covered by any kind of unemployment insurance. While insurance may be practicable in the case of temporary unemployment in normal conditions due to seasonal or cyclical causes, insurance to take care of long periods of unemployment is not practicable.—*Abraham Epstein.*

4347. HUBERT, RENÉ. Histoire philosophique de l'institution des assurances sociales en France. [History of social insurance in France.] *Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère.* 5 (3) Oct. 1930: 272-315.—This article traces the history of the attitudes of the various sections of the public towards the successive social insurance bills, discussed by the French Parliament between 1921 and 1930, and describes how the measure, originally a harmonious and rational plan, was gradually transformed, to meet the exigencies of the interests concerned—mutual aid movement, trade unions, employees, peasants, and doctors—into a complicated and asymmetrical scheme, based not on logic but on compromise with political forces.—*M. R. Stack.*

4348. JACKSON, HENRY E. The railroad pension problem. *Railway Age.* 89 (23) Dec. 6, 1930: 1227-1232.—Proposes a plan, based on the establishment of a current pension reserve fund, that will provide sufficient annuity incomes to all railway employees when superannuated, will cost less than any other method, and will charge to each year's operating expenses the

pension liability actually created in that year.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

4349. LEWIS, ALFRED G. Unemployment and unemployment insurance. *Social Forces.* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 115-119.—The question of unemployment insurance of the type proposed in the legislatures of Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Connecticut is considered and commended as superior to the plans used in foreign countries. Justification for the placement of the cost of the insurance on the employer is found in the fact that all decisions which result in unemployment are made by the employer. Since he alone decides questions of production schedules, the replacement of men by machinery and labor saving devices, his is the responsibility for the resulting unemployment. The changes that result in our technological unemployment usually occasion increased profits to the employer, hence it is quite fair that he share the profits, at least for a time, with men who are displaced. These state plans, in their arrangement of separate insurance funds for each industry, offer a greater incentive to the regularization of employment than do the plans followed in foreign countries. Insurance rates would be lower in an industry where employment was regular.—*Elizabeth Morrissey.*

4350. MCKENZIE, G. GRANT. State provision for the unemployed in Great Britain. *Amer. Federationist.* 37 (8) Aug. 1930: 957-965.—There is given here a brief survey of the extent and causes for unemployment in Great Britain as an introduction to a study of the unemployment insurance as now administered since the return of the Labor Government in 1929 and the operation of the poor relief under the Local Government Act of 1929. The extent of unemployment at present is projected against a background of pre-war times to give emphasis to the figures quoted as of April 28, 1930. At that date the total number of registered unemployed stood at 1,698,386. The chief single source of the increased unemployment is the decline in exports augmented by internal factors such as deflation, industrial disputes, reduced purchasing power and the break with Russia. To meet the difficulty of caring for the unemployed unemployment insurance and poor relief are resorted to. There is no legal connection between the two but they do supplement each other. The present unemployment insurance act is given under the important divisions such as scale and duration of payments, eligibility, contributions, disqualification and administrative features. In January 1930, 11,892,000 men and women came under the compulsory insurance act. The poor relief is administered by the local government and is designed to care for those not eligible under the insurance act. However it dates from 1601 as a beginning but in its final form was passed in 1929. The small number of fraudulent claims presented was given as proof that the results of state provision for the unemployed are not quite as demoralizing as sometimes given. The aid is not demoralizing but the unemployment is. The aid on the contrary helps a man to maintain his self respect.—*Elizabeth Morrissey.*

4351. POUND, ARTHUR. Out of unemployment into leisure. *Atlantic Monthly.* 146 (6) Dec. 1930: 784-792.—Capital and management should share in the cost of maintaining the reserve supply of labor needed for expansion. This can most effectively be accomplished through private insurance plans. Two classes of labor could not be cared for by such plans: casual, and agricultural. However, the former is a disappearing problem, his place being taken by machines and trained labor permanently attached to one company; the latter would not enroll under any non-compulsory government plans so far suggested. Company insurance is a reasonable compromise.—*Helen Herrmann.*

4352. UNSIGNED. Social insurance in Poland. *Polish Econ.* 5 (9) Sep. 1930: 253-256.—The social insurance system of Poland covers unemployment, sick-

ness and maternity, accidents and disablement and old age. Compulsory health insurance was adopted in May 1920 and provides for workers and their families medical assistance in case of illness and maternity. The law applies to all workers, manual and mental, except government and state railway employees who are covered by other laws. The funds are secured by contributions from employers and employees, the former paying two-thirds of the premiums and the latter one-third. Sick-ness benefits can be collected for as long as 39 weeks in any one year. Nearly 2,800,000 were covered by the health insurance laws in 1928. The unemployment insurance law was first adopted in 1924 and amended in 1929 to include non-manual workers. It includes all workers over 16 years of age. The unemployment fund is administered by representatives of workmen's and employers' organizations and the Ministry of Labor and Finance. The premium paid to the fund is 1.8% of the wage, three-fourths of which is paid by the employer and one-fourth deducted from the worker's wage. In addition the government grants to the fund a sum equal to 50% of the total premiums due to the fund from the employers. The insured workers are entitled to relief for 17 weeks, provided they have worked 20 weeks during the preceding year. The benefits are 33% of actual wages for single persons. For persons with families the benefits vary from 38.5% of the wage of 55% depending on the number of dependents. Workers who have exhausted their claim to unemployment insurance or who have not worked for 20 weeks in the year preceding the filing of the claim can get emergency assistance from a special fund contributed by the government. Of the one million workers insured against unemployment in 1929, 53,500 were paid benefits. In addition emergency assistance was granted to 10,000 persons. The premium rates and benefits for mental workers differ from those applied to manual workers. In 1928 over 225,000 "mental workers" were insured against unemployment.—*William Haber.*

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entries 3668, 4379, 4391, 4678)

4353. HORBOSTEL, HENRY. La théorie de la valeur et la théorie générale de la monnaie. [The theory of value and the general theory of money.] *J. d. Econ.* 97 Jul. 15, 1930: 67-76.—The elements involved in the value of any good are scarcity (the quantitative element), utility (the qualitative element) and a coefficient of utilization (*un coefficient d'utilisation*). Virtually the same elements are involved in the value of a service or of an incorporeal right or privileged unless the service or right be universal (*universel*) and unique (*seul de son espèce*) in which case the quantitative element is absent. Money is an exclusive right or privilege of intervening in (or breaking up) barter (*briser le troc*). Its value in its entirety is, therefore, not affected by quantitative considerations. This value in comparison with total income "during a given period varies inversely with money's rate of turnover. The ratio, M/R (*monnaie*)/(*revenue (income)*), may be called the "cash minimum" (*encaisse désirée*). The higher the rate of turnover of money the smaller will the "cash minimum" be. The breaking up of total money supply into units does not of itself have any influence on its total value (*valeur globale*) but assuming the number of units to be constant the value of the units would change with total value. Even though money be attached to gold as a standard an elastic credit system may, within limits, adjust the number of units of payment to meet changes in R (*income*) in the interest of stability of prices. The level of prices may thus be said to depend upon variation in

the number of units of payment and upon fluctuations in the cash minimum.—*E. E. Agger.*

4354. MORTARA, GIORGIO. Il risanamento monetario e la moltiplicazione delle unità monetarie. [The monetary revival and the multiplication of monetary units.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 11 (2) Feb. 1930: 93-96.—Notes on the extraordinary multiplication of types of money of Europe from the pre-war period to the present time.—*Roberto Bachi.*

4355. SOMMER, LOUISE. Französische Inflation in amerikanischer Beleuchtung. [American light on French inflation.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 133 (1) Jul. 1930: 64-76.—This article is devoted to a review of James Harvey Rogers' *The process of inflation in France 1914-27*, and Eleanor Lansing Dulles' *The French franc 1914-1928*. They are essentially attempts to verify the purchasing power parity theory as interpreted by Fisher and Keynes in its bearings on French inflationary practice. In this respect their attack on the problem is distinctly different from that of Charles Rist. The latter makes no sharp antithesis between the purchasing power theory and the exchange theory. The emphasis in his analysis is laid not so much on the interaction of the quantity of money, the exchanges, and purchasing power, as on the sources of the disturbances which affect prices and the exchanges. According to Rist the fact that an increase or decrease in the quantity of money affects prices only slowly, is sufficient to discredit the quantity theory and makes futile the employment of "lags" as a means of relating price changes to changes in the quantity of money.—*C. W. Hasek.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 3774, 4073, 4229, 4343, 4372, 4379, 4410, 4589, 4735)

4356. BURGESS, W. RANDOLPH. Banking policy in a period of business recession. *New York Credit Men's Assn. Bull.* 24 (8) Aug. 1930: 324-353.—The policy of the individual banks should be one of willingness to lend freely. Regarding the policy of the Federal Reserve bank the author says, "The cure for credit stringency is credit ease. Only by opening our money markets to the borrowers of the world can our export trade be restored."—*William E. Dunkman.*

4357. CORNEJO, BENJAMIN. La función económica del alza del descuento. [The economic function of a rise in the discount rate.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Córdoba.* 17 (5-6) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 217-264.—A rise in the discount rate attracts foreign capital and prevents migration of domestic capital, the result being stimulation of the nation's productive activity. It restrains credits (or, better, emissions) to adjust the quantity of bills to the economic necessities of commerce and industry. By the restriction of credit a rise in the discount rate is capable of producing low prices, which are a strong stimulant for foreign buyers—exports increase and imports decrease. But a rise in the discount rate creates an abnormal situation, restricting credit at a time when credit is most necessary. It creates an unfavorable impression on the market and loss of confidence among capitalists. Bankers should be forced not to raise the discount rate arbitrarily, but only in accord with real market conditions. Instead of avoiding or lessening crises, the bankers precipitate and aggravate them. A rise in the discount rate brings profit to foreign countries and national loss. The course of exchange can be controlled by the conscientious action of a nation's economic directors.—*Esther S. Corey.*

4358. EINZIG, PAUL. Post-war banking troubles in Italy. *J. Canadian Banker's Assn.* 38 (1) Oct. 1930: 47-50.—The chief economic cause of Italian banking troubles was the stabilization of the lira at too high a value. Before the country recovered from the deflation

crisis, the present world-wide depression accentuated its difficulties. In addition there are some faults in the organization and administration of the banking system. One of these is the close relationship of banking and industries. In other countries where this type of banking prevails, the bankers control the industry, but in Italy the industries control the banks. In the second place, there is an excessive number of small and medium sized banks. These have led to mergers. Finally, the difficulty of obtaining information in Italy has made outside bankers cautious and the Italian banks have found difficulty in getting loans.—*William E. Dunkman.*

4359. GALT, IAN. Savings (?) accounts. *J. Canadian Bankers Assn.* 38(1) Oct. 1930: 73-78.—The use of savings accounts as checking accounts makes them unprofitable for the bank. The author suggests the introduction of a new classification of accounts called "budget" or "personal."—*William E. Dunkman.*

4360. HARDMAN, J. B. S. No strangling alliances. *New Freeman.* 1(22) Aug. 13, 1930: 515-517; (23) Aug. 20, 1930: 541-542.—The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' National Bank of Cincinnati closed its doors as an emergency measure on June 26; on July 3 it reopened as a branch of the Central Trust Co. Other banks refused to come to its assistance, though it was sound and solvent in every way. Labor banking has declined from 36 banks in 1926 to 15 in 1930. This is not due to a "capitalist conspiracy," but rather an indication that the "benevolent superiority, partly contemptuous and partly amused" of capital "shows no tender mercy in a critical situation." Labor banks will continue only if they show administrative ability, honesty of purpose, and restraint from "strangling alliances." The reasons and limitations of labor banking are analyzed.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

4361. MAURO, FRANCESCO. Giappone al lavoro —una famiglia di banchieri. [Japan at work—a family of bankers.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 11(3) Mar. 1930: 218-225.—A history of the Mitsui group.—*Roberto Bachi.*

4362. MORGENSTERN, OSKAR. Developments in the Federal Reserve System. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9(1) Oct. 1930: 1-7.—In spite of the fact that the intention underlying the Federal Reserve Act was to break up the monopoly of New York in the money market of the United States by setting up 12 reserve banks of coordinate influence, the New York Federal Reserve Bank has inherited all of the predominance enjoyed by New York banks before the institution of the system. Even a country as large as the United States can have only one money market. At present the New York Federal Reserve Bank holds more than 35% of all reserves held by the entire system, and more than 40% of all deposits. In open market operations, only those of the New York Bank have international significance, and the rate of this bank only is watched by European central banks. Even the mechanism afforded by the Act, i.e., the reliance on Federal Reserve agents stationed at each bank to represent the Federal Reserve Board and to enforce Board policy, failed to secure coordination. The actual system differs from that visualized by the framers of the Act, and that the New York bank has a degree of importance not originally contemplated. Other differences of opinion similar to that in the summer and fall of 1929 when the board prevented an increase in rate that would probably have made the stock market crash much slower and easier, are likely to arise. Either a reorganization of the system or a tacit acknowledgment of the position of the New York Bank seems likely.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4363. MULLER, STEFAN. L'évolution des banques Autrichiennes. [The evolution of Austrian banks.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-3(3) Sep. 1930: 569-589.—In 1922 inflation in Austria had resulted in stock market speculation, the over expansion of industry, and the creation of a large number of new banks. 1924 wit-

nessed a panic on the Bourse and the subsequent failure of a number of the smaller banks. From 1924 until 1929 the banks were faced with an increasingly difficult situation. In 1929 the seemingly impregnable *Boden Kredit Anstalt* was absorbed by the *Kredit Anstalt* in order to prevent the failure of the former. Thus the tendency since 1925 has been to consolidate the excessive number of banks into a few large and stable institutions. There were sixty-six banks in Vienna in 1924, while today there are only sixteen, three of which dominate the field.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

4364. OTTEL, FRITZ. Nationale Bankpolitik. [National banking policy.] *Nationalwirtschaft.* 3(3) 1930: 259-267.—The author believes that the present banking policy is national only in so far as it is directed toward the preservation and development of the economic system in the class (*ständischen*) sense. Based on these principles proposals are set forth for the carrying out of a truly "national" banking policy, for example, the giving of credit only for the preservation or development of productive enterprises, regulating the rates of interest in relation to the economic advance which the debtor will achieve by means of credit, by dividing the money market into a series of markets so far as possible independent of one another, limiting borrowing from abroad, etc.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

4365. RAU, B. RAMACHANDRA. The future outlook of the Indian joint-stock bank. *Calcutta Rev.* 35(2) May 1930: 209-218; (3) Jun. 1930: 330-339.—The broad lines of reform should look to a unified banking system with an independent central bank of issue, the development of a discount market, the creation of an elastic currency, and the complete rationalization of the banking system. The first prerequisite toward internal reform is unloading the large amount of government securities which the banks are holding. For these must be substituted indirect loans through the indigenous banks. Individual administration must be improved. Externally, the government must cease floating rupee loans, since a further depreciation of government securities means further cuts in profits of the joint-stock banks. The government must also pursue a scientific policy in regard to the sale of Treasury bills which have been used as a deflationary measure to support sterling. The author looks toward a banking system in which the indigenous banks would discount with the joint-stock banks and they in turn would re-discount with the central bank.—*William E. Dunkman.*

4366. SMITH, R. S. Reparations and the Bank for International Settlement. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 29(3) Jul. 1930: 321-340.—As the bank will be domiciled in Basel, the charter is a grant from the Swiss government under a trust agreement between the powers and Switzerland. It is established to promote the cooperation of central banks and provide additional facilities for international financial operations and to administer and distribute the annuities paid by Germany under the Young Plan. Its authorized capital is 500,000,000 Swiss francs, divided into 200,000 shares. Subscriptions for 112,000 shares have been guaranteed by central banks and other financial groups in the seven countries most concerned, namely, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States, and the remaining shares will be sold in other countries. The right of representation and voting is vested not in the owners of stock but in the central banks in proportion to the number of shares owned in their respective countries. The bank can function in practically every field of ordinary commercial banking, but it cannot issue notes payable to bearer at sight, accept bills of exchange, make advances to governments, open current accounts in the name of governments, acquire a predominant interest in any business, or make extensive investments in real estates. The trust agreement states precisely the manner in which the bank is to handle reparation pay-

ments. Germany will deliver to the bank a certificate of indebtedness with coupons attached, representing the yearly annuities demanded of her. Each coupon will be divided into two parts, one representing the postponable and other the non-postponable portion of the several annuities. The bank will acknowledge the receipt of payments from Germany on behalf of the creditor nations. It will accept credits in Reichsmarks at the Reichsbank, which may be used by creditor nations for the purchasing of goods or acquiring of securities within Germany. Upon the request of any creditor government the bank has the right to require the German government to issue bonds representing the capitalization of any portion of the annuity coupons not subject to postponement. The bank will probably sell the bonds and credit the allied governments proportionately. The first bond issue is already provided for. The administration of the bank is vested in a Board of Directors of 25 members as the maximum. The annual general meeting of the bank will be a meeting of the nominees of the central banks. The idea of an international bank was first suggested in 1906 by Luzzati, finance minister of Italy.—*E. M. Violette.*

4367. STRINGHER, BONALDO. *La Banca d'Italia.* [The Banca d'Italia.] *Rassegna Italiana.* 26 (144-145) May-Jun. 1930: 45-54.—An historical sketch of the activities of the Banca d'Italia from 1926 to 1930.—*G. Bruni.*

4368. TOWNSEND, WAYNE L. Constructive trusts and bank collections. *Yale Law J.* 39 (7) May 1930: 980-1012.—It should be a comparatively simple matter to trace the proceeds of a collection item. However, the lack of knowledge of banking technique on the part of counsel and of the courts has resulted in confusion in the cases. Some states have attempted to solve the difficulties by eliminating the details of the tracing process and by granting the owner of the collected but unremitted item a lien upon the assets of the collecting bank (e.g., North Carolina Code (1927). Section 218 and Georgia Ann. Code (Michie Supp. 1928) Sec. 2366 (70)). Unfortunately such legislation is framed without regard to the equities of the situation. The effective solution is in legislation which retains the essential requirements of identification. The accounting and other problems of tracing collection items are not difficult; and retaining these requirements provides a more equitable adjustment of the interests of all parties.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

4369. TURNER, ROSCOE B. Bank collections—the direct routing practice. *Yale Law J.* 39 (4) Feb. 1930: 468-488.—The common law rule that the forwarding of an item for payment to the bank on which it is drawn constitutes negligence is well established. The Negotiable Instruments Law likewise contemplates only personal presentation; and clearly the interests of depositors are better served where there is a personal demand for cash. However, current banking practice is based mainly upon direct presentation by mail. The attempt to adjust the law to the prevailing practice has led many states to enact statutes sanctioning the direct forwarding of checks. This method of attack has not fully solved the problem and the task remains to fit the new laws into the existing statutes and decisions. The large number of bank failures in recent years has made still more imperative an exact determination of the duties and liabilities in the collection of bank items.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

4370. UNSIGNED. The progress of banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1929. 3.—Proportion of cash to callable liabilities. *Bankers, Insur. Managers' & Agents' Mag.* 130 (1038) Sep. 1930: 317-336.

4371. UNSIGNED. Stipulations relieving banks from responsibility for failure to obey stop-payment orders. *Yale Law J.* 39 (4) Feb. 1930: 542-549.—The desire of banks to avoid responsibility for failure to obey

stop-payment orders on the checks of depositors has led to stipulations against such liability. Though the courts have usually refused to uphold such agreements, in the recent case of *Gaite v. Windsor Bank* (251 N. Y. 152, 167 N. E. 203 (1929)) the stipulation relieving the bank from responsibility was approved. Undoubtedly banks which have paid stopped items by mistake are placed in a highly unfavorable position. So far as these difficulties are of a purely technical legal character the remedy appears to be in an adjustment of the laws. This offers a more equitable solution of the problem than the use of stipulations against all responsibility.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

CREDIT

(See also Entries 4131, 4320, 4328, 4452)

4372. BALOGH, THOMAS. Absorption of credit by stock exchange. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20 (4) Dec. 1930: 658-663.—The current theories on the stock exchange disregard the fact that a stock exchange boom means creation of additional purchasing power. Such inflation does not necessarily bring about an increase of the price level, since the proceeds of security sales need not be used on the commodity markets. The experience of the last boom shows that an energetic action of the central bank is necessary to check these shows that an energetic action of the central bank is necessary to check these developments which eventually upset economic equilibrium. Any hesitation on the part of the central institution tends to aggravate dangers, since it brings about deflation of certain parts of economy while others are prosperous and overexpanding.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

4373. BENASSI, PIO. Casse rural e credito agrario. [Rural banks and agrarian credit.] *Terra (Milan).* 6 (6) Jun. 1930: 335-339.—A discussion of the rural banks and agrarian credits with commendations on account of their usefulness.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

4374. CHRISTODULOPULOS, PINDAR. Die Finanzierung des beginnenden Aufschwunges. [The financing of the beginning of recovery.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 133 (2) Aug. 1930: 213-224.—Is the transition from depression to recovery and the increasing production of capital goods which follows, financed from savings or from expansion of bank credit? The extension of bank credit at the opening of recovery is not an expansion of bank credit, but a release of inactive savings into expanding production.—*W. C. Hasek.*

4375. LAWRENCE, JOSEPH STAGG. The tangled web of farm finance. *Nation's Business.* 18 (9) Aug. 1930: 50-52, 110-112; (10) Sep. 1930: 54-58, 175-180.

4376. POUYANNE, HENRI. Le crédit par acceptation à Londres. [Acceptance credit in London.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 44 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 72-92.—London was the first of financial markets to develop acceptance credit on a large scale and is still maintaining the lead, the total volume of this business in 1929 having been between 300 and 350 million pounds sterling. The present study treats of (1) the causes which have led to this development in London, (2) a description of the general acceptance credit procedure in the City, and (3) the economic and monetary consequences affecting the British market and the pound sterling. The London acceptance market has been the result principally of two historical trends, the early growth of international trade in Great Britain and the development of banking technique which gave rise to the merchant banker and the bill broker. The ten large banks of deposit, members of the London Clearing house, participate doubly in the creation of acceptance credit, by their large volume of day-to-day loans to bill brokers and by taking over, particularly since the war, much of the work of dealers in bills of exchange. This development of the acceptance market has brought a vast amount of other related busi-

ness, like foreign exchange, to the London banks. Moreover, it aids in explaining why, in the light of the industrial and trade depression in England, the pound sterling is able to maintain itself at so high and so stable an exchange rate. It is uncertain whether the stabilization of the pound at a lower rate would have assisted British industry, but it is certain that it would have been disastrous to the London acceptance credit market. [Diagrams illustrating acceptance credit operations, the volume of bank resources devoted to this business, and a table showing average monthly acceptances of the ten Clearing House Banks, 1921-1929.]—*William Jaffé*.

4377. UNSIGNED. Agricultural credit in the Argentine Republic. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21 (5) May 1930: 181-186.—The National Bank of Argentina is making funds available in increasing amounts for agricultural purposes. Loans are made for the purchase of seed, for the buying of machinery, and for harvesting and threshing purposes. Loans are also made for the purchase of livestock and for defraying shearing expenses. In practically all cases the crops and stock are pledged as security for the loans.—*Asher Hobson*.

4378. VIDAUD, P. La réglementation actuelle du crédit agricole en A.O.F. [The operation of the agricultural credit system in French West Africa.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 40 (8) Aug. 1930: 483-485.—Agricultural credit was instituted by a decree of May, 1926, and was made thoroughly operative by a law of January, 1929, under which the Bank of West Africa was given charge of such transactions. The cultivator, today, can readily secure a reasonable, long term loan through the local branch of that institution.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 4225, 4238, 4250, 4301, 4357, 4374, 4452, 4454, 4460, 4472)

4379. BALOGH, T. The import of gold into France. *Econ. J.* 40 (159) Sep. 1930: 442-460.—The steady drain of gold to France coupled with the ever increasing size of French balances abroad, has given rise to justifiable anxiety, because it threatens the one hopeful element in the present situation, easy money conditions in the world's markets. In 1929-30 sterilization of gold by France did take place, but only to the extent of the 6,576 million francs obtained by the Banque de France through the conversion of its balances abroad, and of the sale of foreign exchange by the Banque de France to prevent gold exports. Gold imported or prevented from being exported in this way could not be used as the basis for the extension of bank credit in France. The bulk of the gold imported into France was free to have its effect upon prices and foreign trade. A study of the balance sheets of the French banks, however, shows that the increase in the nation's gold stock did not increase the cash of the banks and thus make credit extension possible. During the period January, 1928 to June 1930, the banks experienced an increasing demand for cash. To meet the drain on their cash resources, rather than borrow more than a certain amount from the Banque de France, the French banks chose to liquidate their foreign balances. Hence there was a large gold import not promoted by the Banque de France. Moreover the Banque de France could not ease the situation by open market operations, which are forbidden to it. It could not, after June, 1928, intervene directly in the foreign exchange market. If it refrained this year from liquidating its own foreign exchange holdings in order not to aggravate the gold movement that was all it could do. The serious situation resulting cannot be solved by merely pointing out that French gold imports were due to natural causes. Two courses of

action are open: the development of open market operations by the Banque de France, or the arrangement of intercentral bank credits. The latter could be arranged through the new Bank for International Settlements. Credits obtained through the Banque de France, or through the Bank for International Settlements by other central banks could be used in France to meet the need for currency without drain on foreign markets.—*William Adams Brown, Jr.*

4380. BERNARD, KARL. Bausparkassen unter Versicherungsaufsicht. [Building loan societies under insurance supervision.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft.* 30 (4) Oct. 1930: 355-365.—A proposal has been made to place building loan societies in Germany under the supervision of the Insurance Supervisory Office of the Republic.—*E. W. Kopf*.

4381. BRATTER, HERBERT M. American direct investments in the Orient. Australia, China, and the Philippines have 60 per cent of total—sales organizations constitute chief branch activity, owing to petroleum distribution—manufacturing interests large in Japan. *Commerce Rep.* (50) Dec. 15, 1930: 659-660.

4382. GORFINKEL, E. ГОРФИНКЕЛЬ, Е. Мировой денежный рынок и экспорт капитала. [The world money market and the export of capital.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (2) 1929: 103-116.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

4383. KEYNES, J. M. The future of the rate of interest. *Svenska Handelsbanken Index.* 5 (57) Sep. 1930: 178-186.—Post war interest rates for long time loans are 50% higher than twenty years ago. Existing conditions do not justify this. Population is not increasing as rapidly as formerly. There are larger supplies of capital goods and there is more saving. The replacement of fixed and working capital following the war, large investments for mass production and road building, together with the conservatism of central banks in securing gold reserves and maintaining the gold standard explain the high interest rate down to 1925. In recent years three classes of borrowers have served to maintain high interest rates; (1) distress borrowers, either governments or banks, who borrowed from the United States on long term loans and redeposited their borrowings lending for short periods; (2) speculative borrowers for short periods; (3) more recently corporations and governments forced to borrow during the present depression. While at the present time investors are using their surplus funds for short time loans, when they realize that interest rates must approach pre-war levels, they will transfer their funds to more permanent investments, as a consequence, bonds will appreciate in price.—*E. J. Brown*.

4384. KLEIN, JULIUS. Dr. Julius Klein of Department of Commerce on U. S. as debtor nation—foreign investments and deposits in U. S. are 7 1/2 billion dollars larger than before world war. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 131 (3402) Sep. 6, 1930: 1508-1509.

4385. LAMONT, THOMAS W. The reparations settlement and economic peace in Europe. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45 (3) Sep. 1930: 321-326.—The mobilization and sale in the form of government bonds of certain of the German annuity payments is a sign that these payments are no longer political but are in process of being commercialized. The American public are showing the readiness to cooperate in the new German loan.—*Frederick F. Blachly*.

4386. LAUFER, A. Das Auslandskapital in der bulgarischen Wirtschaft. [Foreign capital in Bulgarian economy.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 22 (49) Sep. 6, 1930: 1336-1339.

4387. SCULLY, GEORGE J. Modern financing in the chemical industry. *Chemical Markets.* 27 (3) Sep. 1930: 244-247.

4388. THOMAS, JOSEPH A. Ten investment trusts in America—a three-year record. *Harvard Busi-*

ness Rev. 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 78-88.—It is too early to draw definite conclusions about the ten companies studied. From an historical point of view the group has prospered; certain members of the group have prospered greatly. Although favored by circumstances, it must be said to the credit and ability of the various managers that these trusts have taken advantage of the situation.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4389. WINKLER, MAX. Dollar investments in Latin America totaled \$576,040,000 in last year, according to Max Winkler; petroleum wealth of Latin America. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130 (3382) Apr. 19, 1930: 2708-2709.

PRICES

(See also Entries 4054, 4142, 4148, 4179, 4211, 4693)

4390. GREGORY, T. E. The price level and the rate of interest. *Index Svenska Handelsbanken.* 5 (53) May 1930: 94-101.—Current factors underlying wholesale prices make it clear that the assumption by Fisher and Wicksell of a causal relationship between interest rates and the price level is inadequate because the theory disregards certain causal influences which have suddenly revealed their potency in a period of depression. Changes in the price level are due not so much to changes in money rates as to those variations in the volume of credit which are caused by divergences between movements in bank rates and profit rates. The profit rates depend directly upon wage rates which, under a condition of increasing immobility of labor, fail to adjust themselves to wholesale prices. This inability of prices and wages to attain equilibrium is constantly being accentuated by the psychological appeal in business which identifies enterprise with a rise in the price level. Wages, when once adjusted to the higher price level, remain out of equilibrium when prices decline, while modern technological improvements in industry and agriculture and a resultant economy in consumption (as for example coal in the heating of boilers) bring about actual overproduction in some lines and thus make price declines inevitable. The lack of equilibrium becomes particularly acute in the modern world because trade combinations, trade union policies, and social legislation make for a lack of mobility which sustains a relatively high price level of finished articles while raw material values fall more rapidly and thereby reduce the purchasing power of the agricultural and raw material areas out of proportion to the price decline in their buying markets. A solution to the problem is only to be found in the discussion of possibilities of social legislation, which would increase wage mobility, and in a greater reduction in the unit costs of production.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

4391. MAD'JAR, L. МАДЪЯР, Л. Обесценение серебра и колониальная политика. [The devaluation of silver and colonial policy.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (7) 1929: 100-110.—The consequence of the devaluation of silver in capitalistic countries was the influx of great quantities of this metal in the Far Eastern countries, principally in India and China. Large amounts of silver were accumulated and stored in those countries in different forms. Thus the increasing silver devaluation on the world market meant a continuous depreciation of the silver provision of the Far Eastern population. The silver inflation greatly increased the debts of the colonies and diminished their purchasing power and impaired their financial position. However, the economic depression of these countries has had repercussions upon Japan, the United States and England with all of which they have commercial relations.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4392. MEZZUCHELLI, MARIO. La tragedia dell'argento. [The tragedy of silver.] *Riv. Bancaria.*

11 (6) Jun. 1930: 524-527.—Causes and effects of the decline in the value of silver.—*Roberto Bachi.*

4393. VERRIJN, STUART, G. M. Kantteekenigen bij den strijd over de prijs stabilisatie. [Some remarks upon the price stabilization controversy.] *De Economist.* 79 May 1930: 361-370.

4394. WALL, NORMAN J. The trend of prices. *Trade Winds.* 9 (9) Sep. 1930: 6-10.

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 4119, 4302, 4324, 4374, 4430, 4784)

4395. HERZENSTEIN, A. ГЕРЦЕНШТЕЙН, А. Капиталистический цикл в Марксистском освещении. [The capitalistic business cycles in Marxian light.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (6) 1929: 26-39.—This is an analysis of the principal works of Marxian literature dealing with capitalistic cycles. They have been published (in Russian) by Marxists in the last years: N. Osinskii: *World economy and crisis*; (1925); V. Bazarov: *The capitalistic process and that of restoration in the economy of Soviet Russia*; (1927); A. Mendelson: *Cycle problems*; (1928); S. Huberman: *The theory of the capitalistic market and of crises*; (1929). The study is viewed from three standpoints: (1) the methodology of the problem of cycles; (2) the logical content of cycle theory; (3) capitalistic cycles and the evolution of capitalism.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 4060, 4064, 4072, 4211, 4360, 4401, 4694, 4789, 4823, 4832, 4838)

4396. BULLOCK, RALPH W. A study of the occupational choices of Negro high school boys. *Crisis.* 37 (9) Sep. 1930: 301-322.—A study of 1833 Negro high schools boys was made in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, Missouri, and the District of Columbia to discover how the Negro youth is meeting the problem of occupational adjustment. Of these boys 87.6% were planning to enter college upon graduation from high school and 68.3% had decided upon occupations which they wished to enter upon finishing school, 52.16% specifying occupations of the professional type. The field of medicine was chosen by 21.6% and teaching ranked next with 10.4%. Only 4.86% of the boys were planning to enter their father's occupations. As 87.9% of the fathers of these boys were engaged in occupations of the unskilled, semi-skilled, domestic and personal service type, this indicates a tendency on the part of the Negro high school boy to shift away from the occupations which have long characterized Negro workers. The investigation revealed that the occupations which have been chosen by these boys were arbitrarily decided upon without the slightest reliable information upon which to base intelligent choices. The writer stresses the need for scientific vocation guidance in Negro schools.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

4397. TRETCHIKOFF, N. ТРЕТЧИКОВ, Н. Библиография по рабочему вопросу в Китае. [Bibliography upon labor questions in China.] Библиографический Бюллетень. Центральная библиотека Китайской Восточной Железной Дороги. 2 1928-1929: 24-41.

4398. UNSIGNED. The situation of the Bulgarian working classes in 1928. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (2) Aug. 1930: 225-227.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 4443, 4481)

4399. FEHLINGER, H. Das Unterstützungswesen der amerikanischen Gewerkschaften. [Beneficial features of American trade unions.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 133(1) Jul. 1930: 98-101.—A summary without comment of *Beneficial Features of American Trade Unions*, published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1928.—C. W. Hasek.

4400. HAYAMA. L'ISR et Amsterdam en extrême-Orient. [The red Trades-Union International and the Amsterdam Trade-Union Federation in the Far-East.] *Internat. Syndicale Rouge*. May 1930: 289-292.—The influence of the red International is rapidly growing in the Far-Eastern countries. This explains the fact that the reformists had to cancel the pan-Asiatic worker's conference which was to be held at Bombay in April, 1930.—G. Méquet.

4401. SENTURIA, JOSEPH J. The trade union congress and workers' education. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20(4) Dec. 1930: 673-683.—The strike of Ruskin College students in 1909 has resulted in the development of a conflict between two groups for the control of the Workers' Educational Movement in England. Differing over the aim and methods of workers' education, they have contested for indorsement and support by the Trades Union Congress. In the process they have reduced the Congress, already committed to the idea of workers' education, to a state of practical inaction because of inability to choose between the contending viewpoints or to get the two groups to cooperate in a unified scheme.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

4402. WEBER, MAX. Le développement del 'Union syndicale à la lumière de la statistique. [The development of the Federation of Trade Unions in the light of statistics.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 22(10) Oct. 1930: 299-307.—Founded 50 years ago, the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions in its early period comprised only a small part of the trade union membership of the country. Representatives of 133 members founded it. By 1900 it had 15,000 members, in 1920, 223,000. The crisis of 1921 lowered its forces to 150,000, from which it has now grown to 186,000. The recent growth is not due to the admission of new unions, as often before, but to accessions from the unorganized. From the beginning the metal workers' and clock makers' unions have furnished the largest contingent. Women members form 10% of the whole. Taking the average for the years 1908-1913 as 100, the index number of membership is now 241, receipts 741, expenses 694, and resources 1,106. In the period 1905-1929 the unions affiliated with the federation spent 24,159,470 francs for unemployment benefits, 513,785 francs for traveling benefits, 20,714,038 francs for sickness and accident benefits, 6,529,362 francs for death benefits, 2,615,172 francs for invalidity, and 1,015,349 francs for other relief. In the decade 1910-1929 the unions conducted over 14,000 movements for higher wages or shorter hours. Only 1,625 of these, or 11%, led to stoppages of work, involving 139,000 workers. The large majority of the struggles resulted favorably to the workers.—*Solon De Leon*.

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 4342, 4516, 4541, 4695)

4403. BOGARDUS, J. F. Industrial government in the book and job printing industry. *Personnel J.* 9(3) Oct. 1930: 222-234.—The author presents a description of the background and the present system of industrial government in the book and job printing industry. The industry consists of small units which permit a close relationship to exist between employers and employees. A study of conditions in New York City was made because it is the largest producing area. It

was found that because of the high type of skilled workmen, the type of leadership, regularity of employment, and long experience with collective dealing, the machinery of industrial government has functioned with considerable success and has brought about active co-operation between employers and employees.—M. Richter.

4404. KIRK, T. R. The present position of employers and employees in industry. *Stockholm*. (3) 1930: 251-254.—The author, the General Director of the Industrial Christian Fellowship of London, says that both employers and trade union leaders need training if they are to cooperate to improve industrial relations. Employers should strive to secure the workers' trust and confidence as they introduce reforms and increase efficiency in their factories; labor leaders should be trained in the principles of scientific management, economics, and psychology, so that their leadership may be intelligent and constructive. Workers in the past have felt that they were regarded as mere tools by their employers.—*Ernestine L. Wilke*.

4405. ROSENTHAL, DANTE. La paix industrielle en Grande-Bretagne. [Industrial peace in Great Britain.] *Grande Rev.* 133(8) Aug. 1930: 303-319.—Surveys the course of events leading up to the Mond-Conference and discusses the work of the conference.—N. R. Reich.

4406. SMITH, J. FOSTER, and O'CONNELL, JOHN P. Cooperation in Pequot. *Amer. Federationist*. 37(11) Nov. 1930: 1341-1352.—The existing agreement between the United States Textile Workers' Union and the management of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company puts into effect a labor-extension plan increasing wages, reducing production costs, and relieving skilled employees of unskilled work. The agreement includes union recognition; introduction of collective bargaining; and establishment of shop committees to help maintain conditions of employment, adjust grievances, and collect union dues. The management accepts the principle of seniority as applied to preference jobs, transfers, and reduction in force, agrees not to make old age a cause of discharge, and promises to maintain good working conditions, fair wages and steady work. In return the union agrees to cooperate with the management for quality and quantity production and to promote the use of Pequot sheets and pillow-cases. For two years the workers have been working five days a week. The average wage in 1925 was \$22 a week and now is \$24 a week. According to spokesmen for the management and the union the company is the only cotton mill in the country manufacturing 100% union-made sheets and pillow-cases, and higher wages are paid than in any other mill of its kind in the country.—E. E. Cummins.

4407. UNSIGNED. Industrial relations and wages in Southern Rhodesia. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22(3) Sep. 1930: 358-363.

4408. WAGNER, PHILIP. The new humanism in industry. *Amer. Mercury*. 21(82) Oct. 1930: 175-183.—Wagner is skeptical about motives of employers in "Company Union" and other "betterment projects." He describes various plans for bonuses and insurance undertaken in big plants. The American Federation of Labor is losing in membership and in influence.—Helen P. Edwards.

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 4413, 4902)

4409. BINGHAM, W. V. The Personnel Research Federation in 1930. *Annual Report of the Director. Personnel J.* 9(3) Oct. 1930: 251-259.—For the year 1930 the Personnel Research Federation, in conjunction with its member organizations, has aided in the study of improved employee relations; has encouraged experiments in union-management cooperation in textile industries; has prepared information for public and private

agencies engaged in personnel research; has released for general use in business and schools standardized tests of intelligence; has investigated health hazards, and has contributed to studies of improving the engineering profession. The annual report makes reference to the work of the staff through personal contact and correspondence, and explains the purpose of the various publications. The federation will continue to build up information for its members in the furtherance of personnel research.—*M. Richter.*

4410. MARQUARDT, ROY R. Scientific classification of trust department personnel. *Personnel* 7(3) Nov. 1930: 77-87.—A description by the assistant vice-president of the Union Trust and Savings Bank of the job analysis system used by his company.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

4411. ROBINSON, P. PRESTON. Labor turnover in New York metropolitan stores. *J. Retailing*. 6(3) Oct. 1930: 88-91.—This is a comparative study of the labor turnover and extent of personnel activities in eight specialty and department stores in New York, Brooklyn, and Newark. The average turnover proved to be 126% per year. Sixty-seven per cent of all lay-offs occur in December, although lay-off is only one of the causes of separation with which the study deals. Turnover was lower among non-selling employees than among sales people. On an average, 42% of employees are actually engaged in selling, each selling an average of \$21,000 per year. Each of the stores investigated had training departments with an average of one employee to every 305 store employees.—*Helen Herrmann.*

4412. YOUNG, A. H. What's new in personnel and industrial relations. *Personnel*. 7(3) Nov. 1930: 67-77.—Rapid changes in business and industry are transforming procedures and developing new functions. This process is particularly noticeable in the new techniques and attitudes in dealing with workers through functionalized "personnel management." American industry is coming to recognize the fact that "the behavior of the labor factor represents the one differential on which business success depends in the last analysis." In consequence functionalized employment technique that goes beyond hiring and firing is being developed. Through such various schemes as employee-stock ownership, bonuses and extra dividends, dismissal wages, pension plans, etc., management is assisting labor in solving its economic problems.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entry 4152)

4413. DICKINSON, J. G. The accident-prone employee. *Aera*. 21(9) Sep. 1930: 550-554.

4414. MAREK, R. L. Review of fatalities in the California petroleum industry during the calendar year 1929. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Report of Investigations* #3041. Oct. 1930: pp. 31.—In the California petroleum industry the fatality curve turned upward in 1928, and advanced in 1929, coincident with a period of intensive development in the industry. Suggestions are made for avoidance of accidents.—*Helen Herrmann.*

4415. MEYER-BRODNITZ, Dr. Stand der Gewerbehygiene. [The industrial hygiene situation.] *Gewerkschafts Ztg.* 40(39) Sep. 27, 1930: 609-611.—The industrial health expert of the General Federation of German Trade Unions finds that the first governmental decree on industrial diseases (issued in 1929) is satisfactory as a beginning though limited in its effects. The relation to accident prevention and payment of insurance benefits is discussed. An important field of activity for the trade unions is in making recommendations preliminary to the issuance of future decrees.—*Horace B. Davis.*

4416. RYAN, JOHN T. Safety in mining. *Mining & Metallurgy*. 11(286) Oct. 1930: 489-490.—The im-

proved results shown by the mining companies that have established well organized safety departments furnish an adequate answer to the question as to whether safety pays.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4417. UNSIGNED. The maximum weight of loads. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22(1) Jul. 1930: 77-80.

4418. UNSIGNED. Die Ursachen der im Jahre 1928 eingetretenen Betriebsunfälle. [The causes of industrial accidents, 1928.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10(17) Sep. 1930: 731-732.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

4419. BEST, ETHEL L., and ERICKSON, ETHEL. A survey of laundries and their women workers in 23 cities. *U. S. Women's Bur., Bull.* #78. 1930: pp. 66.—This is an exhaustive study of women laundry workers, with figures showing every phase of the situation. These statistics are classified as follows: working conditions, hours, wages (subdivided into week's wages and rates), and workers. An increasing interest is shown by employers in the personnel of their employees. Among the 18,369 laundry workers reporting, over four-fifths were born in the United States, and of these two out of five are Negroes, next come Canadians and Mexicans. The report closes with figures on ages, marital state, length of time with the same firm, reasons for working, experience, and type of work preferred.—*Helen P. Edwards.*

4420. BEST, ETHEL L., AND PIDGEON, MARY ELIZABETH. Women in Florida industries. *U. S. Women's Bur., Bull.* #80. 1930: pp. 115.—This report is based on figures obtained in eighteen towns and cities in Florida where some 8,000 women were questioned in 163 establishments. The investigation relates to hours, wages, subdivided as to week's wages and year's earnings for white women, the same for Negro women, adequacy of earnings, working conditions, service facilities. There are a larger number of women workers in this state than in many others, one of the reasons being the big tourist business and the consequent opportunities for positions in hotels and restaurants. Many are women brought from the North for the season, also an unusual condition.—*Helen P. Edwards.*

4421. ELLIOTT, MARGARET, and MANSON, GRACE E. Earnings of women in business and the professions. *Michigan Business Studies*. 3(1) Sep. 1930: pp. 215.—An analysis of the occupational status of professional women, as represented by the membership of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, with reference to earnings and the relation of earnings to age, work experience, size of community, marital status, education, and occupational stability. The appendix contains a census of occupations of the Federation and the reporting group. The conclusions reached are: (1) The chances of high earnings are about twice as great for women working in commercial and manufacturing organizations as for those employed in educational institutions; and a much larger proportion of women in sales and publicity work have large earnings than in either clerical work or teaching. (2) Earnings increase with experience for about the first 20 years of work, remain constant for the next 10 years, and then decline. (3) Earnings, living expenses, and savings increase with the size of the community in which the women are working. The proportion of earnings which goes for living expenses and also into savings remains fairly constant regardless of the size of the community. (4) The charge of occupational instability, which is sometimes preferred against women workers, seems to be unfounded. (5) Earnings tend to increase with years of general education.—*O. W. Blackett.*

CHILD LABOR

4422. MAGEE, ELIZABETH S. Child laborers' gains and losses since the war. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol.*

& *Soc. Sci.* 151 Sep. 1930: 57-61.—The abolishment of child labor has by no means been accomplished during the last decade. The three years when the second federal law was enforced, was a period of the greatest progress in protection of children; this law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in May, 1922. The period of ratification of the child labor amendment followed, to which only five states—Arkansas, California, Arizona, Wisconsin, and Montana have acquiesced. During this period progress toward improved standards by the states was retarded. Since the war considerable information has been amassed on industrial injuries to children. Five states now provide extra protection of double or treble compensation to illegally employed children, two states, an extra 50% compensation, but 15 states continue to exclude from compensation children under 16 years who are injured while illegally employed. The present legislative protection given to children is of 48 varieties. At one extreme is North Carolina where children 14 and 15 years of age who have completed the fourth grade are permitted to work 11 hours a day and 60 hours a week in manufacturing industries. At the other extreme is Ohio where children may not work full time during the school year unless they have passed the sixteenth birthday and completed the seventh grade, with an 8 hour day for boys under 16 years and girls under 18. In addition to sectional inequalities there are occupational groups in all sections to whom no protection is given. There are few restrictions in agriculture. There is especial need of protection for migratory children who go from state to state to work in cannery camps, fruit and truck farms. Children in street trades are for the most part unprotected, although some communities have succeeded in securing a measure of regulation.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

WAGES

(See also Entries 4407-4408)

4423. BERNHEIM, ALFRED L. Are wages going down? *Nation* (N. Y.). 131 (3409) Nov. 5, 1930: 489-491.—In the depression of 1921 wages were cut in order that production costs might be decreased and prices deflated. The present depression with its assumed normality has brought forth a theory of maintaining purchasing power, and consequent opposition to wage reduction. Indications are that there has been a considerable direct lowering of wages in addition to indirect devices, which, while keeping the spirit of the wage truce, lower the purchasing power of the wage-earner. These devices are: firing and hiring at lower rates, replacing men by women, and making secret individual wage contracts in violation of the official scales. Only drastic reductions in retail prices can prevent a lowering of the standard of living of the wage-earners.—*Curtis H. Morrow.*

4424. COREY, LEWIS. Dividends are insured—why not wages? *Nation* (N. Y.). 131 (3412) Nov. 26, 1930: 573-574.—The same corporations which reject unemployment insurance make it a practice to invest a portion of their saved earnings in securities as an assurance that dividends will be maintained. Corey includes tables to show that during the depression of 1921 the earnings of wage earners and sales employees declined, whereas the earnings of officers and stockholders did not.—*Helen Herrmann.*

4425. JOUVENEL, BERTRAND de. Hauts salaires, prospérité américaine et loi de population. [High wages, European prosperity, and the law of population.] *Rev. Européenne.* (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 752-764.—If high wages are at the basis of American prosperity, it is the dearth of labor that is at the basis of high wages. The agriculturally barren North was forced to develop industry. The availability of free land acted as a drain on industrial workers and forced up the wage-level. In

order to keep down cost of production employers were forced to apply mechanical labor-saving devices, which enabled them to compete successfully with low-wage countries. High wage system is not a result of a high-wage philosophy, but the latter was formulated after objective circumstances imposed the high-wage principle. It is only another instance that proves the validity of historical materialism.—*N. R. Reich.*

4426. LASORSA, GIOVANNI. Recenti vedute intorno ai salari. [Recent views with reference to wages.] *Economia.* 6 (3) Sep. 1930: 253-270.—Theories relative to wage rates and wages and present tendencies in the corporative system to eliminate fluctuations of wages and to raise these equal to the product of labor.—*Roberto Bachi.*

4427. RICHARDSON, J. H. International comparisons of real wages. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 93 (3) 1930: 398-441.—A theoretically perfect basis for international wage comparisons is unattainable. Possible approximate methods are: (1) to compare quantities of commodities consumed by workers of different countries, (this method suffers from lack of adequate development of family budget statistics); (2) to employ rates of exchange, (this method is unsatisfactory since given bundles of food, etc., will not sell at the same price in different countries); (3) to relate money wages to the money cost of commodities. The latter method is most satisfactory; it has been used by the International Labor Office, which has had many technical problems to solve in the use of the method. An hour of ordinary time work is the unit adopted for wage comparisons. From 1924 to 1929 statistics were gathered for a number of trades in several non-localized industries: building, engineering, furniture, printing and bookbinding. Since then a number of trades have been added for electrical installation, electric power distribution, transport, and food industries. Wage figures were originally obtained only for the capital cities of some 20 countries, but now they are obtained for some 80 large cities in these countries. In passing from money to real wages, the chief obstacle has been dissimilarity in the habits of consumption of different countries. Originally the office resorted to six budgets, based on roughly homogeneous national groupings, and presented six sets of indexes in the international comparisons, and as well an average of them. This was abandoned in 1929, and since then a single budget representing an average of consumption in the countries covered has been used. At first confined to foods, the budget was extended in 1929 to cover important items in the fuel and light categories. Clothing, housing accommodation, and household goods are not as yet included in the budget.—*A. F. Burns.*

4428. SIMIAND, FRANÇOIS. Les théories économiques du salaire. [Economic theories of wages, a critical examination.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 54 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 1281-1298.—The wage theories of conceptual economics are contrasted with the experimental theory of wages as developed in Simiand's "*Le salaire, l'évolution sociale et la monnaie.*" The supply and demand theories of wages are inadequate because there is chronically an excess of labor supply without a constant fall in wages, because the assumption of perfect competition falls too wide of reality, because the quantitative relations implied hold only within wide margins of variation, and finally because this theory explains only the variation in wages and not the formation of wages. The subsistence theory of wages, though rejected by theorists because of the impossibility of finding a rigid standard of subsistence, is superior to supply and demand theories, because it attempts to explain wages in terms of another element of reality, and because the very elasticity of the concept of the subsistence minimum is a sociological fact, an understanding of

which requires a method of approach totally different from the conceptual method. The wages fund theory was abandoned not because of its intrinsic defects, but because the extrinsic implication that the terms in the ratio would behave always in the same way as they did when the theory was formulated was contradicted by facts. The productivity of labor theories, in particular the marginal productivity theories, resolve themselves into arguments in a circle; wages are determined by the marginal product, and the marginal product is determined by wages, both being conceptually indeterminate. These traditional theories fail to explain because they are only partial descriptions of phenomena they undertake to explain. Does this mean that no other conceptual theory will have a better fate? A conceptual theory should be (1) completely devoid of the normative or finalistic, (2) careful that premises presented as facts meet with all objective tests of scientific observation, and (3) explanatory of reality even when the premises are hypothetical, and this is possible if hypotheses are examined in relation to other possible hypotheses and if deductions are made with an eye to other possible deductions and with the object of final positive verification. The possibility of success on the basis of hypothetical premises is very remote. Nor can one obtain an adequate psychological premise by introspection, because the psychological elements required are social and therefore cognizable only by scientific objective observation, through the application of the positive method.—*William Jaffé*.

4429. UNSIGNED. Minimum wage laws in some Mexican states. *Internat. Labour. Rev.* 22 (1) Jul. 1930: 70-77.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 4211, 4349-4351, 4411)

4430. CLAY, HENRY. Unemployment. *Progress.* 24 (90) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 1-9.—The fluctuations of the business cycle and the resulting effect on employment are explained, with special reference to the economic situation in England. Since the war, and as a result chiefly of its dislocating effects on industry, there has been an undisturbed mass of unemployment underlying all cyclical fluctuations. There are several influences which retard recovery after depression: the steady fall in the world price level of commodities since 1920, while wages and interest rates have remained comparatively high; the debt charges which in most cases have remained on a 1924 or even pre-1920 level and have prevented the government or labor from helping industry; and the heavy tax rate consuming a large percentage of the industrial profits which were formerly used as capital for re-investment and expansion.—*Ernestine L. Wilke*.

4431. DOUGLAS, PAUL H. Technological unemployment. *Amer. Federationist.* 37 (8) Aug. 1930: 923-950.—Figures are quoted from the basic industries to show the effect of the new labor saving devices, mergers, and machines on the number of men employed during a period when the output of these industries is increasing. Permanent unemployment cannot take place as a result of technical advance. New industries, new products, new markets, new investments resulting from the industrial changes will give new employment. Temporary unemployment can and does result due to the time element that must enter in any readjustment. The immobility of labor, the position of the man over 45, and the loss of a trade in the shift enter as important factors. Methods are suggested that may tend to alleviate this period of distress when the necessary changes must be made. That a competent forecasting of the amount of displacement that is likely to occur in a given industry would help in meeting the situation is probable. A gradual introduction of technological changes

and that at a time of prosperity, an efficient system of public employment offices, training of youth to alternative industries, the payment of a dismissal wage and some form of unemployment insurance are among some of the suggestions made for meeting the difficulties of the readjustment.—*Elizabeth Morrissey*.

4432. HILL, A. B. Unemployment and rationalization. *Accountants' J.* 48 (570) Oct. 1930: 373-382.—There is a tendency to blame rationalization for the present unemployment in Great Britain. It may be that rationalization does have the same temporary effect upon employment as the introduction of machinery. Certain inefficient plants are closed down, and the most modern and low-cost methods of production are encouraged. In the long run, however, there is no doubt that rationalization will benefit labor equally with all other classes of society. Rationalization must come in order to obtain other benefits, however, no matter what its immediate effect on labor. Britain's place in foreign trade cannot be maintained or bettered without resort to the most efficient means of production.—*H. F. Taggart*.

4433. UNSIGNED. Facts for workers. Unemployment and its remedies. *Internat. Bookbinder.* 31 (10) Oct. 1930: 550-553.—Technological, seasonal, and cyclical unemployment are defined, and the well-known formulas for prevention and relief are reviewed. Technological employment alone of the three is inevitable and its effects constantly with us. Labor must rely on its own resources in minimizing its effects: urging that new machinery be introduced when unemployment is at a minimum; insisting that old employees be given jobs on new machines, together with the training necessary to operate them; and stipulating an increase in wages for increased production and a discharge bonus where lay-offs are unavoidable.—*Ernestine L. Wilke*.

4434. UNSIGNED. Longshore labor conditions in the United States. (Pt. 1.) *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (4) Oct. 1930: 1-20.—There are no less than 120,000 longshoremen in the United States, yet very little has been written on the life and labor conditions of these men. The longshoreman does not work as an individual. The workers are arranged into groups or gangs and are employed in gangs. This employment is intermittent. Ships arrive and leave at all hours of the day and night and employment thus begins and ends accordingly. Compensation is by the hour. Work is uncertain and sporadic. Workmen often remain at work on stretches of twenty to thirty hours at a time, followed by long stretches of idleness. Both are enforced by the conditions. Thus the longshore industry heads the list of casual occupations. Little attempt has been made in the United States to decasualize the conditions in this industry. Seattle, Portland, Oregon and Los Angeles have made some attempt, but the great ports on the Atlantic seaboard have as yet attempted almost nothing.—*H. W. Smith*.

4435. UNSIGNED. The seven-hour day in Soviet Russia. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (3) Sep. 1930: 329-357.—The idea of shortening hours of work was initially subordinate to that of increasing production; hence the close connection of the seven-hour day with the introduction of the three-shift system. For political reasons the idea of the shorter working day was pushed into the foreground. The first undertakings changed over in January 1928; by March 1930 a large and rapidly increasing number of undertakings were operating under this system. Those which introduced the system after some preparation, i.e. late in 1929, experienced most success. In the seven hour day the working period contains no break, and has been combined with considerable increase in intensity of work, which to some extent offsets decrease in the hourly output of the machinery. Although the average actual daily earnings of the seven-hour-day workers have been rising steadily, they have

not been rising so fast as those of workers on the eight hour day. Other problems caused by the introduction of this system, in combination with the three-shift system, have been those of increasing night work and of difficult living conditions, the latter particularly serious in cities where overcrowding is common. The result has been that increasing emphasis has been placed upon shortening the hours of work in such a way as to lengthen not the daily but the weekly spare time.—*Helen Herrmann.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 4423, 4427)

4436. CARTER, DEANE G. Basic factors in farm planning. *Agric. Engin.* 11 (9) Sep. 1930: 306-307.—Farm income and the expense of house construction are the most important factors which limit farm housing, concludes this study. The cost in Arkansas of modern house construction with good finish and with conveniences is some 21.5 cents per cubic foot. Arkansas farmers might adopt the salaried man's standard of two and a half year's salary as the amount of investment in housing; in the farmer's case, therefore, calculations would be based on the average gross receipts per year of \$1,200 per farm. This permits only a modest structure, but better than the typical house found on the 515 farms studied by the author.—*G. S. M. Zorbaugh.*

4437. CARTER, DEANE G. Farm house conditions and needs. *Agric. Engin.* 11 (9) Sep. 1930: 304-306.—For the purpose of diagnosis the needs of Arkansas farmhouses, conditions are described, as of the year 1926 to 1930, in 515 farm homes of which four-fifths were owned and one-fifth occupied by tenants. Five areas of the state were sampled; the method was personal investigation. Most of the houses had four to six rooms, rather cramped as to space, and one-third of them had less than one bedroom for every two persons in the family. They were typically of frame construction, with an average age of 22 years, half of them had unsatisfactory foundations, and as a rule basement storage and kitchen cabinet space was lacking. Lighting, both natural and artificial, was below accepted standards, and even the better homes—found usually on farms of 120 acres and over—were sparsely equipped with conveniences and labor-saving appliances. Constituting a major need are provision for sewage disposal, a supply of pure running water, and power appliances.—*G. S. M. Zorbaugh.*

4438. UNSIGNED. Weitere Ergebnisse der amtlichen Erhebungen von Wirtschaftsrechnungen vom Jahre 1927-28. 5—Der Einfluss der Kinderzahl auf den Ausbengestaltung in Arbeiterhaushaltungen. [Further results of the official survey of family budgets, 1927-1928. 5—Influence of the number of children on workers' family expenditures.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (3) Feb. 1930: 78-81.—Families studied: 218, in different parts of Germany; income: 3,000 to 3,600 marks annually; number of children: 1 to 6. As the number of number of children increase, expenditures on food increase (but decrease per person) while luxury expenditures become smaller. Tea and coffee are used decreasingly, black bread substituted for white, fat and margarine for butter. The family skimps on nutritious foods such as eggs, meat, fish. There are less pleasures, especially for the parents. The home becomes progressively overcrowded, rents ranging between 314 and 359 marks yearly. Education (books, newspapers, magazines, schooling) reachest the highest level with 1 to 2 children and the lowest with 4 to 6.—*Esther S. Corey.*

4439. UNSIGNED. Weitere Ergebnisse der amtlichen Erhebungen von Wirtschaftsrechnungen vom Jahre 1927-28. 6—Der Verbrauch an Nahrungs- und Genussmitteln in 456 Angestelltenhaushaltungen. [Further results of the official survey of family budgets, 1927-28. 6—Use of food and luxury goods in 546 employees' families.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (5) Mar. 1930:

170-178.—An average family (3.6 persons, 1.3 children under 15) spends 1,625 marks yearly on food and luxuries, the range being from 1,113 marks where the income is below 3,000 marks up to 2,176 where the income is 6,100 marks and over. The proportion of expenditures on food and luxuries (tobacco, drink) are about the same. Eating in restaurants, 4%, means that most employees seldom eat lunch in restaurants. With increasing income, the use of food and luxuries almost doubles, while in items where there is no increase in quantity the quality improves. The higher income groups are much better nourished than the lower.—*Esther S. Corey.*

4440. UNSIGNED. Weitere Ergebnisse der amtlichen Erhebungen von Wirtschaftsrechnungen vom Jahre 1927-28. 7—Die Einnahmen und Ausgaben in 498 Beamtenhaushaltungen. [Further results of the official survey of family budgets, 1927-1928. 7—Income and expenditures of 498 families of government employees.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (7) Apr. 1930: 266-271.—The average family income is 5,349 marks, ranging from 2,758 marks to 9,769 marks. Of the families, 400 lived in large cities and 98 in medium cities. Regular income averaged 96.9%; additional income increases as the total incomes increased. In the lower group the housewife adds to the income by washing, sewing, etc., representing 4% of the total income. Other sources of income are: children's board, gifts, renting rooms, gardening and poultry raising, insurance, interest, selling old clothes, and lotteries. Among expenditures food comes first, clothing second. The larger incomes, however, spend more on rent than on clothing. Rent averages 12% of income, insurance 3.2%, furnishings and upkeep 4.1%; education 1.5% to 4.4%. Among the larger incomes expenditures on luxuries and pleasures average 4.5 times as much as among the smaller incomes. Thirteen of the families had no recreation whatever. The lowest income groups (2,758 to 3,320 marks) have no household help; the other groups have one or more servants according to income.—*Esther S. Corey.*

4441. UNSIGNED. Weitere Ergebnisse der amtlichen Erhebungen von Wirtschaftsrechnungen vom Jahre 1927-28. 8—Der Verbrauch an Nahrungs- und Genussmitteln in 498 Beamtenhaushaltungen. [Further results of the official survey of family budgets 1927-28. 8—The use of food and luxury goods in 498 families of government employees.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (8) Apr. 1930: 310-318.—Expenditures on food and luxury goods average 1,776 marks or 33.2% of total expenditures, rising according to income from 1,191 marks to 2,350 marks. The larger the income the larger the luxury expenditures. Meat accounts for one-quarter of the total food expenditures, its consumption and that of milk, cheese, eggs, etc. increasing in the higher incomes. There is little "eating out." Alcoholic drinks rank first among luxury expenditures, averaging 91 marks, while tobacco ranges from 44 marks to 78 marks. As income increases food expenditures increase most, in quantity and quality.—*Esther S. Corey.*

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 4316, 4658)

4442. ANDONADES, S. Co-operation in Greece. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23 (6) Jun. 1930: 214-219.

4443. COOPER, LYLE W. The clothing workers' factory in Milwaukee. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 89-100.—After a lock-out in April 1928 by David Adler and Sons, of Milwaukee, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, (not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor) launched a cooperative factory under contract with Hart, Schaffner and Marx to absorb the output. Discipline and supervision have been maintained. The advantageous conditions have made possible steady

employment at a slightly higher figure than before. Morale has been distinctly high, and the venture appears to be likely to have a permanent success. It offers another weapon to the union in its contest with employers, and may be regarded—on the part of Hart, Schaffner and Marx—as being a tentative experiment, the extension of which might be considered for that firm's Chicago factories.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4444. DAVIS, JOSEPH S. Cooperatives as stabilizers. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 4 (5) Sep. 1930: 145-147.

4445. GAUMONT, JEAN. Le XVII^e Congrès nationale des coopératives de consommation, Tours, 29 mai-1^{er} juin 1930. [The 17th national congress of consumers' cooperative, Tours, May 29-June 1, 1930.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 9 (36) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 477-502.—*Bertram Benedict.*

4446. GRUNFELD, ERNEST. La co-opération de consommation allemande; origine et extension actuelle. [Consumers' cooperation in Germany; its origin and present development.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 9 (36) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 429-462.—A detailed and statistical study of the German cooperative movement.—*Bertram Benedict.*

4447. MOSER, C. O. Some national cooperative problems. *Cooperative Marketing Jour.* 4 (5) Sep. 1930: 139-144.

4448. PICARD, ROGER. L'organisation rationnelle du commerce de détail; coopératives et sociétés à succursales. [The organization for "rationalizing" in retail trade; cooperatives and their branches.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 9 (36) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 353-375.—A study of the structure of "rationalizing" the retail trade of capitalistic enterprises, as it is being followed by cooperative societies, especially in establishing branches.—*Bertram Benedict.*

4449. UNSIGNED. Rapport de la Fédération nationale des coopératives de consommation en réponse à l'enquête du Conseil National Économique en vue d'une politique douanière concertée. [Report of the National Federation of Consumers' Cooperatives in response to the inquiry of the National Economic Council looking to a joint political customs systems.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 9 (36) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 405-428.—*Bertram Benedict.*

4450. UNSIGNED. Thirteenth Congress of the I. C. A. at Vienna. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23 (9) Sep. 1930: 333-345.

4451. WOLFF, HENRY W. Early days of the I. C. A. After Cremona. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23 (9) Sep. 1930: 352-357.

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 2873, 4109, 4264)

4452. COMSTOCK, ALZADA. Russia's plan for abolishing commercial credits in state enterprises. *Analyst.* 36 (920) Sep. 5, 1930: 413.

4453. JOLLY, PIERRE. The state and its subdivisions as members of business corporations. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 18-25.—In Europe since the world war, there has been a trend toward a policy of partnership between governmental divisions and groups of private individuals in carrying out business enterprise. The usual method of collaboration is the forming of a corporation in which each group holds stock. This device has been particularly prevalent in France, where the quasi-public nature of the Chambers of Commerce, with their governmental support and wide scope of activity, made the practice seem less strange. This type of business organization has been regarded as a harmless answer to those who have demanded public ownership. Although the plan has vari-

ous valuable applications, its extension must be regarded as an infiltration of state and public administration in private enterprises and as a step toward the establishment of radical economic policies.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 3990, 4521, 4552, 4587-4588, 4590-4595, 4597)

4454. HUBBARD, G. E. Financial reconstruction for China. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9 (5) Sep. 1930: 636-651.—Although political reform must precede financial reform in China, it is not premature to discuss the general lines which the latter will probably take. The first problem is the construction of more railways. The financial burdens of troop disbandment and currency reform will not be very great. The debt of China is not large, relatively speaking. To meet these items, and to carry on a large program of railway construction, large amounts of capital will have to be borrowed abroad. At present, certain special guarantees are essential to safeguard foreign investments and the only question is the form which they will take. Foreign lending houses, the Consortium, and the League of Nations are the three possibilities here, and the latter two are favored. Chinese opinion is against both the League and the Consortium. False notions are current as to the degree of foreign control which exists in connection with supervision of investments; China has really paid a cheap price for the advantages gained by these investments.—*Luther H. Evans.*

4455. KNAPOWSKI, ROCH. Bilans płatniczy, kapitalizacja i reforma skarbową w zreszty niemieckiej. [Balance of payments, capitalization, and the financial reform in Germany.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 10 (3) Jul.-Sep. 436-447.—*O. Eisenberg.*

TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 3750, 3755, 3994, 4236, 4278, 4290-4291, 4299, 4302, 4304, 4449, 4509-4510, 4514, 4589, 4596, 4598, 4714)

4456. BAAR, ARNOLD R. Evasion of surtax—the first precedent. *Natl. Tax Mag.* 8 (9) Sep. 1930: 325-328; 352-353.—A decision of the Board holds that if there is any accumulation of corporate profits, however small, and if it otherwise appears that there was a purpose to prevent the imposition of the surtax through the medium of accumulation, penalty is incurred even though the accumulation is not beyond the reasonable needs of business. In fact the majority of the Board indicates that the reasonableness of the accumulation is entirely irrelevant. If this view that the statute penalizes the purpose to avoid even without unreasonably excessive accumulation stands, the Board has gone far to establish that there is no penalty upon accumulation which is most unreasonably excessive, unless it results from the purpose to avoid surtax.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4457. BELLOC, HILAIRE. The effects of high taxation. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127 (760) Apr. 1, 1930: 471-480.—The obvious fiscal effect of the Great War has been to raise taxation throughout Western Europe to levels which would have been thought, only a few years ago, fantastic and impracticable. It is likely to be permanent. High taxation, in proportion to its severity, creates an increasing difficulty of just apportionment. It is collected irregularly and must ultimately invade the category of ordinary articles of consumption. High taxation tends to increase the instability of property. It increases existing inequalities in the distribution of property. Not the least important result of high taxation is the vast increase in bureaucracy, not only in

numbers, but in strength. High taxation also has an important social affect in that it reduces civic action.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4458. CZUMA, IGNACY. Problem działania cel w teorii ekonomji. [The problem of the effects of duties in economic theory.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 10 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 448-457.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4459. FASOLIS, GIOVANNI. L'imposta sul reddito in Russia. [The tax on income in Russia.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 11 (4) Apr. 1930: 253-259.—*Roberto Bachi.*

4460. GEORGE, GUSTAVE. Les dégrèvements et les valeurs mobilières. [Tax exemptions and security values.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141 (241) Dec. 10, 1929: 397-417.

4461. HOWARD, MAYNE S. Elimination of double taxation of corporate net income. *Natl. Tax Mag.* 8 (9) Sep. 1930: 329-331.—When a corporation manufactures in one state but sells in another the problem of how to distribute the net income between the two for purposes of taxation has hitherto been a conundrum. The various legislatures have adopted rules for allocating the income between the states in which a company does business but they have attempted to tax as large a percentage of the income as possible. If exactly 100% of the income is to be taxed, then the statutes of the different states should have identical provisions. Moreover, there is a method of allocating the income which is in perfect accord with economic facts and with best legal concepts. It is also in strict conformity with sound business. The article proceeds to explain by an example the proposed method.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4462. HUNTER, M. H. Tax exemption—a subsidy. *Natl. Tax Mag.* 8 (9) Sep. 1930: 332-333; 351-352.—A subsidy is a grant in aid by the government to some individual or group of individuals. To exempt an individual or group of individuals from some payment which others in the same class are required to make is just as much a grant in aid as a payment which all in the same class do not get. The burden of the payment or exemption, moreover, falls upon the taxpayers, for in either case their taxes have been increased by approximately the amount of the grant. The article proceeds to show how the different kinds of tax exemption are but subsidies and concludes with the statement that a grant in aid is justifiable only when the benefits arising from the subsidization are coextensive with the group of taxpayers from whom the grant in aid originated. It may be well to measure the justification for tax exemption on this basis.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4463. JENSEN, JENSP. More research and analysis needed. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 16 (1) Oct. 1930: 8-9.—In the early years of the past decade taxpayers associations appeared in almost every state, many of them with appeals against excessive public expenditures and political extravagance. Many of them have grown to more permanent organizations and to a more sober and scientific search for facts upon which to base fiscal policies. The burden of increased taxation has stimulated the search for facts. The results of recent numerous tax studies need to be supplemented by further scientific analysis.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4464. KOPPE, FRITZ. Double taxation. *World Trade.* 2 (8) Oct. 1930: 338-344.—The efforts of the International Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the League of Nations to eliminate double taxation between countries are outlined. Their various conferences, reports and resolutions have been chiefly concerned with (1) direct tax on income and wealth, (2) succession duties and (3) administrative assistance in matters of taxation. The antagonism between debtor and creditor countries has made any agreement with regard to the taxation of income from securities difficult. If income is to be taxed only once, the creditor country favors the plan of taxing the income from securities at the

domicile of the owner while the debtor country favors taxing such income at the source since these plans yield the greatest amount of revenues to the creditor and debtor countries respectively. There has been less conflict of opinion on the question of double taxation of inheritances. The proposal is that the situs for the taxation of real estate and chattels be the location, and that if the country of domicile of the decedent should not adhere to this plan, it will at least make allowances. A natural difference of opinion arose between the International Chamber and the representatives of the governments with regard to administrative assistance which governments concerned would give one another since the former is the point of view of the taxpayer and the latter is that of the administration.—*C. R. Tharp.*

4465. MOORE, H. R. Taxation as related to the property and income of Ohio farmers. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #459. Sep. 1930: pp. 41.

4466. SCHON, PIERRE. Motor-vehicle legislation and taxation. [Annual meeting paper.] *Soc. Automotive Engin. J.* 27 (3) Sep. 1930: 320-329.

4467. SHOUP, CARL. The sales tax in France—simplicity? *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 16 (1) Oct. 1930: 14-18.—Ten years ago in France new sources of revenue had to be found, which would yield funds at short intervals and which would be comparatively easy of collection. The greatest single difficulty in the administration of the French tax is in distinguishing between a true buyer and seller of goods, and a mere middleman who takes no title to the goods. The discussion shows many examples of this difficulty.—*M. H. Hunter.*

PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 3995, 4083)

4468. UNSIGNED. L'amortissement de la dette publique en France. [Amortization of the public debt in France.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Finan.* 28 (3) Jul.-Aug. Sep. 1930: 483-517.—The annual report for 1929 of the administrative council of the *Caisse Autonome* is divided into four parts: (1) administration of the National Defence bonds; (2) the handling of the tobacco monopoly; (3) amortization of the public debt; (4) expenditures and receipts. The first three comprise the duties of the *Caisse Autonome*. In previous years the first has been of greatest importance but by 1929 the bonds had largely been consolidated, the amounts falling due each month had been better distributed, and the total had been reduced. With this accomplished and with larger resources at its disposal the *Caisse Autonome* has turned to its chief task, amortization of the public debt, and in 1929 the amortizations amounted to 5,626,500,000 francs, which reduced the interest charge upon the budget by 274,200,000 francs.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

4469. UNSIGNED. Die öffentliche Verschuldung im Deutschen Reiche am 31. März 1928 und am 31. Dezember 1929. [The public indebtedness in Germany, March 31, 1928 and December 31, 1929.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (11) Jun. 1930: 438-448.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 4301, 4366, 4385)

4470. UNSIGNED. Die bisherige und künftige Gestaltung der Reparations-Sachlieferungen. [Past and future status of reparations in kind.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (19) Oct. 1930: 780-782.—Deliveries in kind have increased regularly from 492 million RM in 1925 to 819 million RM in 1929. These payments will now be cut drastically under the reparation agreements signed at The Hague and will have to disappear completely after ten years. Even the payments in this form for the first eight months of 1930 show a sharp reduction which is not entirely accounted for by the fall in the price level. This will undoubtedly have a marked effect on German

exports, particularly to France as the principal creditor nation. Tables and graphs on the payments, their composition and recipients, etc. are given.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

4471. UNSIGNED. *La situación financiera.* [The financial situation.] *El Economista.* 5 (49) Sep. 1, 1930: 5-6.—The publication of the Report on the Montes de Oca-Lamont agreement, etc. The new debt convention consolidates the foreign obligations formerly drawing interest at different rates into a single one in two series paying ultimately 5%, redeemable in 45 years. The Mexican exterior debt before the agreement of July 25, 1930, was \$274,669,277 without the debt of the national railroads. By the new agreement its nominal value becomes \$218,283,971, a reduction of 45%. The annuity due thereon is to be \$12,500,000 in 1931, rising to its normal amount, \$15,000,000 in 1936. Under the agreement of 1925 the interest and amortization payments were to start from about \$35,000,000 and to rise to \$40,000,000 in 1942. Mexico pledges her entire customs revenue, including import and export taxes, as guarantee for the loan. For the debts which it replaces the customs revenue and that from petroleum were pledged. The customs officials are to pay amounts collected to the Bank of Mexico which will subtract one-twelfth of the annual debt service charge each month and will deliver the balance to the government.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

4472. VEIT, OTTO. *National economic policy in Germany since the stabilisation.* *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9 (5) Sep. 1930: 599-615.—The author is an editor of the *Industrie- und Handelszeitung*, Berlin, and specializes on German economic policy for that journal. The Germans have been less diligent in scientific economics than in other branches of learning, and hence one hears of the 'miracle of the Rentenmark,' which was not a miracle at all, but merely an application of the quantity of money theory. The Dawes Plan payments became too heavy in 1928-29, and had to be altered—the Young Plan is an advance. The Dawes experts made the false assumption that Germany had a greater capacity to pay since her local public debt was wiped out—they failed to recognize that to pay debts the people must be taxed, and if they have been deprived of their interest in the public debt they are less able to bear taxes. Taxes were entirely too high under the Dawes payments. The *Reichsbank* fight, under Dr. Schacht, against the influx of foreign capital was utterly misconceived. Capital shortage has been aggravated by high wages, which has brought down the substitution limit of machinery, and by the high birth-rate. International free trade is favored, and the necessity of foreign tariff reduction to permit Germany to pay reparations is emphasized.—*Luther H. Evans.*

4473. ZANCHI, ANDREA. *Dal Piano Dawes al Piano Young.* [From the Dawes Plan to the Young Plan.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 11 (5) May 1930: 326-344; (6) Jun. 1930: 499-523; (8) Aug. 1930: 683-691; (9) Sep. 1930: 737-763.—*Roberto Bachi.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 3886, 3918, 4055, 4211, 4395, 4488, 4496, 4543, 4563-4564, 4723)

4474. GONNARD, RENÉ. *Une étude critique du matérialisme historique.* [A critical study of historical materialism.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 44 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 132-143.—M. Turgeon, in his *Critique de la Conception Socialiste de l'Histoire*, shows how Marx's and Engels' materialistic concept of history was lacking in precision—sometimes referring to economic conditions generally speaking and sometimes specifically to the technique of production and exchange. Turgeon, having failed to find the source of historical materialism in St. Simon or in Proudhon jumps to the conclusion that the concept is essentially Marxian in origin. In fact, the more complete development of the idea was due to two Italians, Labriola and Loria. Marx really derived his materialistic concept of history both from the Physiocrats who attempted to build a system of sociology on economic foundations and from the English classical school which regarded material wants and material interest as governing life. A materialistic explanation of the Marxian class struggle type of historical materialism is to be found in the actual economic discord arising from the abuses of individualism in the period between Smith and Marx. Today the historical conception of history is no longer inextricably bound up with collectivism. Marx was most arbitrary in drawing his unwarranted conclusions as to an inevitable communistic revolution. Communism is neither desirable (*maxima poenitentia, vita communis*) nor written in the course of progress. It is ideological and not materialistic at bottom. The syndicalist labor movement is gradually departing from "the despairing despotism of Marxism" and moving in the direction of the "rationalistic and liberating Proudhonism."—*William Jaffé.*

4475. HERZENSTEIN, A. ГЕРЦЕНШТЕЙН, А. К. *теории мирового хозяйства.* [The theory of world economics.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (1) 1929: 28-43.—This is a critical analysis of Spectator's book "Introduction into the study of world economics" (in Russian) the interest of which lies in the fact that it is the first attempt to set up the Marxian conception of world economics.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4476. HOOVER, CALVIN B. *The Soviet challenge to capitalism.* *Harper's Mag.* 161 (1965) Oct. 1930: 588-598.—NEP has now been almost entirely liquidated. About one fourth of all Russian peasants now belong to collective farms. A tremendous step in the direction of complete nationalization of the land has been taken. The bitter opposition of the peasantry to the collectivization of agriculture provoked armed uprisings among the peasants, but these were put down after some of the worst abuses of enforced collectivization were partially corrected. A great program of capital construction is being carried forward regardless of the wishes of the population and at the cost of the greatest privation. Industrial production is increasing rapidly, but quality is poor. If the present critical period is survived, communism will be able to challenge capitalism on the international field within the present decade.—*C. B. Hoover.*

4477. STELZMANN, ALEXANDER. *Der moderne mexikanische Sozialismus.* [Modern Mexican socialism.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 6 (3) Sep. 1930: 296-304.—A brief survey of recent efforts and achievements in Mexico in the field of industrial reform, labor legislation and agrarian reform.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entry 4766)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 3908, 4507, 4668)

4478. GRAY, STANLEY. The political thought of John Winthrop. *New England Quart.* 3 (4) Oct. 1930: 681-705.—Winthrop based his state on a contract, from which however he drew no democratic corollaries, accepting as he did disparity between social ranks as a result of divine beneficence. There is no evidence that he questioned monarchy as a valid form of government, whereas he frankly condemned democracy. His preference was a mixed aristocracy. He opposed free speech and the rights of petition and organized opposition. The magistracy was to him of divine origin, by which he apparently meant that God bestows authority directly, not through the voters. Yet he held a no less lofty idea of the magistrate's duty. He clearly must be answerable to God for his acts, but the one effective check on earth is the duty to be guided by the divine law, a limitation which should be self imposed. In denying the magistrate's subjection as to his public acts to those best fitted to expound this law, the elders and the church, Winthrop differed from the early English Puritans. As to the powers of state over church he held views consistent with early Separatist ideas—that the civil power may not establish a church or force anyone to join it, but that manifest heresy must be rooted out, a theory widely departed from in fact. The literary sources of his theories were the Bible and Calvinism, but his views were also partially determined by his position in the English social scale, his legal training, and his office in the colony.—*A. B. Forbes.*

4479. LA PIRA, GIORGIO. Il concetto di legge secondo San Tommaso. [The concept of law according to St. Thomas.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 22(3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 208-217.—The author deduces and reconstructs from a fuller study of Thomistic philosophy his conceptions of law, paying attention to the ideas of justice and of law and studying these two aspects by which God governs the world. Law, in so far as it has been conceived by God, is eternal; in so far as it has been made by man it is natural. He indicates the elements required for each law and examines the relationship between eternal and natural law, showing how the latter is a *participatio legis aeternae in rationali et irrationali creatura*. He discusses the various ways in which natural law is imbued in man and in irrational beings, and studies the content of this law, its character, and the formulas in which it may be expressed.—*G. Bontadini.*

4480. MOREAU-RENDU, S. La préparation du Rousseauisme. [The preparation for Rousseauism.] *Rev. de Philos.* 29(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 31-53.—Rousseau's doctrine of the goodness of human nature was anticipated in some of the writings of Augustine, Aquinas, and other church fathers, some of whom doubted the church's doctrine of human depravity. Descartes, Montaigne, and especially the ancients were inclined to believe that in itself "nature was good and was sufficient." Traces of this naturalism are apparently revived in the more recent philosophy of William James and Henri Bergson.—*Harold W. Stoke.*

4481. ORTON, WILLIAM. The atomic theory of society. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(3) Aug. 1930: 628-637.—The doctrine underlying Turgot's anti-guild legislation of 1776, repeated in principle in the Constituent Assembly, again shows the tendency to rush from one extreme to the opposite equally pernicious extreme.

Turgot shared with the Physiocrats two weaknesses: (1) a lack of historical sense and consequent leanings toward an *a priori* view of social process; (2) a tendency towards rash generalization. Accordingly, French legislation abolished and prohibited all associations of artisans as well as associations of masters. The individual was thus forced to be free, even though his interest lay in association. This negative attitude has persisted in French as in English and American legislation. Such a doctrine of individualism, shorn of the right of association, is static and reactionary. Denying the very forces that create society, it is an atomic theory of the raw material of society, rather than of society itself. Having served an historic role in the development of freedom, it must now be modified to admit of group self-determination.—*John D. Lewis.*

4482. SABINI, GIOVANNI. Stato e governo nella dottrina politica di S. Tommaso d'Aquino. [State and government in the political theory of St. Thomas Aquinas.] *Rassegna Ital.* 25(143) Apr. 1930: 319-330.—Social life is conceived by St. Thomas as a necessity of peace and unity, which is indispensable for reaching Heaven. The end of the state is peace derived from unity. The author criticizes the assertion of St. Thomas that the worst form of government is the tyranny of one person. The tyranny of many is more detestable. He also defends the interpretation of the *De regimine* and of the commentary on *Magister Sententiarum* (d. 44, q. 2) according to which St. Thomas does not consent to the death of the tyrant. The Christian, liberal, and socialistic conceptions of the state are individualistic whilst the modern Fascist theory could be described as strictly social.—*G. Bruni.*

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entry 3584)

4483. LASKI, H. J. Jog és állam. [Law and the state.] *Társadalomtudomány.* 10(1-3) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 3-34.—Formal political theory is helpless over and against the facts of state life. It necessarily makes absolute the idea of sovereignty, yet the highest power is not an end but a means in the state. The origin of the state is due to human needs and the real source of law is the consent of the individual conscience. Formal political theory can have no absolute value because it neglects the essence of law for its outer form.—*B. Horváth.*

4484. LASKI, HAROLD J. Law and the state. *Economica.* (27) Nov. 1929: 267-295.—A purely formal juristic theory of sovereignty is logically unassailable in terms of its own axioms, but a philosophy of the state cannot rest satisfied with these axioms. The state must exercise all its powers through persons; as an abstraction it can do nothing. Sovereignty is merely a method of conferring formal power upon men to whom special functions have been entrusted, and hence an adequate legal philosophy must include the question of government's moral as well as legal right. The state is entrusted with power in order that it may organize the satisfaction of human wants on the largest possible scale, and ethically its benefits should be available to every member of the community. Hence the validation of legal norms depends not upon their source but upon their acceptance, and wisdom dictates that the maximum assent to the operations of government be sought before it embarks upon them. No state can claim the

whole loyalty of its citizens merely because it is the state. The argument that the state is the main safeguard against the dominance of special interests does not alter the case, since it presumes (what is often not true) that the state justifies itself by really performing this service to the whole community. Moreover, because of the great complexity of interests to be organized in a modern state, its institutional pattern must be federal in nature; the community has no such unity of will as Rousseau imagined. And in any case the state's success in approximating generality is a substantive and not a formal question. In the last resort the state must be judged by individual citizens. The best way of escape from dialectical tangles is to say that the idea of a sovereign state is at variance with the idea of law, once the latter idea is related to a moral end. On similar grounds sovereignty can be shown to be contrary to the requirements of an international morality or of international law as the law of a community larger than the nation. Law is the operative satisfaction of effective demand and the state is not so much the source of law as a registering agency to indicate that the demand has a factual title to satisfaction.—George H. Sabine.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 3963, 4482, 4496, 4515-4518, 4564, 4568, 4679)

4485. AUST, OSKAR. Zur Erreichung sozialer Ausgeglichenheit des Staates: über soziale Integration. [Attainment of the social adjustment of the state: on social integration.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtsch.-Philos.* 23(1) Oct. 1929: 79-96.—After a severe condemnation of present day officialdom and modern education, Aust concludes with the statement: "All civilization is begun by concrete man, and more attention should be paid to him than heretofore; in place of machine civilization, personality civilization."—A. Arthur Schiller.

4486. BITZILI, P. Rolya na ideite v politikata. Natzionalni i durzhavni printzipi v novo vreme. [The role of ideas in politics. National and state principles at the present time.] *Bulgarska Misul.* 4 Sep.-Oct. 1929: 515-525.—V. Sharenkoff.

4487. FRANKFURTER, FELIX. Democracy and the expert. *Atlantic Monthly.* 146(5) Nov. 1930: 649-660.—One of the results of recent attacks from both right and left has been the subjection of democracy to scientific study. Democracy has survived because of the lack of a decent working substitute. The danger now lies in creating a bureaucracy of technicians. Good government depends on making a vast amount of technical information available for the use of those who determine governmental policy. This has been achieved to a great extent in Great Britain by the royal commissions and the civil service. America has been slow in developing along this line. Questions of ascertainable fact such as unemployment and crime, are still subjects of political debate. Yet decisions on questions of large governmental policy are beyond the competence of the expert; they must be left to those trained in the art of government, that is, to those who make government a profession.—Frank Faddock.

4488. GAUTHEROT, GUSTAVE. Le bolchevisme en Afrique. [Bolshevism in Africa.] *Afrique Française Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 40(7) Jul. 1930: 418-

429.—The organized movement to instill bolshevist teachings in the minds of the Africans was initiated by the Sixth Congress of the Communist International in 1928. It has been carried on primarily from France. While poor settlers and unhappy natives have been concentrated upon, there has been relatively little success to date save in South Africa.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

4489. GODWIN, MURRAY. Oppenheimer among the racketeers. *New Freeman.* 2(1) Sep. 17, 1930: 11-12.—Franz Oppenheimer presents the state as a racketeer. The state appears first as a pillager and later, like a nomad, it steadies down into a collector of tribute. It settles disputes among its victims and protects its source of income against other racketeers.—H. C. Engelbrecht.

4490. MADYAR, L. The present crisis and the move towards war. *Labour Monthly.* 12(8) Aug. 1930: 461-469.—British and French imperialism desires to preserve the position brought about by the Versailles treaty, while the U. S., Italy, and Japan are struggling for a redivision of the world. The world economic crisis has laid bare the contradictions of imperialism and has evoked an unprecedented sharpening of the tendencies which make for war. Numerous examples are given. That the antagonisms between the imperialist countries are growing, that there is unrest in the rear of these countries, and that the revolutionary movement is growing in the colonies, instead of hindering, may really act as an impetus in the direction of a military adventure against Russia.—Edward Berman.

4491. RATHBONE, HUGO. The intelligentsia and the war. *Labour Monthly.* 12(8) Aug. 1930: 470-485.—Remarque's book, *All Quiet on the Western Front* had a sale of 2,600,000 copies in the 15 months after its publication. At the time the announcement to this effect was made it was reported that E. J. Thomas, a Welsh worker, had been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for distributing leaflets to soldiers urging them not to shoot if they were sent to India to suppress the national revolutionary movement. This difference in the treatment accorded different pacifist endeavors can only be explained if one considers the function of the bourgeois pacifist intellectuals in the capitalist countries. By attracting attention to the horrors of war pacifist writers isolate the struggle against war from the general class struggle, set up war as an evil happening for which no one is particularly responsible, or actually encourage participation in a future war for the purpose of once and for all ending war. All this favors the aims of the imperialist powers. The real danger of pacifist propaganda is that the masses may adopt a general hatred of all war.—Edward Berman.

4492. ROWBOTHAM, ARNOLD H. Rousseau and his critics. *Sewanee Rev.* 38(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 385-397.—The trend of criticism of Rousseau and his work during the last 20 years in this country and, to a lesser extent, abroad has been toward a more sympathetic study and a more intelligent understanding. Until recently few critics were willing to give him more than half-hearted approval. The virility of the attacks upon his philosophy prove that it is still a living thing. It is impossible to find a coordinated system or a logical philosophy in his works. However, we may go to him as a great storehouse containing food for thought. The ideas of his brilliant moments are material for ideas for solving the present problems of life.—Frank Faddock.

JURISPRUDENCE

HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 3773, 3780, 3782-3783, 3792-3793, 4479, 4682)

4493. BOUDIN, LOUIS B. The anarchic element in the notion of a higher law. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 8 (1) Sep. 1930: 1-40.—Marshall's justification of judicial review has been refuted before now and Hamilton's argument in No. 78 of the *Federalist* is contradicted, if not retracted, in No. 81. The basis for the doctrine of judicial supremacy must be sought in the middle ages when the notion of a higher law was a weapon of the church against the secularization and nationalization of law. The Catholic church permitted only the church authorities to invoke the higher law, but with Protestantism the doctrine became individualistic and hence anarchic. It flourished as the moral right of revolution which became part of the Whig tradition in England and the American colonies. To James Wilson, who said "Whoever would be obliged to obey a constitutional law is justified in refusing to obey an unconstitutional act of the legislature," a judge's refusal to enforce an unconstitutional statute was justifiable but an act of revolution.—*Margaret Spahr.*

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 4601, 4603-4604, 4608, 4621, 4916, 4926)

4494. BONNECASE, JULIEN. À la recherche du fondement du droit—Y-a-t-il un romantisme juridique? [The search for the basis of law—Is there a legal romanticism?] *Rev. Trimestr. de Droit Civil.* 28 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 359-377.—The author has been attacked for accusing such a jurist as Duguit of romanticism, but it is erroneous to assume that romanticism is based upon individualism. The essence of romanticism is the subordination of reason to sentiment. Legal romanticism is led by imagination in a generous dream that sacrifices the individual to the common good, and has engaged in a merciless struggle against the traditional notion of the eternal verities of law. Although Duguit wishes to discipline law his test is conscience, which depends upon two sentiments—the social sense and the sense of justice. He expressly disclaims the position that the same acts appear always and everywhere conformable or contrary to justice. Legal romanticism has inspired the greatest legal reforms of our times, but these reforms cannot attain perfection without assistance from legal classicism with its teaching that individual happiness must be found in order.—*Margaret Spahr.*

4495. CASTAGNÉ, J. Le droit coutumier familial des montagnards du Caucase et des Tcherkesses en particulier, d'après le rapport Ladjensky. [Customary family law of the mountaineers of the Caucasus, particularly the Circassians, according to Ladjensky's report.] *Rev. d. Etudes Islamiques.* (2) 1929: 245-275.—The Soviet federation, in its program of political and social reconstruction, has experienced great difficulty in imposing its influence upon the peoples of the North Caucasus region, who possess a remarkable degree of solidarity. Mohammedan customs, although less beneficial to the women than certain economic and social features of the Soviet scheme, still maintain a tenacious hold. Ladjensky's study of the habits of these hardy Circassians reveals a highly developed tribal organization built up out of a community of interests in religion, social tradition, and economic life. These cohesive

forces emphasize the necessity for a closer study of the Circassians before any drastic changes are instituted by sovietism.—*H. L. Hoskins.*

4496. HANSTEEN, VIGGO. Om rettens utvikling i Sovjetsamfundet. [The evolution of law in Soviet society.] *Tidsskr. f. Rettsvidenskap.* 9 (3) 1930: 225-244.—The Russian revolution has entered its 13th year with no signs of abatement. On the contrary the tendency seems to be increased socialization. In this period of transition many of the old legal forms are retained. There are contracts, sales, concessions, cooperatives, etc. However, the old legal forms and concepts are changing. The tendency is in the direction of complete socialization and state ownership. When this finally comes about it will mark the disappearance of the concept of property rights and with it such legal concepts as contract, corporations, inheritances, etc. This stage will not bring about any mere legal reforms or a renaissance of law based on a new concept of natural law, but on the contrary the whole legal basis of society will be replaced by the progress of the revolution and the establishment of socialism.—*Walter Thompson.*

4497. KELEMEN, MOSES. A jogérzetéről. [The sense of justice.] *Magyar Jogi Szemle.* 10 (9) Nov. 1929: 346-357.—The popular sense of justice and the legal ideas of laymen differ widely from the legal idea of jurists and the concepts of positive law. This leads to many judicial actions. Through instruction in school and outside of school, the sense of justice of the masses ought to be brought closer to the idea of jurists. In this way the work of the courts could be considerably lightened.—*J. Moór.*

4498. MOOR, JULIUS. Metafizika és jogbölcsélet. [Metaphysics and jurisprudence.] *Athenaeum (Budapest).* 15 (5-6) 1929: 193-210.—The author examines the relationship between jurisprudence and general philosophy, and sees no connection at all between metaphysics and jurisprudence. The problems of jurisprudence are related to those of ethics, psychology, and logic. The lines of development which go beyond these into metaphysics do not interest jurisprudence, and are forbidden ways for the philosopher of law who never loses sight of the sober world of law. From this point of view the recent attempts in jurisprudence to base on metaphysics are examined, such as those of Erich Kaufmann, Julius Binder and Arthur Baumgarten, and especially Baumgarten's work *Rechtsphilosophie*, which appeared in 1929. The author also examines the idea of an esoteric metaphysics of law (Josef Ruber), and declares that even in this way no connection is to be established between metaphysics and jurisprudence.—*B. Horváth.*

4499. POUND, ROSCOE. Pound traces the law. *New York State Bar Assn. Bull.* 2 (5) May 1930: 263-271.—Law is more than a body of legal materials. A no less significant element is the technique whereby the lawyer is enabled to use these materials to predict the starting point of judicial reasoning. But behind the choice of the starting point is an ideal of justice which is decisive. When a lawmaker or judge assumes that social utility is something given him he is really referring the question to some ideal of the social order. There is no impairment of certainty, but a great gain, in making him conscious of what he is doing, and applying the objective methods of modern science to the quest for social utility. The American Law Institute, by scientifically investigating the materials of law as social phenomena, will give us a real certainty based upon measured utility where the analytical method is giving an illusory certainty.—*Margaret Spahr.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 3970, 4493, 4523, 4582, 4618, 4646, 4649, 4651, 4660)

GENERAL

4500. MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH, B. Les nouvelles tendances du droit constitutionnel. [New tendencies of constitutional law.] *Rev. du Droit Pub. et de la Sci. Pol.* 47 (3) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1930: 490-529.—It is already possible to see in the constitutional amendments which have been made in central and eastern Europe during the last few years a general tendency to change the superiority of the legislative power which was established by the first texts of constitutions, and to replace it by a strengthening of the executive. The executive is the center of the activity of contemporary democratic states; but the executive is subject to control by parliament, in the form of a vote of confidence. This control is also exercised by the citizens themselves, under the form of the daily vote of confidence or lack of confidence in the press. The modern press represents a new political force. Thus, the force of the executive is narrowly bound up with responsibility, and with the execution of the mandate which is given him by the nation through parliament. The strong and powerful executive is not a departure from democracy, but a technical necessity of the regime of liberty.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

AUSTRIA

4501. MILLER, ARTUR. Reforma konstytucji austrjackiej. [Reform of the Austrian constitution.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 12 (4) Apr. 1930: 138-151.—The reform of Dec. 7, 1929, constitutes a compromise between the left and the right parties achieved by Chancellor Schober. The most essential change relates to the president of the republic. He has been invested with the power of dissolving the parliament, issuing decrees with the force of law, nominating the government, and supreme command of the army. He is no longer elected by parliament, but by general suffrage. Further reforms will take place in the near future.—*O. Eisenberg.*

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

4502. ELLIOTT, W. Y. A written constitution for the British Commonwealth? *Pol. Quart.* 1 (3) Jul. 1930: 386-409.—The Balfour report of the 1926 Imperial Conference merely laid down the principle of dominion status. The 1929 Conference on Dominion Legislation undertook to reduce the principle to legal form. Equality of status means the complete legislative capacity of dominions, among which is Great Britain, preeminent but not predominant. The veto, reservation, and disallowance are given up. The only legal limitation on a dominion is that if its stocks are on the Trustee list in Britain they may not be impaired. An inter-imperial tribunal was suggested. But as there is no written constitution and the empire is not federal the problems will not be legal. It is proposed that laws relating to the throne and citizenship should not be changed without common consent. In international affairs the crown remains indivisible. British treaties have occasionally excepted the dominions from the operation of treaties. Finally there must be noted new forms of empire co-operation, as Empire marketing boards, economic committee, shipping committee, and communications advisory committee, which introduce common information and planning. Britain will have to put up with the delays of consultation and the existence of joint responsibility without joint control.—*H. McD. Clowie.*

NETHERLANDS

4503. VOLLENHOVEN, C. van. Plaats van het staatsrecht overzee in het staatsrecht van het konink-

ryk. [The place of overseas constitutional law in the constitutional law of the kingdom.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 19 (6) Nov. 1930: 571-583.—The question of the relation of the constitutional law of the Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curaçao to that of the whole kingdom, is treated. Four opinions are quoted from which the author concludes that the most logical construction is that the four parts of the kingdom are equivalent in constitutional law.—*Cecile Rothe.*

UNITED STATES

4504. CHIU, HENRY P. Judicial interpretation of Chinese persons and laborers in the U.S.A. *China Critic.* 3 (36) Sep. 4, 1930: 845-851.—Criticism is raised against the principle that a Chinese person in the U.S. working for himself beyond the scope of business is a laborer. A like decision in China would be subjected to scathing criticism by the foreign press. The authorities seem unable to agree as to whether a Chinese restaurant owner should be treated as a laborer or a merchant. However, should he act as a cook, his status as a merchant is lost and he is subject to the Chinese exclusion law. A Chinese merchant occasionally working for others is a laborer, as is one simultaneously cutting and sewing garments for sale by his own firm. Also, a Chinese merchant who is imprisoned at hard labor is classed as a laborer and is subject to deportation upon release from prison. Chinese prostitutes are classed as laborers subject to exclusion. In view of the law of the U.S. that no Chinese laborers are admitted, that those who stayed in the U.S. may remain but must not revisit China if they expect to return, and that no wives or children of Chinese laborers returning to China can re-enter the U.S., it is not surprising that judicial decisions are such as described.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

4505. De WOLFE, HERBERT N. The 1920 amendment to the interstate commerce act. *U.S. Law Rev.* 64 (8) Aug. 1930: 413-423.—This amendment should be repealed. The public interest should not be compelled to await a long drawn out lawsuit to have the supreme court pass upon its constitutionality.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

4506. GRANT, S. S., and ANGOFF, S. E. Massachusetts and censorship. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 10 (1) Jan. 1930: 36-60; (2) Apr. 1930: 147-194.—In interpretation of present-day morality Massachusetts has erred, failing to sense current change. The suit of *American Mercury Inc. v. Chase*, was a major defeat of the Watch and Ward Society. The article sketches the history of censorship from classic times to present. The first obscenity statute passed in Massachusetts in 1711 was a forerunner of the present statute. The standard of what constitutes obscenity was fixed by law in 1835. Application of the censorship law is difficult for both judge and jury. Laws upon indecent literature purport to cover all kinds of written publications, yet newspapers, not without reason, are treated leniently by courts. Yet the principle that a newspaper is subject to obscenity laws is firmly established. It is generally useless for a theatre owner to bring action against arbitrary censorship power because of expense and other considerations. The liberal interpretations of the New York courts are to be contrasted with Massachusetts. Enforcement of laws against obscenity has become more dependent upon the personalities of those charged with enforcement and less upon their interpretation by the courts. There is need of a board to give uniform enforcement within the borders of Massachusetts and to exercise a more intelligent discretion.—*Ralph D. Casey.*

4507. HOWE, LOWELL J. The meaning of "due process of law" prior to the adoption of the fourteenth amendment. *California Law Rev.* 18(6) Sep. 1930: 583-610.—A study of English and American constitutional history leads to the conclusion that the principle embodied in what is known as due process of law developed in part from the idea aimed at in the law of the land clause in Magna Charta. The American courts have given to the expression a meaning quite different from that given to it by the English courts. In the U.S. the "due process" clause is a limitation on the legislative branch of the government; in England it is not. The American interpretation was based largely on the social compact theory of John Locke and Rousseau. It results that the American government cannot take from any person life, liberty, or property except when necessary to secure life, liberty, or property to the individuals generally who compose society. Closely associated with this theory are the doctrines of vested rights and of police powers. The American interpretation of due process of law was developed before the adoption of the 14th amendment.—*Everett S. Brown.*

4508. LEAR, JOSEPH D. Searches and seizures: search without warrant as incident to lawful arrest. *California Law Rev.* 18(6) Sep. 1930: 673-680.—Due, probably, to the difficulty of enforcing state and national prohibition legislation, a tendency has developed on the part of the courts to extend the powers of police officers in making searches and seizures. One of the ways is by relieving the officer, in certain situations, of the necessity of securing a search warrant. This is accomplished by a broad application of the rule that a search may be made without a search warrant if it is incident to a previous lawful arrest. How far an officer may legally go in searching a person and his property without a warrant, upon the ground that he has previously arrested that person, should not be determined by general rules. The decision in each case should depend upon its peculiar circumstances.—*Claude W. Schuttler.*

4509. PEPPIN, J. C. The power of the states to

tax intangibles or their transfer. *California Law Rev.* 18(6) Sep. 1930: 638-680.—The decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Farmers' Loan and Trust Company v. Minnesota* was taken as an indication that the court was prepared to change its previous attitude and oppose multi-state taxation of intangibles. In the later case of *Baldwin v. Missouri* the court affirmed and extended the doctrine of the *Farmers' Loan Case*. In the future, intangibles are to have a situs for taxation in only one jurisdiction. The court intimated that the doctrine of *mobilia sequuntur personam* would probably be followed. The question is raised as to whether this doctrine must yield whenever it appears that the debt has acquired a so-called "business situs" in another state. The writer favors the latter course. An important question yet to be decided is the application of the doctrine of the *Farmers' Loan Case* to shares of corporate stock. The supreme court is to be commended for its attempt to check the multi-state taxation of intangibles, but is to be rebuked for not giving a more adequate analysis in the selection of the one state which may tax intangibles.—*Everett S. Brown.*

4510. SHINN, EARL W. A conclusive presumption v. the constitution. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8(9) Sep. 1930: 334-336, 349-351.—In principle the federal estate tax is to be construed as a tax on the transfer of the net estate. In the 1926 law any gift made within two years of death was made subject to the tax. In a test of constitutionality the court has held that a conclusive presumption cannot be established which operates to preclude the actual facts thus preventing the assertion of truth. In the *Schlesinger v. Wisconsin* case the supreme court held that a tax levied to hit all gifts made within six years of death was wholly arbitrary. Gifts made within six years of death but in fact made without contemplation of death are presumed to have been so made without regard to actualities. The conclusive presumption operates to impose a tax on the value of property contrary to the facts and thus deprives the taxpayer of property without due process of law.—*M. H. Hunter.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 4581, 4583-4584, 4586-4587, 4591, 4641-4642, 4645, 4648, 4661, 4698)

GREAT BRITAIN

4511. JOHNSON, KENNETH M. The Lord Chancellor as a minister of justice. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 13(2) Aug. 1929: 52-59.—England has no ministry of justice as such; to all intents and purposes the lord chancellor performs the function of such a ministry. This function of the chancellor is not the result of a single directed move, but of historical developments, and available office, in most cases a conscientious officeholder, and a pressing need. The functions of the chancellor at the present time are set forth. There can be no doubt of the value of having some one person or department with considerable powers of co-ordination and control charged with the responsibility for the administration of justice. It is strange, indeed, that in the U.S. federal and state governments there is no department charged with the duty of considering law and where our legal machinery may be improved.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4512. KERR, ARCHIBALD W. M. Northern Ireland's first ten years. *Current Hist.* 33(2) Nov. 1930: 247-250.—The northern government has made progress in the last ten years. Valuable work has been accomplished in making farmers the owners of the soil they occupy, in improving the facilities for agricultural marketing, in furthering education, and in determining the

quota of contribution to the imperial exchequer. Moreover, the settlement in 1924 of the southern boundary dispute has proved fairly satisfactory. Northern Ireland now feels little ill will toward the Free State, but is undoubtedly satisfied that it is a separate political entity.—*O. Douglas Weeks.*

4513. LEWIS, MALCOLM M. The attitude of the courts in matters relating to the royal prerogative. *Law Quart. Rev.* 46(183) Jul. 1930: 326-333.—The prerogative applies to what is reasonably necessary for preventing and repelling invasion at the present time. In several cases during the war the principle was accepted that the crown might mitigate its belligerent rights in favor of enemies or neutrals without action of parliament. When the court is satisfied that a power is within the royal prerogative it will take judicial notice of the exercise of that power. Declaration of war and the recognition of foreign states are undoubtedly within the prerogative. Courts will treat as conclusive statements made in behalf of the crown as to the exercise of prerogative in foreign relations. Statements of the crown in regard to the extent of alleged prerogative power will not be accepted as conclusive if rights of a British subject will be prejudiced.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

4514. LLOYD, D. B. The call to efficiency. *Quart. Rev.* 255(506) Oct. 1930: 294-314.—Faced with the modern age, England requires all her ingrained respect for tradition and all her determination and resourcefulness to hold her own. Unemployment and heavy taxa-

tion constitute great menaces. The government, with its swollen and expensive civil service, has become clumsy and is encumbered with wasteful customs. Intelligent planning and reform can provide the social background of happiness which civilization requires.—*Chester Kirby.*

ITALY

4515. BOTTAI, GIUSEPPE. Lo stato corporativo. Il suo ordinamento e la sua funzione. [The corporative state, its organization and function.] *Rassegna Ital.* 26 (144-145) May-Jun. 1930: 23-32.—Fascism has reached the functional subordination to the state of the corporations and the consequent defense by the state of the feeble classes. The tragic error of the liberal state was to have admitted the working classes into political rights without assuring them equality of contract. The true significance of the word "corporative" applied to the Fascist state is to be found in the juridical regulations with which the Fascist state was willing to realize itself as a concrete type of state effectively sovereign and containing in itself the civil society of which it is the form. It resolves the crisis of the modern state. The author is minister of corporations.—*G. Bruni.*

4516. ROCCO, ALFREDO. La trasformazione dello stato. [The transformation of the state.] *Rassegna Ital.* 26 (144-145) May-Jun. 1930: 9-22.—From Oct. 1922 to Jan. 1925 Fascism introduced many reforms. Constitutional reforms, however, began only after Mussolini's speech of Jan. 3, 1925. Fascism believes precisely the opposite of Kant's doctrine that man is the end. The Fascist conception of the state has been realized in the laws of Dec. 24, 1925, n. 2263, relating to the chief of government; Jan. 31, 1926, n. 100, enlarging the executive power; Apr. 3, 1926, n. 563, relating to collective labor relations, to which are to be added the *Norme* of the royal decree of Jul. 1, 1926, n. 1130; the charter of labor of Apr. 1, 1927; the law of Sep. 2, 1928, n. 1993, relating to political representation; and Dec. 9, 1928, n. 2693, on the organization of the the great council.—*G. Bruni.*

4517. TAMAGNINI, GIULIO. Il consiglio nazionale delle corporazioni. [The national council of the corporations.] *Rassegna Ital.* 25 (140) Jan. 1930: 35-39.—This council is derived logically from the Fascist idea of the collaboration of social classes. It is a legislative body relating to the economic and professional field.—*G. Bruni.*

4518. TAMAGNINI, GIULIO. Rassegna corporativa. [Corporative review.] *Rassegna Ital.* 25 (142) Mar. 1930: 252-257.—The Fascist state is corporative, because its conception of the relations with the citizen is not based upon a dualism of terms, but on a full adequation of itself to the national society of which it is the uniting organization.—*G. Bruni.*

JAPAN

4519. QUIGLEY, HAROLD S. The Japan of today. *Current Hist.* 32 (5) Aug. 1930: 898-904.—Since the World War, Japan's population has increased, factory production has quadrupled, bank deposits have increased, wages have remained average, retail prices have dropped, foreign trade has expanded, the fruit and tobacco crops have grown larger, while other food crops have declined. There has been an increase of organized labor unions and farm co-operative societies, a trend towards economic and social emancipation of women, and an increase of school population. In government, clan predominance has been superseded by more democratic representation in the cabinet, the electorate has been increased by the manhood suffrage act, big business has exerted an important influence in politics, the proletariat has gained representation, and the emperor has become flesh and blood to the people. Japan

has changed her interest in territorial acquisition to economic development in China and has been on good terms with the U.S. in spite of the immigration act, the naval question, and her relations with China.—*H. F. Alderfer.*

UNITED STATES

4520. EISENHOWER, M. S., and CHEW, A. P. The United States department of agriculture. Its growth, structure and functions. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Miscellaneous Publ.* #88. Sep. 1, 1930: pp. 147.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4521. HOPE, WALTER E. Recent accomplishments of the treasury. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8 (8) Aug. 1930: 300-302.—The treasury closed the fiscal year ending June 30 with a surplus of \$184,000,000, almost the same as the surplus of the preceding year. There was also a further substantial reduction of the public debt. In the collection of taxes the bureau of internal revenue has effected many improvements, reducing both the cost of collection and the number of employees. It has also built up a better relationship with the tax paying public. Another improvement has been in the reduction in the size of the currency. The administration of the prohibition act has been transferred from the treasury department. The facilities of the public health service have been extended. The public building program authorizes an expenditure of about \$520,000,000. The bureau of customs has been entirely reorganized, its personnel strengthened, and a course of instruction instituted for representatives going abroad and others engaged in the collection of duties on imports.—*M. H. Hunter.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 4422, 4461, 4597, 4599, 4607, 4610, 4613, 4617, 4627, 4635, 4636, 4638)

UNITED STATES

4522. AUMANN, F. R. Ohio tackles justice court problem. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 13 (1) Jun. 1929: 25-27.—This article describes a carefully worked out system of inferior courts which has been proposed by the Ohio State Bar Association as a substitute for the present justice of the peace system. It involves a system of magistrates working under the supervision of a responsible judge.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4523. LONG, J. D. Some legal principles of farm construction. *Agric. Engin.* 11 (9) Sep. 1930: 307-308.—The legal principles of farm construction work should form a part of the mental background of every agricultural engineer interested in the farm structure field. In construction work the limitations and responsibilities of the various contracting parties have been fully, and often confusingly, defined by law. Consequently farmers, in order to be protected, should first see a lawyer and then deal only with those builders whose integrity, ability, and financial responsibility are of a high quality. Some explanation is given, based on the California statutes, but in the main applicable to all other states, of stability, contracts, contractor's bond, recording contract, mechanic and material liens, workman's injury liability, fire insurance, payment to contractor, and acceptance of the structure.—*H. C. M. Case.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 3776, 3904, 4574, 4586, 4588, 4596, 4598, 4609, 4643, 4652, 4657)

FRANCE

4524. ALLEY, JOHN. Grenoble, "Queen of the Alps." *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 4 (9) Sep. 1930: 236-241.—This is a brief description of the government of Grenoble, France, a city with a population of 85,000. Only

members of the council are elected. The city is an administrative area of the national government, rather than a unit of local self-government. The cost of government is reported to be lower than in American cities of the same size. Ten men constitute the entire fire department, which in 1928 cost only \$6,000. Municipal officials usually serve for life or until retirement.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

IRISH FREE STATE

4525. COLLINS, ARTHUR. Council-manager government in the Irish Free State. *Pub. Management.* 12 (4) Apr. 1930: 296-298.—In Cork in 1924 a number of local administrative bodies were dissolved and their duties assigned as a rule to a single commissioner. The old elected council was abolished. Thus for a period of four years before the coming into operation of the council-manager plan, the electors had the opportunity of seeing the applications of the new idea of individual responsibility. The new plan provides for the election of 21 councilmen at large. Seven retire annually. The council elects a lord mayor annually from their number, fixes the expenditures, approves the by-laws, and may suspend the city manager for misconduct or neglect of duty. The city manager exercises all powers other than those reserved to the council. Philip Monahan, who had been commissioner since 1924, was selected manager in 1929. Only the clerk, solicitor, and manager may attend council meetings. The city manager answers all questions concerning the administration.—*M. V. Smith.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 4262, 4488, 4503, 4695, 4700, 4737, 4750, 4783)

GENERAL

4526. ARNING-WITZENHAUSEN, Dr. Politische Kraftfelder im dunklen Erdteil. [Political sources of power in Africa.] *Koloniale Rundsch.* (8) Aug. 1929: 252-254; (9) Sep. 1929: 277-283; (10-11) Nov. 1929: 309-313.—Liberia and Abyssinia are useful as bases from which the U.S. could control the politics of European colonial powers. In Africa there are six centers of power: (1) In the Nile region English and French meet at the Suez Canal. The Egyptian movement for independence is being checked by England's domination of the water reservoirs in the Sudan. The Abyssinian policy of the U.S. is motivated by the fear of English cotton culture in the Sudan. (2) In the Mediterranean area the friction between France and Italy is growing. (3) In the Northwest interests of Spain, Italy, England, and France are colliding; the entire hinterland is a source of military power. All colonial powers must face dangers in giving the natives military training. (4) The Belgian Congo has aroused the envy of the English, which has built its railroads up to the borderland of Katanga. (5) In South Africa there are bitter conflicts between whites and blacks. The Union of South Africa is carrying on an independent policy with the purpose of developing an independent South African empire. (6) In East Africa England is endeavoring to develop as a counterweight a great East African empire. South African policy, as well as that of England for East Africa is hampered by the mandate status of the former German colonies in South and East Africa. The position of the German government over against these mandates may readily lead to consequences of very great importance for Africa and Germany.—*Rudolf Karisch.*

4527. CORTESAO, ARMANDO. La colonisation par peuplement avec colons de la métropole. [Colonizing with colonists from the mother country.] *Soc. Belge d'Etudes et d'Expansion Bull. Period.* (71) Jul. 1929: 400-405.

FRANCE

4528. CHAPUS, S. Déclin du prestige européen à Madagascar. [The decline of European prestige in Madagascar.] *Correspondant.* 102 (1627) Jul. 10, 1930: 67-80.—The process of assimilation adopted by the French administration towards the indigenous population in Madagascar, and the spread of education, has destroyed the superstitious regard with which the natives formerly regarded the whites.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

4529. UNSIGNED. Tunisie—La presse destourienne. [The obstructionist press in Tunis.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (9) Sep. 1930: 506-508.—France has fostered native education in Tunis with the unhappy result that half-baked "intellectuals" among the natives are now leading an assault on the protectorate through rabid sheets. The latest of the number, *Le Croissant*, founded in August, 1930, is filled with even more than the usual number of misstatements, falsehoods, and misinterpretations. These papers enjoy large circulations and turn the Tunisians against France.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4530. VIDI. La colonisation nord-africaine. L'exemple de la Californie. [The colonization of North Africa. The example of California.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144 (430) Sep. 10, 1930: 422-431.—In spite of certain divergent natural and human elements in the two cases, the development of California offers an example to France in the furtherance of her plans for North African colonization. Both North Africa and California are in part sub-tropical and have maritime zones as well as interior valleys and plateaus. However, North Africa is afflicted with parasites and lacks good water, fuel for industry, and a forward-looking native population. The example of California shows that a thorough-going program of development in North Africa would require a considerable influx of European colonists and capital, the improvement and diversification of agriculture by co-operation for standardization and marketing of products, and a regime of protective tariffs. The creation of a great fruit and vegetable industry, with Europe as a market is the proper goal for North Africa.—*Charles A. Timm.*

GREAT BRITAIN

4531. CADOGAN, EDWARD. The report of the Indian statutory commission and its critics. *Quart. Rev.* 255 (506) Oct. 1930: 260-280.—Criticism of the report has been directed chiefly at the proposed form of central government and at the provisions for defense. Federal government is the only practical plan. It will avoid an excessively large legislature and correspond with the peculiar conditions of India, dealing in the only possible way with the Indian states and taking cognizance of the diversity of the various regions. The plan provides for progress to a point where India can protect herself, but she is admittedly unable to do this now. The North-West frontier, which is a position of extreme danger, requires swift and complete control by a central authority. Hindu-Moslem enmity is a difficulty which cannot be overlooked.—*Chester Kirby.*

4532. CAMPBELL, JOHN. Misrepresented India. The situation as it is. *Atlantic Monthly.* 146 (5) Nov. 1930: 569-580.—Administration in India is conditioned by four major disabilities—the caste system, the acute communal differences between Mohammedans and Hindus, the geographical and political situation, which makes heavy expenditures on defense unavoidable, and the natural conditions, which necessitate that the bulk of the population must reside in scattered villages and earn their living by the practice of agriculture. Nevertheless, there is only one British soldier to each 30 square miles of territory, and to each group of 5315 Indians; while in British India the area per policeman is five times as great, and the population twice as great as in England. England receives no tribute from India and Indian revenues are applied solely to the governing of

India. The English in India have always maintained the policy of the "open door." There is no other colonial administration where so large a percentage of the staff is composed of residents of the country. England has not allowed her policy as regards opium to be determined by financial considerations for various steps have been taken to prohibit exportation to China and to prohibit exportation, except for medical and scientific purposes, to any place by 1935. In this manner, six million pounds in revenue will be lost annually.—*H. F. Alderfer.*

4533. GOOCH, G. P. *Kwestja indyjska.* [The Indian question.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 13 (1) Jul. 1930: 1-5.—There is no occasion for exaggerated pessimism over India's relations with Great Britain. Neither is there any reason for Great Britain to modify her present policy, which aims at the prosperity and well-being of the country.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4534. IUG. ЮГ. "Священная опека" Английский империализм в Кении. [The sacred tutelage. British imperialism in Kenya.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (12) 1928: 40-54.—England and Germany began simultaneously their penetration into Kenya in the 80's of the last century. It is only since 1903, when the building of the railway from the port of Mombasa to Uganda was finished, that it became possible to organize cotton and coffee plantations on a large scale. Colonizing Southeastern Africa, the European planters expropriated the lands from their natives, assigned to them the most remote and desert parts of the territory, and forced them, in addition, to cultivate their plantations. In these enterprises the Europeans were assisted by the administration. Abandonment of work is severely punished. Working conditions on the plantations are very hard and the sanitary situation unsatisfactory. The same is true with regard to government and private railway building. The result of this policy has been the extinction of the Negro population. While the yearly expenditure for the education of one European child amounts to £.23, it amounts to £.1 for the native. To justify the exploitation of the Negro the European has two theories, "contact" and "control." The first claims that work on European plantations brings the Negroes in close touch with the white population and teaches them European culture and world economy. The theory of control, represented by missionaries and officials, claims the necessity of leaving the lands to the Negroes under European guidance. But this theory, too, offers great possibilities of exploiting the natives.—*Emma Bzpalczyk.*

4535. LUGARD, BARON. Native policy in East Africa. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 65-78.—Two important documents recently issued by the British government affect seriously the policy to be pursued in handling backward peoples. "Native Policy in East Africa" (Cmd. 3573) is an amplification and a confirmation of the declarations of 1923; the "Statement of Conclusions" relative to a closer East African union (Cmd. 3574) is the point of departure for parliamentary investigation and League consideration. The European system of elections, representation, and responsible government is utterly inapplicable in East Africa; the system of rehabilitated native tribal units with native kings, native courts, native law, and advisory councils (with perhaps some white representation) should be developed. Local whites should not be permitted to determine native policy, the governor should be responsible for general legislation dealing with the natives, and a joint system should be employed for certain common concerns. More effective imperial control should be established in the interest of the natives. The proposal for the closer union of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika is not regarded as urgent. As a member of the Permanent Mandates Commission, the author holds the view that if the separateness of Tanganyika for law-making

and budgets were maintained, there would be no danger of infringing the mandate principle.—*Luther H. Evans.*

4536. MESTON. The Indian conference. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (644) Oct. 1930: 417-425.—A pre-conference survey of the membership and issues to be dealt with.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

4537. WINTERTON, LORD. Quelques aspects du problème hindou. [Some aspects of the Hindu problem.] *Correspondant.* 102 (1628) Jul. 25, 1930: 182-198.—An analysis, by a former British under-secretary of state for India, of the conditions, geographical, racial, and religious, which make the ideal of an independent Hindu state impractical at present, and justify the control exercised by the British Raj.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

4538. WOODS, WILFRID. Ceylon's proposed new constitution. *United Empire.* 21 (6) Jun. 1930: 322-329.—After reviewing the racial origins of Ceylon's population, its occupations and habits of life, the author, who is colonial treasurer of the island, describes the organization of the government under the new constitution, especially the provisions covering the suffrage, the state council, the executive committees, and the governor. There is promise of an interesting experiment in colonial administration, which the British element in the island genuinely hopes will succeed.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

4539. ZETLAND, MARQUESS of. Self-government for India. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 1-12.—The object of the dyarchy to divide administrative responsibility between executive councils and elected ministers of provincial legislatures has failed. A remedial proposal is to abolish the executive council and transfer all government in the provinces to ministers drawn from, and responsible to, the legislatures. The risk to the police and the public of transferring the forces of law and order to probably partisan ministers is taken in order to further self-government. Proposals are also made for retaining communal electorates, increasing the size of legislative councils, reducing the area of constituencies, extending the franchise to 20% of the adult population, and electing the federal assembly by provincial legislative councils on the basis of proportional representation. These suggested experiments apply to provinces, not to the central government which retains the viceroy as governor-general. He cannot be dismissed by the assembly. The Indian army is made up so largely of a few races that it would be unwise to withdraw its English officers while the danger of religious and racial revolts exists.—*Eilene Marie Galloway.*

ITALY

4540. PALUMBO, ANTONIO. Nel Fezzan riconquistato. [In reconquered Fezzan.] *Rassegna Ital.* 25 (143) Apr. 1930: 375-389.—An historical sketch of Italian dominion in Fezzan (Libya) and an exposition of the means for maintaining possession.—*G. Bruni.*

NETHERLANDS

4541. PUTMAN CRAMER, G. J. W. Ontwerp-ordonnantie tot instelling van een kamer voor de immigratie tot Medan. [Draft ordinance for the establishment of an immigration chamber at Medan.] *Rijkseenhed.* 2 (5) Oct. 1930: 39-40.—Together with the bill for modifying the coolie ordinance, in which the proportion between the number of laborers with a coolie contract and that of the free laborers at the estates is prescribed, a draft ordinance has been introduced to the people's council which proposes the establishment of an immigration chamber at Medan. This chamber would take care of registering the laborers recruited for the east coast of Sumatra and Atjeh and treat all questions connected with this immigration. Employers must have their laborers registered. Crimping will be prevented by these measures. An immigration fund will be formed

out of the contributions of the employers to cover immigration expenses.—*Cecile Rothe*.

4542. VRIES, J. D. de. *De resident op Java en Madura; een positie zonder inhoud*. [The resident at Java and Madura, a position without significance.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 19 (6) Nov. 1930: 561-571.—The provinces in Java are divided into districts which comprise one to three regencies. The chief of such a division is the resident who has at present nearly the same position as the assistant-resident before the government reform. In fact the position has grown less important. Much work has been delegated to the province, several provincial

services have been instituted; but the officials of these services have only little connection with the resident. The resident has the supervision of the regency council in so far that he can propose a decree to the college of deputies to be nullified by the governor general. The main part of his influence lies in his personal connection with the regent. He remains responsible for the welfare of the inhabitants. As the chief of the local government the function of the resident has still importance but it does not fit into the new governmental organization of Java.—*Cecile Rothe*.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 3901, 3959, 3963, 3976, 4063, 4306, 4491, 4539, 4625, 4639, 4704, 4733, 4735, 4740, 4745-4746, 4814)

CHINA

4543. PU ER-TON. "Red" China. *New Freeman*. 1 (26) Sep. 10, 1930: 610-613.—South China is filled with agrarian communism. Natural hazards such as frequent droughts and floods, both leading to famine, and intolerable economic handicaps and oppressions have brought this about. Russian propaganda is a minor item. In the northern provinces conditions are somewhat better and agrarian communism has little appeal. In the cities, especially in Shanghai, the majority of workers are under communist influence. The universal anti-foreign attitude of the Chinese makes the communist a hero, because he dares to fire on foreign gunboats around Changsha.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

4544. STEWART, MAXWELL S. Communism in China. *Nation* (N. Y.). 131 (3399) Aug. 27, 1930: 217-218.—Today no less than one-twentieth of the people of China rule themselves through local organizations resembling soviets. This new movement appears to be indigenous in character. The first All-China Soviet Congress held in Shanghai, May 1, 1930, was attended by 54 delegates from soviet districts and communist organizations throughout the country. It passed a temporary land law, drew up an *ad interim* code of labor laws, decided upon the task and tactics of the red army, and adopted a political platform embodying ten points. The strength of the communist movement lies principally with the peasants, supplemented by a red army of 100,000 men. There are also said to be 5,000,000 workers in the red trade unions. In Shanghai there are at least 19 proletarian magazines. The radicals at present seem to work in the open with impunity. Communism could be suppressed easily if the militarists would unite against them, an unlikely step. Much, too, will depend upon the attitude of the foreign powers.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

4545. YOUNG, C. KUANGSON. Republican China's achievements. *Current Hist.* 33 (2) Nov. 1930: 205-211.—The present regime of the Nationalist party in China began in 1926 with the elimination of all serious opposition. In 1929 the break-up of the Kuangsi clique represented another victory. The rise of the northern coalition early in the present year constitutes a problem confined largely to the northern territory. No longer communistic in aim, the Nationalist party structure is still modeled after that of the Russian Bolsheviks. Its aim is centralization, chiefly of the financial and military powers. Its purpose is to bridge the gap between a paternal monarchy and a democracy. Relatively, it has been more successful than most reports to the outside world have indicated.—*O. Douglas Weeks*.

COLOMBIA

4546. RIPPY, J. FRED. Colombia's new regime. *Current Hist.* 33 (1) Oct. 1930: 82-87.—Following a few statements on Colombia's importance to the U. S. and on Colombia's history to Herrera's installation, comes a discussion of the factors leading to the success of the National Coalition ticket and a treatment of President Herrera's public career and policies which he promises to follow as chief executive.—*Lawrence F. Hill*.

EGYPT

4547. MELLOR, A. R. I. The Egyptian riddle. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (644) Oct. 1930: 426-438.—When disorders broke out under the new minority government of Sidky Pasha, Macdonald declared that Britain must not be made the excuse for an attack on the constitution or for a change in the electoral law. But it is only by such a change that the minority government can control parliament, and it is only by violence that the Wafds can protect themselves. In 10 years there have been 14 cabinets. Only during Wafd administrations has peace been maintained without British troops. There is need of a working agreement between Great Britain and Egypt, not necessarily the treaty she demands, with a government which can guarantee continuous stability. It might be made with the Wafds, a party led by professional politicians, lawyers, and landowners, controlling the peasant vote, 90% of the electorate.—*H. McD. Clotkie*.

FRANCE

4548. NEUKIRCH, JACQUES. The Alsatian question. *Atlantic Monthly.* 146 (5) Nov. 1930: 682-691.—The recent movement for autonomy in Alsace was caused by the drifting apart in spirit of France and the province since 1870. France still retained the highly centralized government of 1798. The Alsatians, hating Germany, had withdrawn to themselves culturally, and had been granted some local self-government. There was a certain amount of resentment at the centralized administration of the French. Alsace had retained the concordat which was in effect in France in 1870. When Herriot, in 1924, attempted to apply the French laws separating church and state protest was made by the clergy, powerful in the rural districts. The social laws of Germany were more advanced than those of France. However, Alsace has benefited economically and, if France will respect the feelings of the Alsatians in regard to administration and the church, the movement will soon die out.—*Frank Paddock*.

GERMANY

4549. AUGUR. L'anima della Germania. [The spirit of Germany.] *Nuova Antologia.* 273 (1405) Oct. 1, 1930: 382-389.—Republican government was imposed on the German people as a consequence of their defeat.

The Weimar constitution was the offspring of the sad mournings of a depressed mind. The Junkers represent the ancient German spirit. They oppose the republic and resent particularly the loss of Poland and the existence of the Polish corridor which prevents the German monopoly of the Baltic commerce. They look with alarm on the comparative population statistics of Poland and Germany. With a population only one-half that of Germany the Poles produced last year an equal number of children. The fighting force of the two countries will be about equal in twenty years.—*Albert Langgutting.*

4550. DECKER, GEORG. *Noch einmal: Kampf um die Demokratie.* [Once more: A struggle for democracy.] *Gesellschaft.* 7 (9) Sep. 1930: 193-200.—The German election is a conflict between Social Democrats and Centrists. While both parties seem to favor social reform and the maintenance of democracy the Social Democratic party is the only one that is united on this program. While the majority of the prorogued *Reichstag* were opposed to German democracy, the attitude of the majority of the electorate made it necessary for all parties publicly to propose an improvement of it. Ever since Brüning's new ministry he has been maneuvering to bring about a conservative coalition.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

4551. HANDELSMAN, MARCELI. *Prof. Hoetzsch i jego działalność w Ameryce.* [Professor Hoetzsch and his activity in the U. S.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 13 (1) Jul. 1930: 13-18.—This is a reply by a professor of history and dean at the University of Warsaw to Hoetzsch's lectures at Yale university in 1928, published under the title *German domestic and foreign policies.* The arguments contained in this book are biased, unfounded, and lack scientific evidence. They pursue a definite aim of favoring Germany.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4552. RECOULY, RAYMOND. *Le vrai visage de l'Allemagne.* [The real face of Germany.] *Rev. de France.* 10 (17) Sep. 1, 1930: 163-171.—Among the the most disturbing things noted on a recent tour of Germany was the apparently growing recklessness with which municipalities spend their money, a sign of the sort of dissatisfaction with the government which led some years ago to the various *putsches.* Frankfurt, for example, last winter completed a magnificent stadium. For such unnecessary luxuries new taxes or loans are required. The socialists are largely responsible. Such things complicate the workings of the Young plan. The habit seems to be growing and to be translated into other spheres than finance, the consequent restlessness auguring ill for a settled democratic government.—*Julian Park.*

HUNGARY

4553. BOUBÉE, JOSEPH. *Les fêtes de Saint Émeric à Budapest (17-23 Août 1930).* [Celebrations in honor of St. Emerich at Budapest.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 204 (18) Sep. 20, 1930: 709-726.—Hungary is at work on the restoration of its national honor and prestige in spite of the post-war communistic and other disturbances, and the exploitation by certain financial interests. The celebrations in honor of St. Emerich had a national significance in emphasizing the national traits and virtues that must be the basis of a new renaissance; and also because the occasion brought together in Hungary representatives of 15 other national groups. The suspicions of a political motive behind the religious ceremonies were completely dispelled by the admirable spirit of fellowship that prevailed.—*G. G. Walsh.*

ITALY

4554. BRADFORD, GAMALIEL. *Benito Mussolini, a portrait.* *Harpers Mag.* 161 (966) Nov. 1930: 748-759.—The substance of the Fascist movement in Italy

is the personality of Mussolini. The constant adapting of himself to the changing conditions that has been characteristic of his career is in accord with his vitalist philosophy of life. His friends claim that the Duce is not personally ambitious, and he himself asserts that the movement is everything and that he is nothing. Mussolini has not tolerated the development of powerful persons around him who could carry on his work. Were he removed, the movement would collapse. It is this feature that makes a democracy a superior system of government.—*Frank Paddock.*

NEAR EAST

4555. WITTEK, PAUL. "Geschichte der nationalen Bewegung im Orient." [The history of the national movement in the Orient.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 62 (1) 1929: 139-152.—This is the title of the book by H. Kohn, correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* for the Arabic East. Kohn confines his history to the areas lying between Egypt and India, which he thinks are typical for the movements in the other countries. British culture and politics exercise a uniformly decisive influence here, except in Turkey and Syria. Kohn overlooks Russian influence. There is no uniform development typical for the whole Orient. Kohn tries to show the dominance of certain ideas. The reviewer thinks it a great mistake to interpret the "ideas of the Orient" in the same way as those of Europe. Kohn's idea of nationalism is not clear. The tendency to cast off old social forms in the interest of a radically new and rational reorganization of social life is unthinkable without consideration of Soviet Russia. The reviewer points out the great number of errors which occur in the book.—*Rudolf Karisch.*

PALESTINE

4556. KHEÏDIR, V. ХЕЙДИР, В. *На повороте.* [At the crossroads.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (11-12) 1929: 96-101.—This article deals with the last bloody events in Palestine. The British administration, the *mufti*, and the Zionist fascists are responsible. However, they remain unpunished. The Palestine movement is not a sudden blaze, but a necessary consequence of imperialistic domination. The solution for what happened in the Arabic East and particularly in Palestine is to be sought in a change of the social structure.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4557. PARULEKAR, N. B. *Back of the wailing wall in Palestine.* *Modern Rev.* 48 (4) Oct. 1930: 386-389.—Jewish immigrants in Palestine have nearly trebled during the last ten years; but the Arabs still constitute 80% of the total population. The feeling of bitterness and resentment between Jews and Arabs is not relieved by the attitude of superiority maintained by the Zionists who boast of their money, knowledge, and higher culture and take no note of patriotism, self-sacrifice, or idealism of the non-Jews. The Arabs declare that their political rights are less today than they were under the Turkish regime. The chief interest of the British in holding to Palestine is to control a land route to the Persian Gulf and from there to India.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

POLAND

4558. MACHRAY, ROBERT. *Pilsudski, the strong man of Poland.* *Current Hist.* 33 (2) Nov. 1930: 195-199.—The dissolution of the Polish parliament on Aug. 29, 1930, was the work of Marshal Pilsudski. The stated reason for the dissolution was the need of constitutional reform; in reality, however, Pilsudski had the support of only 132 out of a total of 444 members. The opposition was united in nothing but its hostility to Pilsudski. The history of Poland since its revived independence has centered largely around this reputed dictator, who was first supported by groups of the Left and now

receives his backing from the Right. Constitutionally, Pilsudski stands for a strong executive, partially independent of the Sejm. He has the wholehearted allegiance of the army. He now asks that of a majority of the voters.—*O. Douglas Weeks.*

RUMANIA

4559. LENGYEL, EMIL. The situation that made Carol king of Rumania. *Current Hist.* 32 (6) Sep. 1930: 1085-1089.—The crowning of Carol was engineered by the Rumanian government, headed by Premier Maniu and Prince Nicholas. Queen Marie and the Liberal party, lead by Bratianu, opposed this move. Queen Marie had long been allowed to gratify her political ambitions. She allied herself with the Bratianus, the most powerful clique in Rumania. The real executive after King Ferdinand's death was three members of the regency council on whom the Bratianus could depend. The Bratianus, reactionary and corrupt, had created the Liberal party as an agency for ruthless exploitation of natural resources, and had kept the people in ignorance, stirring up anti-Semitism to keep the peasants occupied. Since the war, the Rumanians have awakened to this menace and the party of progress upheld the cause of Carol. The Transylvanians, allied with the National Peasants party, after sabotaging the Bratianu government were called into power. Italy, France, and Hungary are pleased by Carol's return.—*H. F. Alderfer.*

SPAIN

4560. GALLOP, RODNEY A. The problem of the Basques. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (644) Oct. 1930: 493-503.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

4561. SHAVAROSH, Zh. ШАВАРОШ, Ж. Экономика и политика Испании. [Economic and political conditions of Spain.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (8-9) 1929: 95-108.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4562. VILLAT, LOUIS. L'Espagne de 1926 à 1928: étude de sa politique intérieure. [Study of the internal politics of Spain 1926-28.] *Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère.* 4 (1) Mar. 1929: 95-113.

USSR

4563. BAJANOV, BORIS. Avec Staline dans le Kremlin. [With Stalin in the Kremlin.] *Rev. de Franc.* 10 (18) Sep. 15, 1930: 193-223; (19) Oct. 1, 1930: 431-457; (20) Oct. 15, 1930: 619-652; (21) Nov. 1, 1930: 127-152.—Lenin bequeathed his power to Zinoviev and Kamenev, who joined Stalin to themselves in a triple dictatorship, he representing the Communist party. Then, as now, he was secretary-general of the central committee of the Communist party. The post of secretary to Stalin, occupied by the author, includes the secretaryship of the political bureau of the central committee of the Pan-Russian Communist party. Stalin is an ignorant Caucasian, with no understanding of economic and financial matters. By virtue of his negative qualities he has risen to a position greater than Lenin's. He knows how to keep silence. The legend which surrounds him, of rapid decision and powerful will, has no foundation. The second and third personages of Russia are today Molotov and Kaganovitch; the most capable man in the Politburo is Boukharin, the best economist in the country. Rykov, an ambitious, foolish drunkard, who is president of the council of peoples' commissars, a position of theoretical power only, will soon be ousted by Stalin. Trotsky is a powerful personality, towering over Stalin, Kamenev, and Zinoviev, even though he is a strange compound of strength and weakness. His oratorical gifts are undeniable. His greatest defect is his lack of originality in the world of ideas. He lives on Lenin's thoughts. Yet he remains a factor to be considered. In case of war he would be recalled, but not

otherwise, so long as Stalin retains power. Practically, there are no more soviets, power belongs exclusively to the Communist party. Moscow's foreign policy is directed entirely by the Comintern, especially charged with preparing universal revolution. Numerous documents (summarized in the article) prove this. The Bolsheviks have succeeded admirably with their political police, the GPU, the institution originally called the *Cheka*. The phase of wholesale executions is over, but the present period has revealed an extraordinary and perverse dexterity which can remind one only of Machiavelli.—*Julian Park.*

4564. CHERNOV, VICTOR. Russia's two parties. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 79-94.—The 16th party congress which has just ended witnessed the deposition of the three leaders of the right trend, Bukharin, Tomsy, and Rykov. The right trend is now an army without leaders; its main points of difference with the Stalinites may be listed as follows: (1) slowing down of the tempo of socialist industrialization; (2) modification of the Five Year Plan; (3) emphasis on individual peasant farming; (4) removal of the tax on individuals, of restrictions on village capitalism, and an increase in the price of grain; (5) a new NEP instead of an offensive against capitalism; (6) freedom of commercial exchange and normalization of the market; (7) utilization of the old specialists; and (8) the let-up of the assault on class enemies. The right trend leaders should have appealed to the forces outside the party but closely connected with it. Whether the dead grip of Stalin will be continued, or will give way to a policy of permitting public initiative, is the crucial question. Considerable material is given on the personality and policies of particular men connected with the struggle of the two groups.—*Luther H. Evans.*

4565. FISCHER, LOUIS. Why Stalin won. *Nation* (N. Y.). 131 (3397) Aug. 13, 1930: 174-176.—Psychology and economics have combined to put Stalin in power. He is also the party boss, and the Soviet Union's most striking personality. He outranks all other Russian statesmen in courage, will-power, maneuvering talents, political organizing ability, and primitive tenacity.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

4566. IRAZËG. Arhach yêv Ayzhem. [Then and now.] *Hairenik Amakir.* 8 (11) Sep. 1930: 121-133.—As the czar's officials were suspicious of Armenian nationalism, so are the Soviet authorities; as the former spared no effort to erase the last vestiges of such a movement, so the Soviet authorities discourage and hinder all attempts made for the consummation of Armenian unity; as the Armenians were never fully represented in the governing and administrative councils of the Caucasus before 1917, so at present they are not fully represented; as the czar allowed the Georgians and the Mohammedans to settle in the plains of Armenia, so the present authorities acquiesce in the partition of Armenian territory among these peoples while Armenian refugees are not permitted to enter the country. The USSR has been lenient to the Azerbaijanians and the Georgians for fear that they might ally themselves with Turkey.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

4567. LUDWIG, EMIL. The French Revolution and the Russian. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (644) Oct. 1930: 457-467.—Several important similarities between the two revolutions are noted as, previous absolutist monarchies, commencement of world revolutionary movements, wide use of guillotine and firing squad, execution of weak sovereigns, cleavage between rich and poor, foreign intervention. A chief difference is found in the later effects. Six years after 1789 the French Revolution was stabilized. But in Russia 13 years after its commencement it is being intensified, as shown by the land policy and advance of atheism. The official religion in Russia is not reason, but work.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

UNITED STATES

4568. ADAMS, JAMES TRUSLOW. Presidential prosperity. *Harpers Mag.* 161 (963) Aug. 1930: 257-267.—Formerly religion was the dominant force of the time and hence the chief concern of government; now business has assumed that place in our modern life. Events in Wall Street from January, 1927, to the present time are reviewed with special reference to the influence of the government. Various statements concerning business made by Coolidge, Mellon, and Hoover seemed directed to a psychological soothing rather than a statement of facts and have resulted in a general feeling of distrust. This is not a proper function of government. It is unfair to make the chief executive solely responsible in the eyes of the governed for the maintenance of business welfare at all times.—*Helen P. Edwards.*

4569. COCKRELL, FRANCIS M. Blunders that outlawed the liquor traffic. *Current Hist.* 33 (2) Nov. 1930: 200-204.—The dominant desire of those who favored the 18th amendment was not to take away the rights of those who wanted liquor but to protect the rights of those who did not want it sold in their community. A great share of the legislation prior to the amendment outlawed the traffic but legalized liquor. But it was impossible to prevent the wet flow into dry communities, and prohibition was attempted without trying any other known system of control. Prohibition eliminated the corrupt liquor interests but brought other evils, which need the application of common sense for their solution.—*H. F. Alderfer.*

4570. FLYNN, JOHN T. Senate inquisitors and private rights. *Harpers Mag.* 161 (963) Aug. 1930: 357-364.

4571. HIGH, STANLEY. Prohibition in the perspective of history. *Current Hist.* 33 (1) Oct. 1930: 33-36.—Although Increase Mather pamphleteered against drunkenness in 1673, and Dr. Benjamin Rush prepared a pamphlet against distilled liquors for circulation in the Continental Army, it was not until after the Civil War that the movement swung from regulation toward prohibition. The liquor interests took the question into politics with the founding of the National Brewers' Association in 1863, forcing the drys to follow. The drys are now waging an active fight to prevent further wet gains in the election of 1932. They feel that the main force of the wet drive will have spent itself by then, and that the political safety of the prohibition laws will be assured.—*E. F. Dow.*

4572. SLOSSON, PRESTON W. Calvin Coolidge: his place in history. *Current Hist.* 33 (1) Oct. 1930: 1-6.—An analysis of the characteristics and methods which made Coolidge the most successful politician of his time, with brief consideration of the economic industrial factors which made his administration popular and respected. His honesty, integrity, and sincerity are praised and an appraisal made of his political shrewdness both in state and in national offices.—*Thomas S. Barclay.*

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

(See also Entries 2454, 4001) *

UNITED STATES

4573. LIPPMAN, WALTER. The Senate inquisition. *Forum.* 84 (3) Sep. 1930: 129-132.

4574. LOWRIE, GALE S. Organizing the citizens for good government. *Pub. Management.* 12 (11) Nov. 1930: 541-544.—The city charter committee of Cincinnati has operated successfully since 1925 against the combined array of municipal, party, county, and state politicians, and a tradition of machine politics. The charter committee has won every election. To accomplish this result it has a headquarters, a publicity

agency, and an organization reaching down into the wards and precincts. At election time it has its watchers challengers, and speakers. Prior to the first election under the new charter, the committee conducted a drive for members each of whom promised to contribute money, services, or both for 3 years. These men have been the nucleus for the organization. No compensation is given, except for a few members of the headquarters staff. It is a policy that there shall be no attempted dictation to council men after they are elected.—*M. N. Smith.*

4575. WEEKS, O. DOUGLAS. The Texas-Mexican and the politics of South Texas. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24 (3) Aug. 1930: 606-627.—The "great game" of politics as played ordinarily "by groups organized on an economic, social, religious, or racial basis, which coalesce with each other and fall apart only to make new combinations" is illustrated by an examination of political systems in the 13 southernmost counties of Texas. Mexican-Americans, are numerically dominant. Most of them, with the exception of a recently organized middle-class group, have had small comprehension of Anglo-American notions of citizenship. They were, previous to 1910, ruled comfortably through a kind of feudal system headed by a boss-patriarch who understood their political psychology. The new population, coming in part from Anglo-American elements, engaged in the developing commercial life and the rich, irrigation-agricultural activities, has begun to wage war on the older boss systems. The tactics employed by both bosses and their opponents are strikingly comparable with those found in many metropolitan centers.—*Richard C. Spencer.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entry 3875)

ARGENTINA

4576. MARENO QUINTANA, LUCIO M. Sufragio, régimen electoral y partidos políticos. [Suffrage, elections and political parties.] *Rev. d. Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires.* 8 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 9-34.—A description of the Argentinian electoral system by a Buenos Aires jurist. Of especial interest is the system of compulsory voting used in national, provincial, and local elections. With certain exceptions, all qualified male citizens must go to the polls or suffer the penalty of public censure and fine. In some municipalities, aliens are permitted, but not compelled, to vote, provided they can satisfy extraordinary property, tax, or conubial qualifications. Women have recently been granted the ballot in provincial elections in San Juan province. A second item of interest is the provision of the national electoral law which arbitrarily guarantees the majority two-thirds, and the minority, one-third, of the representatives elected in each circumscription. In his discussion of party theory, the author describes a recent executive proposal to the legislature to subject party organization, membership, political activity, and program to legal regulation. The article gives a classified list of electoral disabilities, a list of legal precautions to insure a free and secret ballot, and an outline history of Argentinian parties.—*A. J. Zurcher.*

GREAT BRITAIN

4577. HODGSON, STUART. The Bromley by-election. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (644) Oct. 1930: 449-456.—In the August, 1930, by-election in this Conservative stronghold the significant thing was the large vote received by the united empire candidate, while the Labor vote was cut in half. It may mean that a change will take place in the policy of the Conservative party and that Labor is already in decline.—*H. McD. Clowie.*

UNITED STATES

4578. SPICER, GEORGE W. Relation of the short ballot to efficient government and popular control. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Quart.* 11 (2) Sep. 1930: 182-192.—The author deplores the presence of so small a number of experts in state and local government, when the need for their service in modern government is greater than ever before. The executive appointment alone promises both efficiency of service and responsiveness to public opinion. The argument for the short ballot is based upon the belief that popular control of governmental policy can be established only by having the people do fewer things, more thoroughly. The principle can be applied by the adoption of administrative codes for the states, and the manager plan for city and county units.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

4579. THOMPSON, C. MILDRED. A decade of women's suffrage. *Current Hist.* 33 (1) Oct. 1930: 13-17.—The 19th amendment has met with no serious or widespread effort at evasion, and has in the ten years of its operation justified itself. The sex of the voter has little to do with decisions on political, economic, or social questions. Women's suffrage in actual operation has justified neither the hopes of its supporters nor the fears of its opponents. Its greatest contribution has been in the establishment of sex equality.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

LEGISLATION
PROCEDURE

4581. BOWKER, G. H. A plea for the private member's bill. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (644) Oct. 1930: 477-483.—Nearly all observers agree that more time and opportunity should be allowed for private members' bills in the house of commons. There is need of a mechanism to prevent them being killed by the cabinet refusing time, and to protect sound bills from being laid aside on the declaration that the permanent officials oppose them as unworkable.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

4582. DYKES, D. OSWALD. Modern constitutional developments. *Juridical Rev.* 42 (3) Sep. 1930: 207-217.—This article is a comparative study of the use made of the initiative and referendum in Switzerland, the U. S., the British Empire, and the nations of Europe which have adopted new constitutions since the World War. Appearing first in Switzerland in 1874, these political devices were next used by some of the states of the American union. They have made little progress in the British Empire, mainly because the cabinet system is found there in its full maturity. The new constitutions of Europe may be conveniently divided into two groups, of which one was dominated by Germanic and the other by French influences. Those of the first group show a definite partiality for the initiative and referendum, while those of the latter have little or no trace of them. Also, it is noted that those constitutions which have given a place to the referendum in legislation, have for the most part adopted the same method for the selection and recall of the executive.—*Edward Earl Bennett.*

4583. LEFAS, AUBERT. La réforme des méthodes du travail parlementaire. [The reform of parliamentary methods.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 280-302.—From the point of view of organization as an assembly the four essential elements to be considered in connection with the chamber of deputies are: (1) personnel, involving questions of size of the body, quality of the membership, their qualifications, lengths of term,

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL
BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 4500, 4506, 4529, 4743, 4815, 4817-4820)

UNITED STATES

4580. WOODY, CARROLL, H., and STOUFFER, SAMUEL A. Local option and public opinion. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (2) Sep. 1930: 175-205.—The question, "Does the opportunity for a community to decide a public issue by vote tend to stabilize public opinion on that issue?" is interesting both to the practical statesman and to the theoretical student of public opinion. When subjected to a detailed statistical analysis, the votes at over 14,000 local option elections on the liquor question in Massachusetts, Arkansas, and Michigan over a long period of years seem to show that communities in these states become more and more fixed in their opinion. There are exceptions, however, and careful analysis does not always confirm first impressions from the data. No attempt is made here to evaluate how much of the observed trend toward stability of opinion was due directly to local option experience rather than to other factors that are briefly cited. It is likely, however, that local option elections, providing a forum for educational campaigns, must have influenced not only communities which voted but also communities which looked on but did not vote.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

method of election, and decision of contested election cases; (2) physical aspects of the hall, involving proposals to improve the quality of the air, rearrangement of seats and tribune, and installation of mechanical devices; (3) officers, especially the president, who unlike the British speaker, has by custom the political function of consulting with the head of the state in governmental crises concerning the formation of a new cabinet, and who also experiences greater difficulty in securing strict observance of the rules; (4) technical and clerical services, including the president's technical adviser, the stenographic force, the clerical force that prepares the summary of debates, and the like.—*W. Reed West.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entry 4901)

GENERAL

4584. ESSARY, J. FREDERICK. Big business raids Washington. *Amer. Mercury.* 21 (82) Oct. 1930: 210-216.—Since government positions are poorly paid, as compared with private positions requiring an equal grade of men, it is easy for banking and commercial companies to secure the services of officials of the state, treasury, commerce, agriculture, war, and navy departments, of the income tax bureau, the patent office, and highly trained investigators from the scientific services. Many of these government agencies, to protect themselves against the practice of armies of former employees, have been compelled to draft stringent regulations. These losses of trained men frequently embarrass and sometimes cripple branches of the public service.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

4585. GREIL, LUDWIG. Die Verteilung der Fürsorgeaufgaben in den preussischen Landkreisen. [The distribution of public welfare work in Prussian counties.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 133 (4) Oct. 1930: 585-597.—The law of 1924, which laid the foundations for the expansion of public welfare work, did not provide

for a clear definition of the responsibility for the new tasks. In the south German states they have been assigned to the parishes as the smallest administrative units. In Prussia there has been no uniform system. A survey of the actual distribution of the work in 1927 showed that 30% of the counties (*Landkreise*) cared for all the work themselves, 4% turned all of it over to the parishes, and 66% transferred only certain tasks to the parishes. That the parish is an indispensable unit in the administration of this work is indicated by the fact that the parishes had charge of 70% of the general poor relief. Ordinarily no separate administrative unit is required to prosecute this work in the parish, the officers are better able to acquaint themselves with the merits of a particular case and to furnish appropriate relief, especially when no financial assistance is required. After all, common efforts for the welfare of all its members is that which gives a community the right to demand legal recognition of its individuality.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

4586. WILSON, HERBERT. How the federal government assists municipalities. *Pub. Management.* 12 (10) Oct. 1930: 509-516.—A comprehensive survey of agencies of the federal government that offer assistance to municipalities by any or all of three methods: (1) publication service; (2) consultative or advisory service by correspondence; and (3) active cooperation by the detailing of staff members to the scene of operations.—*Milton V. Smith.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 3876, 3995, 4454, 4462, 4467-4469, 4509-4510, 4512, 4514, 4552, 4662, 4664)

4587. BONJOUR, H. Le statut budgétaire du Reich et ses récentes modifications. [The German budgetary law and its recent modifications.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Finan.* 28 (3) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1930: 432-482.—The German budgetary law of Mar. 8, 1930, embodies the budgetary law of 1922 with a few modifications. The fundamental principle of the law is strict economy. The powers of the ministry of finance have been enlarged, particularly with respect to increases in expenditures and such extraordinary expenditures as would involve expansion of public borrowing. (These and other provisions are analyzed and the budgetary law is given in full.)—*Charles R. Whittlesey.*

4588. GARGAS, S. Les finances municipales aux Pays-Bas. [Municipal finances of the Low Countries.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Finan.* 28 (3) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1930: 341-410.—The financial history of the Netherlands municipalities from the beginning of the 19th century is surveyed. By the middle of the century a strong feeling had grown up in favor of abolition of taxes upon consumption, levied in the form of municipal *accises*; but not until 1865 was this reform completely carried through. It was then necessary to provide new sources of revenue by giving over part of the proceeds of certain taxes to the municipalities. But the financial situation of many of them remained difficult and gradually the system of subventions from the state to the municipalities was extended. In 1897 a law was passed which distributed subventions upon a revised basis, depending upon population, yield of the head-tax in 1896, renting value in 1897, and expenditure for public relief 1894-96. Since the passage of this law population has increased and so have the taxes put upon the municipalities by the state, while the subventions have remained almost stationary. As a result municipalities, especially after the war, were again in financial distress and what caused most dissatisfaction was that the subventions took no account of the very unequal circumstances of different areas. Commissions were appointed in 1903, in 1907, and again in 1921, but their proposals did not meet with favor. Finally in 1929 the minister of finance introduced a measure which became law. The municipal tax on in-

come was abolished. A municipal fund was to be formed out of revenues derived from a state income tax and surtax upon inheritances, and this fund was to be distributed to the municipalities by a formula which took account of expenditures for such things as police, primary education, and public relief, of the revenue contributed by each municipality, and of population. This law will equalize the fiscal burden of the Netherlands municipalities and restrict their autonomy. The article also deals with recent budgetary practices of various municipalities and has a section about municipal enterprises, from which the great cities derive large sums. A final section takes up municipal debts, which have grown rapidly since 1889. Leaving out of account municipal enterprises, the charge for interest was, in 1926, about 21% of total ordinary expenses. Since the war many municipal loans have been placed in foreign markets, English and American, and have been favorably received.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

4589. GEORGE, GUSTAVE. Les banques françaises, leurs succursales étrangères et la taxe sur le revenu. [French banks and the tax on the income of their foreign branches.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144 (430) Sep. 10, 1930: 375-384.—The income of foreign branches of French banks should be exempted from the French income tax in order to avoid double taxation and the penalizing of French banks in competition with those of other countries.—*Mabel Newcomer.*

4590. JAMES, ÉMILE. La réforme des finances locales en Angleterre. [The reform of local finances in England.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143 (427) Jun. 10, 1930: 397-417.—Under the old English system of local finances the parish was largely autonomous in the collection and disbursement of funds. Taxes bore most heavily on the landed interests. The local government act of 1929 made the county the financial unit. The parish overseer was replaced by a local committee of evaluation. Loss in local revenue was to be made up by a subsidy from parliament. An import duty was laid on petroleum. Taxes on agriculture and manufacturing were reduced. The post-war industrial crisis was largely responsible for the reform.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

4591. MASSAR, KARL. Zwei Beiträge zur Theorie der Reichsfinanzstatistik. [The theory of finance statistics of the German Reich.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 61 (3) Jun. 1929: 542-565.—The German federal statistical office distinguishes between two types of financial requirements: the *Finanzbedarf* (financial requirements) and the *Zuschussbedarf* (supplementary requirements). By *Finanzbedarf* is meant the total requirements necessary for the execution of public functions, while *Zuschussbedarf*, seen from the income side, includes all general revenues, such as taxes, duties, corporate surplus, and other revenues from public wealth, but excludes special cover funds, such as administration income, loans, etc. Two problems are discussed: the treatment of the surplus of public enterprises and the relationship between *Zuschussbedarf* and regular loans. Surplus of public enterprises has the same functional character as the surplus of private enterprises. Taxes are purchasing power which without direct return, is withdrawn from the free market by the government. From the economic viewpoint, therefore, the surplus of public enterprises in finance statistics are to be included under the concept of *Zuschussbedarf* as an enlarged concept of tax requirements. In making comparisons of the financial administration of different years, a distinction must be made between specific revenues for the current year and revenues of later years that have been taken away in advance by making a loan. The latter are to be accounted for as *Zuschussbedarf* (supplementary requirements), but not in the full amount for the year in which the loan has been made because its utility is expected to last for a longer period. It is therefore correct to account as *Zuschussbedarf* so

much of a loan made by a municipal body as is charged to the current year as expenses for interest and amortization.—*Erich A. Otto.*

4592. MOSCONI, ANTONIO. *La finanza fascista nel quadriennio 1926-1929 in rapporto al potenziamento della nazione.* [Fascist finance during the four years 1926-1929 in relation to national potentiality.] *Rassegna Ital.* 26(144-145) May-Jun. 1930: 33-44.—A statistical statement of Fascist finance given by the minister of finance.—*G. Bruni.*

4593. PEIRCE, JOHN M. Cost of prisons in California. *Tax Digest.* 8(9) Sep. 1930: 320-322.—A detailed statement of prison costs showing that prisoners on parole and in road camps are entirely self-supporting, whereas prisoners within the prisons are less than 4% self-supporting.—*Mabel Newcomer.*

4594. PEIRCE, JOHN M. How fall in commodity prices profits taxpayers. *Tax Digest.* 8(8) Aug. 1930: 265-266.—A plea for retrenchment in governmental expenditures to conform to the increased buying power of the dollar.—*Mabel Newcomer.*

4595. PETIT, LUCIEN. Les finances départementales et communales. [Departmental and local finances.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C.R.* 90 Mar.-Apr. 1930: 311-325.—Both local and national expenses in France exceed greatly the amounts before the War. Taxes are consequently higher. The article gives details, with reasons for the increases wherever they occur.—*J. A. Rickard.*

4596. UNSIGNED. Abgabenteilung und Forderungen der Gemeinden. [The assessment of taxes and needs of communities.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 7(12) Jun. 15, 1930: 2-7.

4597. UNSIGNED. California's tax problems. *Trans. Commonwealth Club California.* 25(4) Jun. 1930: 149-198.—Statement of the problems by the chairman of the Club's section on governmental finance and taxation and addresses on the bank tax situation, taxes and the farmer, the cost of education, costs of government in relation to continued prosperity, and discussion by the meeting.—*F. M. Stewart.*

4598. UNSIGNED. Die Gemeinden und die Abgabenteilung. [The communities and the assessment of taxes.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 7(11) Jun. 1, 1930: 4-15.

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 3782, 4497, 4511, 4522, 4678, 4707, 4818, 4915)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 3008, 4593)

4599. CLARK, CHARLES E. Present status of judicial statistics. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 14(3) Oct. 1930: 84-88.—Adequate judicial statutes are found in England, Scotland, and in the various British colonies. Official annual reports from the various continental countries are also complete and informing. In the U. S. judicial records are still sadly lacking. The only criminal statistics that are both adequate and comparable are those contained in the federal decennial and annual censuses of prisoners in institutions. Statutes concerning the civil business of our courts are even more inadequate. Various judicial councils are becoming active in trying to remedy the situation. The International Association of Chiefs of Police has already put into operation a plan for securing voluntary police reports on a nation-wide scale. Experience indicates that the problem of setting up a completely adequate system of judicial statistics is extremely difficult. It is most necessary, however.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4600. CONFORTO, GIORGIO. Positivismo e sistema penale sovietico. [Positivism and the Soviet penal system.] *Europa Orient.* 10(7-10) Jul.-Oct. 1930:

252-271.—The main features of the code of 1922 were: (1) Complete suppression of the legal and jurisdictional traditions of Czarism; (2) efforts to make laws accessible to the whole people; (3) elasticity of provisions to leave great power to the judge in the jurisdictional field. (4) establishment of new types of crimes and sanctions in the political, religious, and the economic spheres with a view of pursuing any bourgeois uprising against the Soviets. The code of 1927 is based mainly on that of 1922. Two innovations have been introduced: the principle of legal rather than moral responsibility and the bringing together of all penal sanctions under one denomination: measures of social defense, in accordance with the positive school with the aim of defending society against dangerous delinquents and providing social re-education of less dangerous individuals through labor. There exist in Russia several institutes for studying criminality to which statistical methods are applied, as criminality is considered a phenomenon of mass masses. (See Entries 2: 15208; 3: 1373.)—*O. Eisenberg.*

4601. GELLÉRT, VIKTOR. A békebíróóság intézménye Franciaországban. [The institution of justice of peace in France.] *Jogállam.* 28(7-8) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 367-370.—*J. Moór.*

4602. GRÜNHUT, MAX. Forderungen zum Strafvollzugsgesetz. [Needs of the correctional code.] *Z.f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 51(1) 1930: 75-83.—The German correctional code is to be discussed by the present Reichstag three years after it was placed before it by the council. In the meanwhile public and scientific opinion has expressed itself vigorously concerning the project, and the training idea hitherto brought forth chiefly by theorists seems to have gained general support. Today it is the theorists of penal reform who are forced to war against too great confidence in the training or socializing idea in penal treatment, in order to hinder a reaction against pseudo-educational work. The law should prescribe what the prison staff should consist of, and should indicate the number of physicians, teachers, social workers, etc., in proportion to the size of the prison population. It should lay down the basic conditions which permit the most rational development of prison treatment, including the industrial program. A better statutory regulation or release is desirable, and much remains to be done for the so-called incorrigible, particularly since this group contains such a variety of individuals who are incorrigible only in a relative sense and only from the point of view of currently used re-education methods. Finally, the code must recognize the need for an indeterminate sentence. The best law can neither create nor guarantee a good penal system, but it can afford greater or fewer possibilities for its development.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

4603. HIBSCHMAN, HARRY. The unbeliever in court. *New Freeman.* 2(2) Sep. 24, 1930: 35-37.—In Newark, New Jersey, seven proffered witnesses for a Negro communist were refused, because they did not believe in God. This is the common law rule. It still applies in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, and South Carolina. In one case an "unbeliever" was barred from appearing against a thief as complaining witness and the thief went free. In dying declarations an unbeliever's statement has been held incompetent, whereas a Chinaman's has often been received in evidence. Mexico and Germany have abolished the judicial oath. The same change cannot be made soon enough in the U. S.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

4604. HULBERT, HAROLD S. Probate psychiatry—a neuro-psychiatric examination of testator from the psychiatric view point. *Illinois Law. Rev.* 25(3) Nov. 1930: 288-295.—The treasury department recently announced that \$5,000,000,000 changes hands each year because of death, and that 400,000 estates are involved.

Wills are generally contested on the grounds of fraud or forgery; undue influence; and, most frequently, testamentary incapacity. The belated efforts of the courts to determine the question of a testamentary capacity or incapacity are unscientific and comprise a procedure which is unsatisfactory to everyone concerned. Data as to the physical and mental status of a testator could be more easily and economically ascertained by a scientific examination of the testator at the time his will is executed. A tentative outline of questions which might be used in connection with such an examination is set forth.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4605. JOLLY, PH. Der vorläufige Entwurf eines neuen italienischen Strafgesetzbuches. [The preliminary draft of a new Italian criminal code.] *J. f. Psychol. u. Neurol.* 37 (1-3) 1928: 131-142.

4606. McCLENDON, JAMES W. A review of the judicial council movement. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 14 (3) Oct. 1930: 93-97.—This article discusses the history, purposes, trend, and effects of the judicial council movement of the U. S. The integration of the work of the several councils on a national scale is discussed along with the influence of The Johns Hopkins Institute of Law.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4607. RUPPENTHAL, J. C. Results of the work of judicial councils. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 14 (3) Oct. 1930: 97-101.—The work of the several judicial councils up to date may be divided into collecting data, rule making, administrative control, and recommendations. Up to the time of the first judicial council act in Ohio in 1923, little had been done to gather litigation data on a large scale. In the field of rule-making the judicial councils of Washington, California, Kansas, and Connecticut have formulated rules as an aid to the courts having power to adopt them. In the field of administrative control of courts, the judicial councils have exercised little power. The form of recommendation used most is that of advising the legislature of the need of amendments, commonly with drafts of appropriate bills. An encouraging cooperation between councils and law schools has been accomplished in some places.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4608. STEPHENS, SAMUEL J. Probate psychiatry—examination of testamentary capacity by a psychiatrist as a subscribing witness. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25 (3) Nov. 1930: 276-287.—Of the various phases of forensic psychiatry, the psychiatry of criminology is, in part at least, developed. Other legal phases of psychiatry are being developed. However, little has been done, for example, in the field of probate psychiatry, although the procedure used in probate courts and courts of equity to ascertain the mental capacity or testamentary capacity of testators, is quite inadequate. A closer liaison between the legal and other profession will tend to improve this condition. There is evidence already that courts in several of the states have attempted a thorough and recorded examination of testators by experts.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4609. STONE, DONALD C. Can police effectiveness be measured? *Pub. Management.* 12 (9) Sep. 1930: 465-471.—The author in reaching conclusions in the measurement of police effectiveness finds it necessary to dismiss at the outset the use of the crime rate as an index of police efficiency because of the many agencies whose energies are directed toward the prevention of crime, in addition to particular social and economic factors. However, the following are controllable measurements: an accurate compilation of known crimes (maintained in only about six American cities), the number of cases cleared by arrest, the recovery of stolen property in proportion to such property. In addition, a complete appraisal of a police department requires a study of its organization, personnel, methods of operation, police problems, and a host of other conditions.—*Milton V. Smith.*

4610. UNSIGNED. Let elected commission choose judges. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 14 (1) Jun. 1930: 13-15.—This article suggests electing a group of commissioners on a non-partisan ballot to select our judges for us. The plan suggested has been framed with the state of Nebraska in mind but might be applied elsewhere as well.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4611. UNSIGNED. The fascinating problem of choosing judges. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 13 (5) Feb. 1930: 132-134.—A number of possible methods of selecting judges are discussed, including judicial selection by bar associations.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4612. UNSIGNED. The need for reorganization in the American bar. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 13 (5) Feb. 1930: 142-150.—This article points out the necessity for closer professional integration of the bar and discusses ways and means of bringing it about.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4613. WARNER, SAM BASS. Creating a plan for criminal court statistics. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 14 (3) Oct. 1930: 88-93.—Shall criminal court statistics attempt to cover all worthwhile information concerning each case passing through the courts? What shall the statistics record? Shall criminal court statistics be based upon all cases in the court during the year, or only upon the cases completely disposed of during the year? What "dispositions" should the statistics show? What form of the statistical tables is to be used? A tentative solution for these problems is presented.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4614. WEMBRIDGE, ELEANOR ROWLAND. Negroes in custody. *Amer. Mercury.* 21 (81) Sep. 1930: 76-83.

4615. WOODARD, JAMES W. Psychological aspects of the question of moral responsibility. *J. Amer. Inst. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21 (2) Aug. 1930: 267-296.—An approach to the question of criminal responsibility. It proposes the classification of persons according to their innate and acquired differences, thus distinguishing between responsibility and culpability. Moral responsibility, strictly interpreted, does not exist; instead, adequate study of the person with an exhaustive analysis of heredity and individual differences provides sufficient explanation of any human act, criminal or non-criminal. And this study apart from any effort to fix responsibility furnishes the basis for punishment or treatment.—*H. A. Phelps.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 4852, 4860)

4616. ALEXANDER, RUDOLF. Die Stellung des Verteidigers. [The position of the defense attorney.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissensch.* 51 (1) 1930: 54-75.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

4617. BAILEY, J. KENTON. Jury trial no burden in Louisiana. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 13 (2) Aug. 1929: 47-49.—In Louisiana there has been a radical departure from the old jury system. Its use has been greatly limited and with great success.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4618. HANKIN, GREGORY. United States Supreme Court problems. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 13 (3) Oct. 1929: 92-94.—This article discusses some of the problems (mostly procedural), which confront the U. S. Supreme Court in disposing of its business.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4619. HOLLZER, HARRY A. Shall we lead or be driven? *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 14 (3) Oct. 1930: 78-83.—Next to war, commercial litigation is the largest item of preventable loss to civilization. Financial and business interests are abandoning the courts and turning for adjustments of their disputes to arbitral tribunals organized and administered by laymen. The growth of quasi-judicial bodies is a movement in the same direction. If the lawyers do not undertake the task of revising and modernizing our system of judicial

administration, the task will be assumed by laymen as it was in England before the great reforms of 1873.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4620. POLANSKI, N. N. Das private Wissen des Anwalts. [The private knowledge of the attorney.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 51(1) 1930: 116-128.—The results of a questionnaire addressed to heads of European bar associations on the question: "How should the defense attorney act when the trial yields no clear evidence of the defendant's guilt, although the attorney knows that his client is guilty?" Answers are presented from Belgium, France, Germany, England, and Russia.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

4621. UJLAKI, GÉZA. A vérvizsgálat bizonyítási értéke, különösen a gyermektartási perben. [Blood tests as legal evidence.] *Magyar Jogi Szemle.* 10(10) Dec. 1929: 383-402.—The author examines the legal value of the results of bio-chemical experiments pertaining to different blood groups. The results are already so satisfactory that he deems it desirable that Hungarian law recognize blood tests as evidence, which up to the present it has not done. He makes various proposals of reform along this line, among other things the introduc-

tion of the rule that the witness be asked to submit tests of his blood for purposes of examination.—*J. Moór.*

4622. WILKIN, ROBERT N. The jury: reformation, not abolition. *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 13(5) Feb. 1930: 154-156.—There are three principal benefits of the jury system: (1) It minimizes the possibility of corruption; (2) lessens the severity of arbitrary law and tempers the enforcement of the strict rule to the needs of the individual case; (3) assures every citizen that his life, liberty, and property shall not be taken except by the judgment of his peers. To improve its usefulness the number of cases triable by jury should be decreased, the number of jurors reduced, a different method of selecting jurors adopted with a view to well qualified jurors in all cases, a unanimous verdict should not be required, the custom of summing up by the judge should be restored and preserved.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4623. ZAITZEFF, LEO. Das Strafrechtswesen im Sowjetstaate. [The penal system in the Soviet union.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 51(1) 1930: 1-18.—A review of the position and the work of the G.P.U. in Soviet Russia from the point of view of an émigré.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 3870-3872, 4524, 4531, 4648, 4655, 4681, 4719, 4723, 4727, 4732, 4739, 4754, 5757)

4624. BENSON, C. C. Mechanization in Europe. Russia, Germany, and France. *Army Ordnance.* 10(5) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 29-36.—Knowledge about Russia is uncertain, but she can certainly maintain a mechanized force which will sharpen her foreign policy. Germany dodges the treaty restrictions by sending tank experts for service abroad and will be well equipped with technical knowledge when the time comes. French mechanization, which is fully described, waits only on funds for realization.—*T. S. Anderson.*

4625. BETTS, T. J. Strategic China. *Coast Artillery J.* 73(2) Sep. 1930: 236-243.—The northern plain is the Flanders of China, yet it is so vast as to be very difficult of control. This fact has shaped the civil wars in China. Weak control of the plain has been a liability rather than an asset.—*T. S. Anderson.*

4626. FULLER, J. F. C. Mechanization and realization. *Army Ordnance.* 10(56) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 90-94.—A pioneer advocate of mechanized armies describes how Great Britain has become tank-minded and forecasts the future helplessness of the non-mechanized soldier.—*T. S. Anderson.*

4627. LILLY, AUSTIN. Motor vehicle safety-responsibility legislation. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 16(34) May 9, 1930: 344-358.—The safety-responsibility bill sponsored by the A.A.A., a combination of the Connecticut and New Hampshire laws requiring automobile insurance in certain contingencies, and which is followed faithfully in the New York law, has certain minor defects. There are questions as to the inclusion of certain contingencies occurring before the effective date of the act, the issuance of separate liability and property damage contracts, the use within the state of policies of a form other than that required for proof of responsibility, the acceptance of policies of companies not admitted to the state filed by individuals from without the state, the requirement of policies from chauffeur and family members when the owner of the car is covered, the use beyond the strict provisions of the act of the requirement of insurance coverage, and the apportionment of the value of the policy among a number of claimants. An attempt is being made to remedy these defects by amendment. The development of merit rating,

the voluntary filing of policies before necessity for doing so arises, the extension of required filing to cases not involving convictions, and the mandatory requirement of filing by minors are also under legislative consideration.—*W. H. Wandel.*

4628. METTLER, CHARLES G. The British armored forces. *Army Ordnance.* 10(55) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 7-13.—British enthusiasm for armored vehicles has grown greatly. These vehicles will bring aid to the morale of the troops, save lives, and open up new tactical and strategic possibilities.—*T. S. Anderson.*

4629. MEYER, CARL L. W. Military service by American citizens in foreign armies. *Amer. Mercury.* 21(81) Sep. 1930: 68-72.

4630. NICKERSON, HOFFMAN. Mechanization and military history—will the new material put an end to conscript armies? *Army Ordnance.* 10(55) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 19-22.—Mechanization, with the technical specialization it involves, may bring back the day of the professional army and see the end of the conscript.—*T. S. Anderson.*

4631. PAYNE, F. H. Industrial mobilization. *Infantry J.* 37(5) Nov. 1930: 451-459.—The assistant secretary of state for war, Col. F. H. Payne, is charged under Sec. 5a of the national defense act, as revised in 1920, with "the provision for mobilization of material and industrial organizations essential to war time needs." Over 14,000 plants have made tentative arrangements with the government to begin the production of specific items as soon as possible after notification. Provision has been made to insure ample civilian and naval requirements.—*H. A. de Weerd.*

4632. PAYNE, FREDERICK H. Fundamentals of industrial mobilization. *Army Ordnance.* 11(61) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 7-8.—*T. S. Anderson.*

4633. TRIGG, EARNEST T. Industry and the national defense—the preparedness role of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. *Army Ordnance.* 11(62) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 105-109.—The work of the Chamber's committee on national defense.—*T. S. Anderson.*

4634. UNSIGNED. Road traffic act, 1930. *World's Carriers.* 26(312) Sep. 15, 1930: 580-585.—A summary of the recent comprehensive British enactment. Part I deals with the permitted speed for various classes of vehicles, the drivers and attendants required, the permissible period of continuous duty, the control of operation over bridges, and methods of calculating vehicular

weight. Part II prescribes certain insurance requirements and Part III amends the highway code. Part IV covers the regulation of public-service vehicles in its several aspects of certification, fitness of vehicles, fares, schedules, wages, and employment.—*Shorey Peterson.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 4827, 4832, 4839, 4841, 4844)

4635. COXE, WARREN J. The function of a research bureau in a state department of education. *J. Educ. Res.* 21(1) Jan. 1930: 7-14.—Previous to 1925, 3 states had research bureaus; 11 were added to this list between 1925 and 1928. Research is a proper function for a state department. State and city bureaus have many functions in common. The state bureaus are more extensively directing research and serving as centers to supply educational information, since these activities are fundamental to the formulation of policies and to administrative programs. University research is largely for training students, while that of the state bureau is primarily to aid in developing policies. The problems may arise from the statistics regularly gathered by the department, from administrative members of the department, and from among those problems in the field that are to be found in a fair percentage of schools. The latter problems are frequently dealt with by assisting or supplementing local personnel in their researches. Major difficulties are construction of tests, and analysis of the problems which the state has to face. Certain research problems should be left to other bureaus of the state department, while work on some problems should be shared with them cooperatively. Studies in the field enlisting the assistance of local teachers are advisable.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 4345, 4350, 4415, 4417, 4422, 4429, 4435, 4508, 4569, 4585, 4694-4695, 4795, 4871, 4879)

4636. DONNELL, CHARLOTTE C. Settlement law and interstate relationship. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4(3) Sep. 1930: 427-451.—Due to increasing mobility of population and the rise of new social problems requiring legal protection, the old local or state system of legal control has become a source of problems. Among the many social relationships now inadequately provided for is that of settlement, concerning which states have varied practices with respect to the right of poor-relief, loss of settlement, settlement of children, removal of non-settled dependents, and the transportation of non-settled poor persons. Federal legislation, a federal bureau of charities and corrections, and uniform state legislation has been proposed.—*H. A. Phelps.*

4637. HEADLAM, CUTHBERT. Insurance or the dole. *Quart. Rev.* 255(506) Oct. 1930: 211-230.—During the depression which has followed the short post-war boom, the unemployment insurance machinery has broken down so badly that the repeated tinkering of the Blanesburgh Committee (1925-1927) and the Act of 1930 have failed to remedy the situation. The genuinely insured persons cannot and should not bear the burden of the permanently unemployed. This means revision of the poor law, which has fallen into confusion. No relief should be given to able-bodied persons unless they are registered at some labor exchange. Government assistance to permanently unemployed should fall into three categories: (1) Persons under 50 years of age should receive a welfare allowance from the state funds, this to be a bare subsistence allowance, considerably less than insurance benefits; (2) persons over 50 years of age should be maintained altogether by the local poor rates funds; (3) in distressed areas the govern-

ment should have power to grant subventions to the local rates under strict control of government commissioners having wide powers of discretion.—*Chester Kirby.*

4638. LAWRIE, ELINOR. The blind relief act in Illinois and its administration in Cook county. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4(2) Jun. 1930: 238-261.—The state of Illinois spends over \$500,000 a year for the state school for the blind, the industrial home for the blind, the eye and ear infirmary, the division of visitation of adult blind, and for other costs in the education of blind persons. In addition, each blind adult applicant of 10 years state residence and 3 years county residence must be paid \$365 annually by the county unless other income exceeds \$465 if single or \$1,000 for self and spouse if married. The state reimburses the county for half of its expenditure. In Cook county administration of the blind relief act is under the bureau of public welfare. There are over 1,000 pensioners in Cook county and about 4,500 in the entire state. The act does not obligate relatives to furnish support. Case studies reveal that many pensioners have other possible means of partial or total support; there is no standard definition of blindness; the residence rule seems to be somewhat disregarded; there is no clear distinction between gross and net income. Recommendations: integration of all agencies interested in assisting the blind, a program for the blind with services to other needy groups, and the granting of aid on a uniform scale, and education for the prevention of blindness.—*R. F. Steadman.*

4639. MacLEOD, W. C. Great Britain's attitude on the drink problem. *Current Hist.* 32(5) Aug. 1930: 938-941.—Public sentiment in Great Britain is against prohibition; but it is cordial to temperance. Factors in reducing the amount of drinking are the increased cost of whiskey and the new and better places of public entertainment. Methods of control include licensing conditions, local option, and regulation of hours for public houses. Government control as adopted by Canadian provinces is also discussed. Statistics are not available to show whether drinking is influenced by the dole, and opinion on the point is divided. The same may be said of any relation between crime and intemperance. The supreme issue between wets and dries, however, is economic, Sir Josiah Stamp estimating the annual loss in production caused by alcohol to be about \$1,125,000,000, or between 8 and 15%.—*Robert P. Lane.*

4640. PAN QUENTIN. Consanguineous marriage and the law. *China Critic.* 3(26) Jun. 26, 1930: 609-613.—This article champions the marriage of first cousins as it has been practiced in China throughout all periods of history, and registers a protest against the recent tendency to legislate against it. Consanguineous marriage in itself is not harmful except when there are recessive defects in the families concerned. In instances of families possessing valuable traits such marriages should be encouraged. Illustrations are drawn from the Wang, the Hsieh, the Wei, the Yang, and the Shan families during the Ch'in dynasty. Among these families was found the highest frequency of marriages between cousins, yet from them sprang the greatest quota of able and scholarly leaders of the time. The suppression of a recessive defect by keeping it always in a single dose condition is not the same thing as its extermination or eradication. To achieve actual eradication it is best to allow or even encourage strains with latent defects in common to join in marriage so as to allow a free rein to their overt appearance, and to advise or warn against marriage whomsoever is so unfortunate as to be personally afflicted.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

4641. PAVIE, ANDRÉ. La loi sur les assurances sociales et ses répercussions sur la mutualité. [The law of social insurance and its effects upon mutuality.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C.R.* 90 Mar.-Apr. 1930: 243-258.—This law, which was passed in 1928 by the

chamber of deputies, provides sickness, invalidity, old age, and life insurance. It is complicated in detail and affects five or six million French people. Although generally considered a blessing, it is opposed by doctors who dislike some of its provisions regarding sickness insurance, and by many farmers who feel that their average wage rate is incorrectly computed. Naturally, it is hurting the business of private insurance companies.—*J. A. Rickard.*

4642. SKACHKO, AN. SKACHKO, AN. Пять лет работы Комитета Севера. [Five years' work of the Northern Committee.] Советский Север. 2 1930: 5-37.—The author mentioned the causes which have brought about the creation of the Northern Committee. This institution has organizational as well as scientific and exploratory aims; it accomplishes its tasks through other state institutions. The whole work of the Northern Committee is described in detail. It includes the work of the enlarged plenums; the total of the five years' work in districts; administrative and legal work; protection of the indigenous population from exploitation; distribution to them of the needed territory; supplies; improvement and rationalization of trades; public education; training; protection of health; work among women; and finally—methods.—*G. Vasilevich.*

4643. SMITH, MILTON V. Municipal regulation of commercial amusements. *Pub. Management.* 12 (4) Apr. 1930: 292-296.—This article is based upon a survey of California municipalities. Adequate legal power is necessary for proper enforcement. Ordinances should specify discretionary rule making power to administrators, their right to revoke permits upon violation, a comprehensive enough definition to include all forms of a particular amusement, the control over premises and the immediate vicinity of public dances, and provision for specific officers to enforce the ordinance. There must be a proper allocation of powers among municipal administrative agencies. Preferably there should be a single commissioner for the regulation of the morals of commercial amusements, appointed by the chief executive, placed under the police department, and responsible for the licensing and the proper enforcement of all ordinances. Qualifications for enforcement officials are also considered.—*M. V. Smith.*

4644. UNSIGNED. Some old age pension questions in England. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4 (2) Jun. 1930: 262-281.—The report of the departmental committee on old age pensions at the close of the World War recommended extension of the existing system which gave a small weekly sum to aged persons in need who were not in receipt of relief under the poor law, and urged a flat payment to all persons over 70 without regard to other means. Exclusion of those persons with incomes large enough to be taxed from the benefits of the pension would reduce the cost only about 22%. Charles Booth made the same general recommendation to the Great Britain royal commission on the aged poor in 1893, according to extracts quoted at length from his testimony.—*R. F. Steadman.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 4101, 4105-4106, 4109, 4127-4128, 4130-4132, 4135, 4137, 4139, 4211, 4214, 4223, 4234, 4279, 4328, 4337, 4340, 4364, 4378, 4453, 4466, 4505, 4520, 4523, 4568, 4634, 4726)

4645. BUDWIG, GILBERT G. Air regulation. *Sci. Monthly.* 31 (3) Sep. 1930: 241-244.—The administration of the Air Commerce Act of 1926 is entrusted to the Secretary of Commerce, who is given certain regulatory powers the spirit of which may be set forth in the words "airworthy craft operated by airworthy men." All airmen engaged in interstate commerce must hold licenses issued by the department of commerce, and

many states require this license for airmen engaged in intrastate commerce. Under federal inspection there are now more than two score approved schools for fliers. The engine must be of a type that meets federal approval for interstate commerce. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930 a total of 64,806 licenses, renewals, and permits of various kinds were issued, an increase of 153% over the previous year. The aeronautics branch has just made effective (May 15, 1930) a new set of regulations concerning passenger service, the fundamental requirements of which are given.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4646. EDMUNDS, JOHN K. Aircraft passenger ticket contracts. *J. Air Law.* 1 (3) Jul. 1930: 321-333.

4647. JAKOBOVITS, DANIEL. A villamos energia törvényjavaslat-tervezetéről. [Proposed law on electricity.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 75 (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 472-485.—The proposed new law based on private enterprise introduces state concessions for the purpose of centralization and the furthering of the public interest. The right of suspension and confiscation make the task easier. The compulsion to deliver electricity when its capacity is not fully utilized is an unnecessary measure. The encouragement of cooperation would have been sufficient. The 20 or 40 year re-capture clause stands in the way of investments under the present circumstances of capital shortage. In view of the deficient regulation of financing, a supervision of the stock issues and of industrial mortgages would seem very desirable. The tax provisions are also very unsatisfactory. The difference between the needs of a large city and of the province ought to be considered.—*Andreas Szente.*

4648. JAMES, EARLE K. Chile's national air lines. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 43 (5) Nov. 1930: 331-338.—Chile's national air route is about 2,800 miles long. The interest of the Chilean government in aviation dates from 1911, and in 1913 a military aviation school was founded.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

4649. LOGAN, GEORGE B. Liability of airport proprietors. *J. Air Law.* 1 (3) Jul. 1930: 263-273.

4650. MAZEAUD, LÉON. La législation commerciale interne. [Domestic trade legislation in France.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 839-858.—Of the laws of 1929 that concerning founders' shares is of chief importance. Other laws involved securities, protection of savings, foreign exchange, marine insurance, industrial and commercial property, and registration taxes on transfers of businesses. Projects under discussion concern commercial books, leases, bills of exchange, bankruptcy, transports, commercial courts, and the regulation of certain businesses. A lack of coordination is apparent.—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.*

4651. MIRLIK, HAZELTON. The law and the operator. *Aviation.* 28 (24) Jun. 14, 1930: 1175-1176.—If a carrier holds itself out to the public as engaged in the business of carrying passengers, it is a common carrier. The mere operation of "joy hops" may well result in the operator being subjected to the liabilities of a common carrier, which will probably approximate those involved in other carriers.—*H. L. Jome.*

4652. PETERSEN, WILLIAM J. Iowa City municipal airport. *Palimpsest.* 11 (9) Sep. 1930: 404-414.—The development of the Iowa City municipal airport, and how it came to be selected as the intermediate station for the transporting of mail between Chicago and Omaha.—*J. A. Swisher.*

4653. RING, LAURENCE E. Airports in Canada and Newfoundland. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #716. 1930: pp. 46.—Canada has about 7,000 miles of air lines in regular operation and has 22 flying clubs and 100 commercial flying organizations. This report gives data in regard to location, size, prevailing winds, markings, facilities, etc., for all the airports in Canada and Newfoundland. Appended are a copy of the Canadian air regulations, a

list of the officials to whom further inquiries may be directed, the quarantine rules, and the reciprocal agreement between Canada and the U. S. concerning entry and clearance of aircraft. This agreement provides that (1) Canadian and American civil aircraft shall be permitted to make flights into the territory of the other country if they have been properly licensed by their own governmental authority; (2) each country will issue pilots' licenses to the nationals of the other upon a showing that the applicants are qualified; (3) no aircraft of the one country shall be permitted to carry or to use photographic equipment over the soil of the other; (4) aircraft enjoying the reciprocity privilege may carry passengers and/or cargo between the U. S. and Canada, but not between points in the other country. They must also obey the air regulations of the country over which they are flying.—*H. L. Jome.*

4654. STEWART, IRVIN. Recent radio legislation. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(3) Aug. 1930: 659-665.—The international convention for the safety of life at sea, signed at London on May 31, 1929, contains a number of provisions concerning radio. The standards set by the convention are higher than those of the U. S. law covering the same subject. The European Radio Conference which met at Prague in April, 1929, allocated frequencies in the European broadcast band among the several European countries. For political reasons the allocation departs from strict engineering principles at times. The International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications at its meeting in September, 1929, set new and higher standards of radio transmission and reception. In the U. S., the original jurisdiction of the Federal Radio Commission has been placed upon a permanent basis and more adequate provision made for its engineering staff. While several states enacted legislation during the period covered, the only comprehensive law was that passed by the New Jersey legislature, which in some of its aspects is probably unconstitutional.—*Irvin Stewart.*

4655. WARNER, E. P. Governments and air planes: regulation and control. *Aviation.* 29(2) Aug. 1930: 54-59.—American regulation of aviation involves special problems in regard to the wide area to be governed, the recent boom in the industry, and the free play given to private initiative. In France there is no private commercial industry as we understand it in the U. S., very few airplanes being sold for private use. The transport companies are well subsidized by the government and their purchases of equipment are under a great measure of public control. In Germany, where there is no military regulation, the regulation of design is done through the German aircraft laboratory, but the rules for all classes of airplanes are not only submitted to the industry for comment, but the regulations for construction are actually formulated by a committee on which industry has a representation. The British practice, while in general like the American, is unique in its method of classifying constructors and of levying fees. If a company has been found so competent and reliable that it no longer requires detailed supervision, it is placed on the air ministry's approved list, the government cooperating with instead of checking the company in every step.—*H. L. Jome.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entry 4634)

4656. ORTON, WILLIAM. Casting the devil out of radio. *New Freeman.* 2(3) Oct. 1, 1930: 61-62.—Some 4,000 patents make up the control of the radio industry held by General Electric and Westinghouse, the virtual owners of R. C. A. The government has brought suit to break up this control; its victory would result in sheer chaos in the patent situation. The genuine advantages of "communization" should be retained and the indus-

try be controlled by the government as a public utility.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

4657. RAVER, PAUL J. Municipal ownership and changing technology of electric industry. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(3) Aug. 1930: 241-257.—Many recent tendencies in the movement for municipal ownership of electric plants are explainable largely by changes in the technique of production. This is confirmed by data on the use of various types of prime movers by municipally owned plants in the West North Central Geographic Division since 1903. As the decline in number of publicly owned plants since 1923 has been influenced by concentrated generation and interconnection, so more recently increasing use of more efficient small-scale prime movers, especially oil engines, seems to be retarding the rate of decline of municipal plants. Historically, the steam engine was the chief prime mover used until 1910 in municipal plants. The use of gas engines reached a peak in 1918. Oil engines became popular after 1912 and reached a peak in 1923, while steam turbines have increased in number slowly but continuously since 1915. New generating plants have turned primarily to oil engines, but existing oil engine plants have not strikingly resisted the tendency to change to private ownership or to purchasing all electricity distributed.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

4658. SERWY, VICTOR. Municipalisation et coopération. [Municipal collectivism and the private cooperative.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 9(35) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 248-257.—In England the municipality threatens to displace the cooperative. The municipal government already furnishes such necessities as water, gas, electricity, and local transport service. It has been endorsed by the Labor party as the proper means for extending socialism to the distribution of food. The cooperative conference meeting at Hartlepool in 1928 adopted a program calling for territorial extension of the cooperative's services, minimum price levels, and municipal control. The leaders hope to secure an entente with the Labor party and avoid ultimate displacement. In Austria there is collaboration, secured by a pooling of capital and markets. Vienna, for instance, besides aiding in the capital organization of the fuel and building material cooperative, also buys municipal necessities from it. Collaboration also assumes the form of municipal organization and regulation of the wholesale distribution of commodities, such as meat and produce, and cooperative retail distribution. Belgian and German cooperatives are also considered. Serwy feels that the cooperative has advantages over municipal collectivism. He is one of the editors of the periodical in which this article appears and a member of the Belgian cooperative organization.—*A. J. Zurcher.*

4659. VERMEULEN, JEAN H. The commercialization of the Rumanian public services. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 5(3) Aug.-Dec. 1929: 307-317.—The Rumanian law of Mar. 16, 1929, relating to the administration of government enterprises sought to extend the principle of mixed control. The 1924 law had provided for an optional form of administration in which private capital would predominate in the management, subject to control and veto by the state, in which foreign capital was limited to 40% and foreign representation on the management to one-third, and in which provision was made for the participation of officials and workers in profits. The revision permits farming out or leasing, concessions, public commercial administration, mixed administration, cooperative administration, and a combination of any of these types. The choice of type is made by the ministers concerned contingent on a decree of the council of ministers which acts on the advice of a superior council for the administration of public enterprises and properties. Under leasing arrangements the government must receive a revenue at least equal to mean net annual profits for the five preceding years of

public administration. Where public administration is retained, it is subject to regulations which require complete autonomy and the meeting of expenditures out of revenues, which allow the accumulation of separate reserves, and which provide for management according to principles of private law instead of public accountancy in order to secure elasticity and promptness of action. Enterprises operating under mixed administration must give a two-thirds control to private capital in the administrative council but the public group must hold a majority of votes on the board of trustees and the government has the power of veto over decisions of the administrative council. Cooperative administration provides for management by a joint stock company organized on cooperative principles and seeking the satisfaction of consumers' needs. Under the Rumanian law these joint stock companies may be formed by the public authorities alone or by public authorities and special consumers' groups. Such companies become autonomous legal entities.—*Edna Cers Macmahon.*

4660. WRIGHT, JAMES M. Fare problem of Atlanta street railways. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6 (3) Aug. 1930: 278-294.—Continuing the discussion of agitation in Atlanta over street railway fares, the second and third fare adjustments in 1920 and 1927 are analyzed, together with the accompanying litigation in the Georgia and U. S. supreme courts, especially in the latter court where the Decatur contract fares were upheld.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

PUBLIC WORKS

4661. CROLLALANZA, ARALDO di. I lavori pubblici. [Public works.] *Rassegna Ital.* 26 (144-145) May-Jun. 1930: 133-167.—A statistical sketch of the public works promoted by the Fascist government during the years 1926-1929.—*G. Bruni.*

4662. THOMSON, A. L. Refuse as a source of profit. [Great Britain.] *Munic. Sanitation.* 1 (6) Jun. 1930: 332-336; (7) Jul. 1930: 389-395.

4663. WOLFF, M. H. Municipal watersheds in the national forests of Montana. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 22 (9) Sep. 1930: 1228-1235.—Thirty Montana communities depend wholly or in part on watersheds which are part of the national forests. There are large interests in these lands concerned with lumber, grazing, and recreation, which conflict with the desire of the communities for pure water supplies. It is thought more reasonable and economical to chlorinate these supplies than to close the national forests to these interests, but the use of the forests is regulated to a considerable extent. The department of agriculture has approved a prospective act which would promote co-operation between municipalities and federal authorities.—*R. F. Steadman.*

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 3503, 4140, 4143, 4328, 4337)

4664. GRETSCH. Der Voranschlag der badischen Staatsforstverwaltung für 1930-31. [Budget of the state forest service of Baden for 1930-31.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 52 (18) Sep. 15, 1930: 729-743.—The forest service manages 100,585 ha. of state forest and 281,424 ha. belonging to communes and corporations. The new budget calls for considerable increases in official salaries and travel expenses, and also in labor costs for timber exploitation, which now amount to 29% of the receipts from timber (17.2% in 1913). Part of this increase is due to payments for pension funds, old age and unemployment insurance, etc. Expenditures for reforestation are also largely increased, partly because of changes in silvicultural methods. Income from timber is set at 162 RM per ha., or 19 RM per cu. m. cut. Total income from state forests is estimated at 180 RM per ha., and total expenditures 116.6 RM. The present policy of reducing the reserves of standing timber in state and communal forests is not sound.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entry 4696)

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 3864, 3965, 4741)

4665. ALCORTA, CARLOS ALBERTO. Las reglas preliminares del código de derecho internacional privado. [Preliminary bases of the code of private international law.] *Anales de la Facul. de Ciencias Jurid. y Soc. de la Univ. de la Plata.* 4 1929: 216-225.—The author attaches great importance to the fundamental bases of a code of private international law adopted by the Sixth International American Conference at Havana, 1928. Aliens are to be granted the same civil and juridical rights as citizens. Only in the case of non-fulfillment of these reciprocal agreements will a state have the privilege of withdrawing the rights granted citizens of the offending state. The Pan American Union presented a draft code on nationality and domicile which was not adopted. It proposed that the laws of nationality or domicile should be applied according to the principle governing the state of the individual in question. The consensus of opinion in the conference was that such a principle would unduly favor the countries operating under the principle of nationality; the conference accordingly adopted the principle that domestic legislation should govern in all cases. Thus the matter was left in *status quo*, with no prospect of reconciliation of the two principles.—*R. W. Pinto.*

4666. AJTAY, GABRIEL. A nemzetközi jog kodifikációja. [The codification of international law.] *Magyar Jogi Szemle.* 11 (2) Feb. 1930: 49-58; (3) Mar. 1930:

97-104; (5) May 1930: 176-185.—The author examines the various efforts which have been made for the codification of international law, especially since 1924 by the League of Nations, and the work of the Pan-American conferences. These efforts should be combined and harmonized; otherwise the uniform development of international law will be endangered.—*J. Modr.*

4667. BIESEL, EDUARD. Die völkerrechtliche Stellung des Saargebiets. [The Saar Basin in international law.] *Frankfurter Abhandl. z. Modernen Völkerrecht* #15. 1929: pp. 135.—For the interpretation of the Saar statute four principles must be considered which have been advanced by Hugo Grotius, Vattel, etc.: (1) the spirit of the agreement goes back to the written document; (2) the obligations must be interpreted strictly; (3) no parts of the agreement may be interpreted one-sidedly to either party's advantage; (4) in case of doubt the interpretation is to be unfavorable toward that party which originated the wording of the agreement. Since the statute originated chiefly under the influence of English legal ideas, the English legal conceptions and language must be taken as a basis. The result of a thorough-going juristic investigation is the following: German sovereignty has continued in the Saar Basin. Although important functions of state power were ceded to the League of Nations, the Saar Basin is no state, no possession, no mandate, no protectorate, no co-imperium, no dependency (compare Redtslob), and no plebiscite area. In international law it is a formation *sui generis* with definite limitations of time. For

the relations between the Saar Basin and the League of Nations the activity of the government commission is essential. It is one-sided and illegal. Administration in favor of France is described, also on the basis of the reports of the Canadian member of the government, Waugh. Next to the unchanged German allegiance of the inhabitants there is the new concept of the inhabitants of the Saar Basin comprising those persons who have civil rights and state allegiance in that area. The right of foreigners, the right of deposition, and the right of extradition are considered. The possibility of the Saar's entering into international treaties is considered. Especially interesting is the section devoted to the position of the French troops and police, the international protection of railroads, and the French court marshals.—*R. Karisch.*

4668. BLIC, J. de. Le volontarisme juridique chez Suarez. [The juridical voluntarism of Suarez.] *Rev. de Philos.* n. s. 1 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 213-230.—The author undertakes to answer the charge that the independence of action (voluntarism) on the part of nations which has hampered the development of an adequate international law has been due in part to the doctrines of Suarez. He upheld the principle that the authority of the state rests upon the consent of the governed and not upon an all-pervading law of nature. Suarez, however, cannot be held responsible for justifying national sovereignty in international relations for he did not realize all the consequences of his doctrine, he directed his teaching at the power of the pope and the empire only, and he advocated arbitration as a method for securing international cooperation.—*Harold W. Stoke.*

4669. BORCHARD, EDWIN M. The Hague codification conference. *Nation.* (N. Y.) 131 (3394) Jul. 23, 1930: 94-95.—Whether international relations have been improved by the conference is doubtful. It disclosed the limitations of codification and substituted practical evidence for hypotheses, suppositions, and influences. Codification may arouse less ill considered enthusiasm in the future.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

4670. DELOS, J. T. Le traité du Latran (11 février 1929) et la situation nouvelle juridique de la papauté. [The Lateran treaty (Feb. 11, 1929) and the new legal situation of the papacy.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 36 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 452-478.—The Holy See is a society possessing juridical personality in international law. It has sovereignty, not because it is a state, but rather it has been constituted a state because of the sovereignty inherent in the nature and mission of the church. The only result of the Lateran treaty was to create a formal situation declarative of pre-existing exigencies of the church based upon its divine origin.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

4671. DOLLOT, RENÉ. Du secret diplomatique. [Secret diplomacy.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 36 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 479-501.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

4672. GUERRERO, J. GUSTAVO. La question de l'intervention à la VI^e Conférence Panaméricaine. [The question of intervention at the sixth Pan American Conference.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 36 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 40-51.—Intervention, far from being a juridical principle, has always been a political instrument of hegemony and imperialism exercised at the expense of weaker states. Non-intervention is a juridical principle resting on the three fundamental rights of states: independence, sovereignty, and equality. In seeking to introduce exceptions to the principle of non-intervention, one would only increase the abuses of sovereignty which the exceptions pretend to eliminate. The theory of intervention on grounds of humanity meets with legal difficulties and lends itself to numerous abuses. Humanitarian interests receive sufficient protection from the moral influence of the League of Nations.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

4673. HOYER, OLOF. La responsabilité interna-

tionale des états en matière d'actes législatifs. [The international responsibility of states for their legislative acts.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 Mar.-Apr. 1930: 259-292.—Shall foreigners residing temporarily in a state be subject to its laws? They should if these laws conform to international law. Many cases are cited of disputes arising between the government of the disputant's birth and that of his temporary adoption and in practically all cases where the law of the nation in question varied from international law the award favored the larger view of the case when submitted to arbitration. The complaining nation or citizen has no right to demand that the law be changed, but does have the privilege of securing damages for a wrong done. The violation of an international obligation by the legislative authorities of a state engages, as a result, the international responsibility of this state.—*J. A. Rickard.*

4674. KÜKLEWEIN, ROBERT. Die Rechtsstellung der ausländischen Aktiengesellschaften im Inland. [The legal position of foreign corporations in the domestic law of the different countries.] *Bl. f. Internat. Privatrecht.* 5 (10) Oct. 1930: 185-197.—According to the position taken by the chief European countries the law in the corporation's place of business determines its treatment, whereas the opinion of the South American countries and most of the states of the U. S. makes the law of the place where the corporation was founded prevail. In pursuance of the various legal systems the basic rules are developed for the treatment of foreign corporations in different situations, such as, corporations doing business through agencies or branches moving their place of business to another country.—*Karl Milde.*

4675. MANDELSTAM, ANDRÉ. La généralisation de la protection internationale des droits de l'homme. [The extension of international protection of the rights of man.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 11 (2) 1930: 297-325; (3) 1930: 698-713.—The minorities treaties of 1919-1920 extended legal recognition, on a limited regional basis, to the new idea of *le droit humaine*. Although the League of Nations recommended that its members apply similar principles in dealing with minorities within their boundaries, states other than those directly bound by treaties are reluctant to enforce this moral obligation. Recognition extended to Soviet Russia in spite of a rule of violence, the implied recognition which the Treaty of Lausanne gave to the inhuman policies of Turkey in Armenia, and the absence of official interest on the part of other states in the religious policy of the Mexican government illustrate this reluctance. The *Institut de Droit International* at its October, 1929, session adopted a resolution which stated that it should be the duty of every state to recognize the equal right to life, liberty, and property possessed by all individuals within its territory and that without distinction of nationality, sex, race, language, or religion, this right should be fully guaranteed. A similar resolution had been adopted by the *Académie Diplomatique Internationale*. As a declaration of international law by competent experts these principles may be applied at some future time by the Permanent Court of International Justice, under Article 38 of its statute.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

4676. QUASSOWSKI. Die Genfer Abkommen über die Vereinheitlichung des Wechselrechts. [The Geneva conventions concerning the simplification of the law of bills of exchange.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 4 (5) 1930: 770-792.—The calling of the Geneva conference on bills of exchange by the League of Nations was the result of the labors of the two earlier conferences at The Hague in 1910 and 1912. The regulations formulated by the Geneva conference largely correlate the continental, especially the French and German, and the non-European, the South American, rules on the subject, thus establishing a body of rules comparable to but not identical with the Anglo-Ameri-

can system. Quassowski gives a detailed analysis of the new conventions. (Supplement to an article by Joseph Hupka. See Entry 2: 16658.)—*Johannes Matern.*

4677. ROUSSEAU, CHARLES. Protection des minorités et reconnaissance internationale des droits de l'homme. [Protection of minorities and international recognition of the rights of man.] *Rev. du Droit Pub. et de la Sci. Pol.* 47 (3) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1930: 405-425.—The notion of the protection of minorities is incompatible with the recognition of the rights of man both in content and in application. In content the first applies only to selected individuals or groups, whereas the second applies to all citizens; the first emphasizes certain special rights, whereas the second covers the rights of mankind. Violation of the rights recognized in the treaties guaranteeing the rights of minorities involves an international juridical sanction; violation of the rights of man involves only a political sanction; that is, intervention, generally under the form of "the intervention of humanity." Protection of minorities and protection of the rights of man are two extremes between which there may be a gamut of intermediate situations. It cannot be denied that the system of protecting minorities encroaches upon the principle of equality. Without underestimating the generous inspiration of certain parts of this doctrine, it must be acknowledged that from the standpoint of methodology, it is hardly logical to apply to a situation of international public law the criteria of the institutions of domestic public law. The endeavor to assimilate these spheres means the risk of destroying one without improving the chances for survival of the other.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

4678. SZONDY, VIKTOR, A pénzhamisítás nemzetközi elnyomása. [The international suppression of counterfeiting.] *Jogállam.* 28 (7-8) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 332-340.—*J. Moór.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entry 4747)

4679. CORNEJO, MARIANO H. La guerre vaincue. [Ending war.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 Jul.-Aug. 1930: 139-163.—Struggle became the accepted order when man began to live in groups, and war developed when the groups became large enough to come into conflict with each other. War was thus of social, not biological, origin. In spite of its virtues in enforcing cooperation, righting wrongs, and developing international law, war is more evil than good and should be outlawed. The political unity existing in North America has made for peace there and Europe will be at peace only when she has achieved at least a part of such unity. The League of Nations, the Kellogg pact, and other efforts toward peace should be encouraged.—*J. A. Rickard.*

4680. DECENCIERE-FERRANDIERE, A. Quelques réflexions touchant le règlement des conflits internationaux. [Reflections on the settlement of international disputes.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 36 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 416-451.—The Pact of Paris must remain without practical effect unless present systems of pacific settlement be improved. Progress depends upon abandoning the attempt to transport into international relations the methods of procedure applicable to suits between individuals, and in discarding the distinction between juridical and political questions. A rational procedure should be applicable to all kinds of questions. Positive law and equity, representing respectively the notions of order and justice, must be combined, and all considerations drawn from natural law and political opportunism discarded. In order that law be not sacrificed to equity, or *vice versa*, it is essential that two decisions be given on every conflict, one on the basis of positive law by a court, and the other on the basis of equity by a non-judicial body. If the parties

fail to agree after the judicial decision, conciliation will be attempted. This failing, the non-judicial body will render a decision, the sentence of the court being suspended or rendered executory.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

4681. KOROVINE E. La guerre chimique et le droit international. [Chemical warfare and international law.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 36 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 646-668.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

4682. LA BRIÈRE, YVES de. L'évolution du droit de gens et la caducité du droit de coercition entre états durant le temps de paix. [The evolution of international law and the destruction of the right of coercion between states in times of peace.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 May-Jun. 1930: 494-510.—This ancient custom of reprisals in cases of private wrong has been applied in modern times with modifications to the sea. Examples are given. Reprisals in time of peace may consist of the seizure of goods, or they may be in the nature of armed occupation. They are seldom committed against a powerful nation. The Second Hague Conference limited this employment of force, and made debts subject to international arbitration. Articles X-XVI of the League of Nations guarantee the territorial integrity of members, provide for amicable solution of such quarrels, forbid the use of armed force until pacific efforts have proved futile, and provide for diplomatic, economic, and commercial rupture before a final resort to arms. Italy violated these arrangements in the Corfu case, but some claimed that the right of blockade was not forbidden by the League of Nations covenant—a point that will have to be threshed out.—*J. A. Rickard.*

4683. MORGENTHAU, HANS. Die internationale Rechtspflege, ihr Wesen und ihre Grenzen. [International jurisprudence, its essence and its limits.] *Frankfurter Abhandl. z. Kriegsverhütungsrecht.* (12) 1929: pp. 170.—Is it possible to have treaties which are universally binding for the use of the international organs of justice, and then to limit these obligations by very specific clauses? The author does not consider arbitration here but merely actions of a juridical nature. The concept justiciability is defined and his definition is applied to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The latter may be considered as partially an instrument of real justiciability. There are purely legal questions to be determined according to juridical norms and there are differences of interests decided according to equity. Both of these are closely examined. Political and legal questions are not mutually exclusive. The predicate political is determined by the degree of intensity with which the activity of the state is conceived of as important for the individuality of the state. There are, therefore, no objective standards by which this predicate may be determined. Self preservation is recognized as valid, even though not absolute in its importance. The clause "interest of a third party" is rejected as superfluous. The clause of national honor offers much opportunity for irresponsible interpretation, but it covers all political differences of the second order. Clauses have positive value only if they have been explicitly accepted into the text of a treaty and then added to the arbitral agreement when friction exists between two contracting parties. Lack of a uniform formula for a clause throws a dispute into the hands of international agencies or into arbitration. In conclusion the author denies the possibility of building into international law a system of norms and values which would make superfluous the isolation of political controversies and would automatically raise friction into a sphere in which arbitration or rational adjudication would follow.—*R. Karsch.*

4684. TÉNÉKIDES, G. L'exception de litispendance devant les organismes internationaux. [The exception of pendency before international bodies.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 36 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1929:

502-527.—*Litispendance*, the pending of a suit before several jurisdictions, cannot be solved in the international field by the rules of municipal law. The creation of various organs for the execution of the treaty of Versailles caused numerous cases of *litispendance*. The exception of *litispendance* cannot arise in case of parallel suits before an international and a national jurisdiction, nor before a commission of conciliation and the Council of the League. The exception was admitted mistakenly in the Janina-Corfu affair, because there was no connexion between the Janina assassinations and the occupation of Corfu. In case of conflict between an arbitral tribunal and the Council of the League, the latter may exercise its discretion in yielding jurisdiction. The rule, resting upon the constant jurisprudence of the Council and the Permanent Court, is that one international organ is obligated not to take cognizance of a case already before another international body, unless requested to do so by the latter. This rule should be tempered by an

exception in the case of differences likely to lead to a rupture, in which case the competence of the League should remain absolute and exclusive.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

4685. WEBB, RICHARD. Freedom of the seas. *History*. 15 (57) Apr. 1930: 1-17.—In the event of war the doctrine of the freedom of the seas, even if previously adopted to its full extent, would be overthrown and the principles of contraband and the right of blockade re-asserted. Complete acceptance of the principle would restrict the amount of economic pressure that might be applied, thus prolonging a struggle indefinitely. In practice, maritime war cannot be conducted without some interference by belligerents with neutral trade. Article XVI of the Covenant of the League is based upon a negation of freedom of the seas; not only would trade in contraband be banned, but all commercial intercourse and trade between member-states and the Covenant-breaking state as well.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 3896, 4070, 4155, 4280, 4298, 4454, 4464, 4535, 4654, 4665-4667, 4672, 4675-4677, 4684-4685, 4694, 4715-4716, 4720, 4722, 4724, 4726, 4731, 4738, 4742, 4835, 4890, 4922)

4686. BARBUSSE, HENRI. U. S. E. *New Freeman*. 2 (4) Oct. 9, 1930: 82-85.—The idea of a United States of Europe can hold attention and give the impression of equilibrium only if it is carried no farther than window-dressing—that is to say, if there be a U. S. of Europe in the same way as there is a League of Nations.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

4687. BAUER, LUDWIG. Gibt es einen Völkerbund? [Is there a League of Nations?] *Tagebuch*. 11 (38) Sep. 20, 1930: 1505-1512.—The League of Nations is not an alliance of the victors; 40 out of the 50 members are indifferent as to the maintenance of the peace treaties of 1919. The great trouble with the League is that it has no power and that its Covenant is full of contradictions, e.g., it contains both the right of treaty revision and the mutual guarantee of possessions. The Geneva Protocol was the only real move for peace, but it was rejected. Security lies in common action against the aggressor according to the protocol and in revision of the peace treaties. Unfortunately there is not yet a league of nations, but merely a kind of exchange for ministers, diplomats, and journalists. Disarmament still means insecurity and revision of the treaties means war.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

4688. BEER, MAX. L'Allemagne et la Société des Nations. [Germany and the League of Nations.] *Biblioth. Universelle et Rev. de Genève*. May 1930: 603-626.—The German republic joined the League of Nations because of Locarno. After entry, the German statesmen, Stresemann in particular, tried to enforce the policy started in Locarno. Through the League of Nations they tried to get into the company of the nations. Germany must try to bring something to the League, for instance, her ideas on the organization of general peace or suggestions regarding the action of the different organs of the League. The author is a former official of the Secretariat of the League.—*G. Méquet.*

4689. BLACKBURN, GLEN A. International control of the river Danube. *Current Hist.* 32 (6) Sep. 1930: 1154-1159.

4690. CASSIN, RENÉ. La révision du statut de la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale. [The revision of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 36 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 377-396.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

4691. CRUCHAGA, MICHEL. Les Conférences Panaméricaines depuis la 1^{re} (Washington, 1889) jusqu'à la 6^e (la Havane, 1928): Le bilan des faits et résultats. [The Pan American Conferences from the first

(Washington, 1889) to the sixth (Havana, 1928): the balance-sheet of facts and results.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 36 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 88-107.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

4692. GARGAS, S. Die europäische Zollunion und das Kontinentalsystem. [European customs union and the continental system.] *Neue Europa*. 16 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 18-24.—The tariff interests growing out of Great Britain's extra-European connections could never be subordinated to a European viewpoint. But any union not including England would of necessity be directed against that country; politico-commercial difficulties would follow and probably England's movement toward protection would be strengthened. Geographically, Russia is in the same position, but there is the added difficulty that Soviet government objectives would not correspond to those of countries in which private industry is allowed free operation. The natural exclusion of these two states might seem to point to a union of Germanic states which are already bound together by geographical and historical ties. Such a union would be similar to that inaugurated by Napoleon. This appeared to work successfully for a time, but soon the financial interdependence of countries engaged in trade with each other made itself felt. The result was widespread failure among business houses and banks both inside and outside the customs union.—*M. McCollum.*

4693. GAUTIER, JULES. La crise du blé et la Société des Nations. [The wheat crisis and the League of Nations.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 13 (656) Sep. 6, 1930: 1293-1296.—A discussion by the president of the national confederation of agricultural federations. A plea is made for control of production and prices by international action under the League of Nations.—*Luther H. Evans.*

4594. GILLIARD, EDWARD M. The International Labor Organization. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (2) Sep. 1930: 233-240.—Improved transportation, communication, and economic interdependence make it possible to deal with the labor problem internationally. The International Labor Organization has accomplished much in the dissemination of information, introduction of new systems of labor, reduction of hours of labor, elimination of nightwork of women and children, rights of combination between any groups of laborers, establishment of free employment exchange, reciprocity of treatment of immigration under unemployment systems, prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manu-

fracture of matches, and assistance in shaping labor legislation. It is one of the most powerful factors for molding general public sentiment regarding labor conditions.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

4695. HAGA, B. J. De conventie betreffende den gedwongen arbeid. [The convention on forced labor.] *Koloniale Tijdschr.* 19(6) Nov. 1930: 603-619.—Most of the rules laid down in the convention on forced labor drawn up by the International Labour Organisation in June, 1930, are already in force in the Netherlands Indies. The following differences occur: (1) In the convention all forced labor on behalf of private persons is prohibited. On the private lands in Java some forced labor still exists; the government is repurchasing these lands, but this will take about 10 years. (2) The convention limits the age for those who perform forced labor from 18 to 45 years; in the Netherlands Indies the maximum is 50 years. (3) The convention prescribes that for each laborer a certificate shall show the periods during which forced labor has been performed. (4) The government in the mother country or the central government in the colony is charged to make certain regulations for forced labor; this prescription makes it illegal to delegate this regulation to the provincial council. (Text of convention given.)—*Cecile Rothe.*

4696. HILL, NORMAN L. International sanctions—A decade of experimentation. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 41(1) Oct. 1930: 50-57.—With the present emphasis upon national sovereignty it appears impracticable to make inroads on national independence. The sanctions of the League of Nations assume the willingness of states to cooperate contrary to their interests and the existence of an equitable method of determining an aggressor state. The use of the economic boycott as a sanction is made difficult by the ability of some states to withstand it and by the fact that its application would be injurious generally. The Locarno Pact represents the most promising experiment thus far attempted, with its emphasis upon regional agreements.—*N. L. Hill.*

4697. ITO, N. La pacte de Paris et la pacte de la Société des Nations. [The Pact of Paris and the Covenant of the League of Nations.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144(428) Jul. 10, 1930: 14-36.—It is undesirable to harmonize the Covenant of the League of Nations with the Pact of Paris. The many difficulties, especially the problem of interpreting the pact, are set forth. The real difference between the covenant and the pact lies in the individual war permitted by the Covenant in Art. 15 Par. 7. To harmonize the covenant with the pact would be to place the U. S., in the event of a violation of the pact, in the dilemma of choosing between deserting the pact or putting the moral authority of the U. S. behind an application of the sanctions of the League of Nations.—*K. Capper Johnson.*

4698. LAMBERT, JACQUES. Les états unis de l'Europe et l'exemple américain. [The United States of Europe and the American example.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 36(4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 397-415.—The history of the international organization of the U. S. is one of continuous progress from disorder to order. The adoption of the federal constitution is only one episode in the evolution of the union from a loose association of particularistic states to a centralized state. The growth of the U. S. contains elements applicable to the solution of the problem of European union.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

4699. LAPINSKIĬ, Р. ЛАПИНСКИЙ, П. Соединенные Штаты Северной Америки и "Соединенные Штаты Европы." [The United States of North America and the United States of Europe.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (8-9) 1929: 3-12.—The high protectionism of the U. S. caused much excitement in Europe. However, Germany did not dare to manifest her discontent to France, as she needed Ameri-

can capital and help in her fight against the entente. Neither was it the moment for England to protest against American imperialism because of the friendly relations of the Labor government with the U. S. There are other reasons for the organizations of Europe. France holds that European federation would alleviate the grievances of those capitalistic countries which are dissatisfied with the Treaty of Versailles, as the question of frontiers would diminish in importance. Finally, a strong united Europe would be able to fight more successfully the socialist movement in the East, especially Russia.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4700. LORIN, HENRI. L'exercice du mandat français en Syrie. [The exercise of the French mandate in Syria.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 Jan.-Feb. 1930: 105-117.—The chief problem in Syria is the development of the internal resources of the country. Although there are diverse groups, religiously and racially, the problem of maintaining order is not so great as might be imagined. Little self-government is possible, but little opposition to the existing government is manifested. The French have established an excellent system of roads and railways, improved Syrian ports, begun irrigation projects, encouraged the development of agriculture, preserved peace, and otherwise brought the blessings of civilization to this backward region.—*J. A. Rickard.*

4701. MATHESON, HILDA. Broadcasting as a means of promoting international understanding. *Educ. Survey, Secretariat, League of Nations.* 1(3) Jul. 1930: 11-16.—The International Broadcasting Union represents 330 transmitting stations, serving 22,500,000 households in 21 European nations. Members cooperate in programs and agree to abstain from propaganda against one another. The British Broadcasting Corporation provides talks on international relations under the title "The Way of the World." About 300 "wireless discussion groups" have been formed in Great Britain to listen to these talks. School broadcasting courses have been developed, including such topics as "Newspapers of the World," the development of communications, and readings and dialogues in French, German, and Spanish.—*F. C. Wootton.*

4702. MONCHARVILLE, M. Le mandat japonais sur les anciennes colonies allemandes du Pacifique. [The Japanese mandate over former German colonies in the Pacific.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 1929: 36(6) Nov.-Dec. 623-645.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

4703. MORENO, RUIZ J. Rôle et action de l'Argentine à la sixième Conférence Panaméricaine. [The rôle and activity of Argentina at the sixth Pan American Conference.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 36(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 73-87.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

4704. D'OLAY, FRANÇOIS. La presse hongroise dans les états successeurs 1918-28. [The Hungarian press in the succession states.] *Rev. de Hongrie.* 40 Apr. 1929: 160-174.—By the peace treaty Hungary lost 67.2% of her territory and 58.3% of her population. In several "Alsace-Lorraines" thereby created there is suppression and confiscation of Hungarian newspapers and an embargo against dailies and even scientific and literary periodicals printed in Hungary. While the situation is bad in Rumania and Yugoslavia, it is worse in Czechoslovakia. Hungary demands that the League of Nations intervene to protect the guaranteed rights of minorities.—*Arthur J. May.*

4705. D'OLAY, FRANÇOIS. Le théâtre hongrois dans les états successeurs. [The Hungarian theatre in the succession states.] *Rev. de Hongrie.* 42 Feb. 1930: 61-75; Mar. 1930: 118-129.—Restrictions imposed upon Hungarian theatrical productions and actors in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania are bound to drive them out of existence. Hungary protests this

indefensible infringement of the rights of minorities.—*Arthur J. May.*

4706. POTTER, PITMAN B. Hopes and fears at Geneva. *Southw. Rev.* 15 (3) Spring 1930: 280-288.—For the partial failure of recent specific attempts at international cooperation the following explanations may be offered: divergent national interests involved in definite problems; the wide-spread fear of communism; the remaining vestiges of traditional legal theory relating to state sovereignty; the decline of public interest in international cooperation. States are less willing to cooperate today than they were in 1919-1920. Nevertheless, they confer willingly, and they support League work in general. The gains, though they be small, are cumulative, the net result being that, while definite causes largely fail, international cooperation slowly progresses.—*Charles A. Tamm.*

4707. ROUX, J.-A. À propos d'une cour de cassation internationale. [Concerning an international court of appeals.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 6 (1) 1929: 12-17.—When it was recommended at the first International Congress of Criminal Law, held at Brussels in 1926, that steps be taken toward the unification of penal legislation in the various countries, the proposal was regarded as chimerical because of national diversities and the unlikelihood of agreement. Nevertheless, substantial progress was made at the Warsaw conference of November, 1927, and the Rome conference of May, 1928, toward an agreement on fundamental principles. While uniformity of legislation is far from achievement, one of the great problems which will arise after it has been secured is that of uniformity of interpretation. This has led to the suggestion of an international court of criminal appeals. The author is professor in the University of Strasbourg.—*Frederick L. Schuman.*

4708. SCELLE, GEORGES. L'union européenne et la XI^e assemblée de la S.D.N. [The European union and the eleventh assembly of the League of Nations.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 145 (431) Oct. 10, 1930: 58-69.—No government has refused to join Briand's suggested federation. The fact that the delegates sent to discuss the federation at Geneva in September voted to carry the discussion to the League assembly, and the fact that the assembly invited these governments acting with the League secretariat as a commission of the League to study the situation and report concrete suggestions to the next assembly assures the predominance of the League. Economic rather than political aspects of the federation will be stressed in the preliminary study. The European federation will be nothing more than a larger union embracing several unions already apparent, such as the Little Entente, the Scandinavian group, the Baltic group, the foreshadowings of a Balkan group, various economic and agricultural associations, cartels, etc. Continentalism is merely the next step from regionalism. Possibly universalism needs for its realization a League of Nations made up of such groups as a European federation, a British commonwealth, a Soviet Union, and Latin-America.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

4709. SIBERT, MARCEL. La 6^e Conférence Pan-américaine. Étude de deux aspects primordiaux. [The

sixth Pan American Conference. A study of two important aspects.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 36 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 52-72.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

4710. STONE, WILLIAM T. The Briand project for European union. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service.* 6 (14) Sep. 17, 1930: 261-274.—The diversified replies of the 26 governments to the Briand memorandum reach a consensus only in their solid support of the general aims of the project. Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, (allies of France), approved the methods proposed in the memorandum. Eleven states feared the consequences of a new union outside of the League; 6 saw possibilities of setting in motion intercontinental rivalries; 9 regarded the inclusion of Russia and Turkey as indispensable; 11 questioned the validity of the contention that political cooperation and security must precede economic cooperation. Great Britain pointed out the difficulties arising from the status of the dominions. The German reply was conciliatory but rife with implications of the necessity of revising the war settlement. Italy seemed also to imply the need of this reconsideration. The serious industrial conditions in Europe and the unwelcome tariff of the U. S. may spur the states on to formulate some plan of a union.—*Arnold J. Lien.*

4711. UNSIGNED. La Société des Nations en 1930 et la fédération européenne. [The League of Nations in 1930 and the European federation.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13 (659) Sep. 27, 1930: 1374-1418.—This collection of documents, prefaced by an editorial, includes the French texts of the Briand memorandum of May 1, 1930; the replies of the 26 governments; Briand's report of Sep. 8; his speech to the Assembly of the League of Sep. 11; extracts from the speeches of Henderson of Sep. 11, and Curtius, Sep. 16; the communiqué of the conference on European federation, Sep. 8; the resolution of the Assembly of the League, Sep. 17; and the communiqué of the commission of study for the European union, Sep. 23.—*Luther H. Evans.*

4712. WHITTON, JOHN B. La sixième Conférence Panaméricaine. [The sixth Pan American Conference.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 36 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 5-39.—The U. S. at the Havana conference followed its traditional policy of isolation in opposing efforts to limit its freedom of action with reference to intervention, and in favoring measures of a nature to weaken the Pan American Union. The conference showed a weakening of Pan Americanism through (1) revealing a sentiment of disunion among the American states; (2) diminishing the strength of the Pan American Union; and (3) augmenting distrust of the U. S. Without political competence or machinery for pacific settlement of international disputes, the Pan American Union is not sufficiently strong to be a rival of the League of Nations.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

4713. WHITTON, JOHN B. The Briand plan for European union. *Current Hist.* 32 (6) Sep. 1930: 1176-1186.—The author summarizes and analyzes the replies of the various European governments to the Briand memorandum on the organization of a system of European federal union, the English text of which is appended.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 3863, 3899, 3965, 4130, 4256, 4280, 4298-4299, 4385, 4454, 4490-4491, 4502, 4504, 4513, 4519, 4526, 4532, 4541, 4544, 4549, 4551, 4556-4557, 4559, 4629, 4653, 4688, 4692, 4696-4697, 4699, 4701, 4703, 4706, 4710, 4713, 4793, 4831)

4714. АІАКС. АІАКС. Таможенный вопрос в Китае. [The question of tariff in China.] *Мировое*

Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (6) 1929: 78-88; (7) 1929: 86-99.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4715. ANGELL, NORMAN. The empire, the League, and the public. *Foreign Affairs (London).* 12 (11) Aug. 1930: 358-362.

4716. BATTAGLIA, ROGER. Polskie sfery gospodarcze a "Konwencja handlowa Genewska" z 24 marca 1930. [Polish industrial spheres and the Geneva commercial convention of Mar. 24, 1930.] *Przegląd Poli-*

tyczny. 12(5) May 1930: 168-176.—The attitude of Polish economic circles towards the commercial convention signed at the conference convoked by the League of Nations is outlined.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4717. BOROVSKIĬ, V. БОРОВСКИЙ, В. Внешняя политика Польши. [The foreign policy of Poland.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (8-9) 1929: 80-94.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4718. DASHEVSKIĬ, Т. ДАШЕВСКИЙ, Т. Экспансия Соединенных Штатов в Латинской Америке. [The expansion of the U. S. in Latin America.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (10) 1929: 76-107; (11-12) 1929: 124-146.—The U. S., invading with its capital the principal branches of the national economy of Latin America, has brought these states under its hegemony. The Argentine landlords do not oppose this invasion, as the U. S. is becoming an important buyer of agricultural products. Neither is the formation of an anti-American bloc of the Latin American states possible, as they lack common economic interests. Only the workers' and peasants' revolutionary movement is capable of destroying the U. S. imperialistic hegemony.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4719. DYGAT, STANISŁAW. Rozbrojenie. [Disarmament.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 12(4) Apr. 1930: 118-137.—Poland's views coincide with those expressed by France at the London naval conference. Having a small navy, Poland agrees to the principle of limiting the total tonnage without discrimination of categories. Likewise, she is in favor of maintaining submarines. On the Baltic a disarmament pact could be obtained similar to that proposed by France to Italy regarding the Mediterranean, to which Russia and Germany would be parties. An armament race will bring great harm to Poland; her economic situation does not permit her to keep pace with the great powers, especially with Germany.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4720. GERACI, FRANCESCO. Les mandats coloniaux et l'Italie. [Italy and the mandates.] *Rev. de Hongrie.* 41 Jul. 1929: 32-36.—*Arthur J. May.*

4721. HEINEMANN, LEOPOLD. Polen. [Poland.] *Tagebuch.* 11(37) Sep. 13, 1930: 1458-1462.—One hundred years ago Germans were enthusiastic about the "noble Poles," and every effort for Polish independence was hailed in Germany. But Bismarck's Polish laws, the *Ostmarkverein*, and the school laws converted the "noble Poles" into "Polacks" toward the end of the century. During the war prominent Germans advocated a "German corridor" against Poland, which the peace treaties converted into a Polish corridor. Since then Poland is the "arch-enemy." Economically this is sheer folly for Germany, for Poland is still Germany's best customer. Ordinary prudence and self-interest would demand friendly political and economic relations.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

4722. HODŽA, MILAN. A policy for Central Europe. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108(644) Oct. 1930: 468-476.—The author, former minister of agriculture in Czechoslovakia, points to the importance of the land tenure reforms in Central Europe which broke up the estates of 35,000 large landowners and established peasant holders as the dominant group in the state (except in Hungary and to some extent in Poland). There is thus an economic bond between these agrarian states. There are also cultural ties closer than usually admitted between the peasant civilizations. Conservatism and religious sentiment draw them together. Progress has a sinking curve from west to east, but north and south the stages are similar. The writer proposes a definite attempt at rapprochement of classes and groups, and the establishment of a regional understanding among the agrarian states, Baltic Slavs, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and perhaps Hungary. Certainly they have common tariff interests against the

industrial west and must be protected in any Pan-Europe scheme.—*H. McD. Cloukie.*

4723. HUTT, ALLEN. "Preparedness" in the border states. *Labour Monthly.* 12(8) Aug. 1930: 492-497.—In the states that border on the Soviet Union preparations for war are being pressed ahead at a rapid pace. Ever since October, 1917, these states have been the armed posts of British and French imperialism. The military budgets in the border states have grown from £18,400,000 in 1913, to £27,400,000 in 1926, and to £35,800,000 in 1930. Accompanying this growth is the rapid advance of fascist movements. Pilsudski's *Gezeta Polska* talks openly of the advantage of annexing the Soviet Ukraine. In Rumania the fascist revolution of Carol, supported by France, advanced the anti-Soviet program of the Polish-Rumanian military alliance. In the Baltic region Latvia and Estonia carried out in July joint air maneuvers along the Soviet border under French instruction. At a fascist conference in June Svinhufvud, who was head of the white terror government in Finland in 1918, called for an iron ring of Baltic states against the Soviet Union. Within several weeks he was at the head of a new Finnish government with a program of crushing communism and increasing armaments.—*Edward Berman.*

4724. HYMANS, PAUL. Belgium's position in Europe. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 9(1) Oct. 1930: 54-64.—Belgium as a completely independent nation looks for security to the League of Nations, compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court, the Locarno treaties, other arbitration treaties, and the Pact of Paris. Negotiations have been in progress between Belgium and the Netherlands regarding navigable channels. Belgium is weathering her postwar problems of reconstruction, war debts, reparations and monetary crisis, though she fears the effects of the U. S. Hawley-Smoot tariff rates on her trade and commerce.—*Eilene Marie Galloway.*

4725. LIPPAĬ, З. ЛИППАЙ, З. Судьба Малой Антанты. [The destiny of the Little Entente.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (10) 1929: 69-75.—The small capitalistic powers are unable to conduct an independent policy in the imperialistic world of today. Considering that the existence of Soviet Russia augments the difficulties and the contradictions of the great powers, the Little Entente and Hungary have to play in their foreign policy the role of vassals on the anti-Soviet frontier.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4726. MAMOPOULOS, P. L'unification du droit commercial des états balkaniques. [The unification of Balkan commercial law.] *Les Balkans.* 1(2) Nov. 1930: 24-25.—One of the first results of the recent Balkan conference should be the development of inter-Balkan trade, at present infinitesimal. Unification of the Balkan's commercial law would be a most useful means of developing it. A step in this direction was taken on June 7 by the signature of three conventions at Geneva, establishing uniformity for letters of exchange and checks, signed by all the Balkan states, except Albania and Bulgaria. There is need of a further agreement on transport of goods and bankruptcies. This should be all the easier, because the French commercial code has been the model of all Balkan commercial law.—*William Miller.*

4727. D'ORMESSON, WLADIMIR. Conversations à Berlin. [Conversations at Berlin.] *Rev. de France.* 10(17) Sep. 1, 1930: 94-132.—The opinions of a prominent socialist, of a former imperial minister, and of a deputy belonging to the Catholic Center, on Franco-German relations are given as recorded in conversations with the author of the article. In both countries there are but few who do not sincerely desire better relations. However, they confuse the idea of a bilateral rapprochement with the illusion of a unilateral abdication, the abdication being agreed to by the other party. The Germans, for instance, are ready to collaborate if the

French will satisfy their demands: (1) rectification of the Polish frontier; (2) a new conception of the League of Nations as a legitimate center for revision of treaties; (3) absolute equality between Germany and her neighbors, the latter of whom must cease to pay lip service to disarmament. France pays 27% of her budget for military purposes, as compared to Germany's 4%.—*Julian Park.*

4728. PAPANASTASIOU, A. L'union balkanique. [Balkan union.] *Les Balkans*. 1 (1) Oct. 1, 1930: 2-3.—The President of the first Balkan conference, held in Athens in October, 1930, who was the first premier of republican Greece in 1924, considers Balkan union "an imperious necessity"; the Balkan peoples are united by various ties of history, thought and economic interests; their economic collaboration would secure the consumption of Balkan products in the Balkans, facilitate their export abroad, and prevent waste of energies. A customs union with a preferential tariff is necessary, together with liberty for the citizen of one Balkan state to work in any of the others. The first Balkan conference has been organized in a practical spirit and should be the point of departure for methodical work towards union and the creation of a Balkan public opinion.—*William Miller.*

4729. POPHAM, GEOFFREY. The Soviet Union and peace. *Quart. Rev.* 255 (506) Oct. 1930: 331-346.—*Chester Kirby.*

4730. POSTGATE, RAYMOND W. The innocence abroad. *New Freeman*. 2 (3) Oct. 1, 1930: 62-63.—Jean Lasserre's *Auprès de ma noire* and Ferri-Pisani's *Lucile, jeune fille américaine*, two novels of American life, are full of the most absurd and fantastic ideas. New York City is controlled by a thin yellow female "with long nose, long yellow teeth, and flat feet" whose name is Miss Mabel Willebrandt Walker, violence and crime rule the country and "scenes which would never be tolerated in Paris" occur regularly. These books have sold several thousands. They and their kind are partly responsible for the misconception of American life so general in Europe.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

4731. RECOULY, RAYMOND. Genève, l'Allemagne, et la paix européenne. [Geneva, Germany, and European peace.] *Rev. de France*. 10 (19) Oct. 1, 1930: 537-546.—Before thinking of realizing the European federation, it is above all necessary to suppress the risks of war, to separate Germany from the temptations to which she might easily succumb. The German elections are disturbing, not only to France but to the peace of Europe. The evacuation of the Rhineland was immature. Briand cannot treat with the new and the real Germany which has just emerged.—*Julian Park.*

4732. RECOULY, RAYMOND. La France et la nouvelle Europe. [France and the new Europe.] *Rev. de France*. 10 (20) Oct. 15, 1930: 730-741.—According to Poincaré, it would have been better to subordinate the French evacuation of the Rhineland not only to Germany's acceptance of the Young plan but to the Reichstag's voting of the taxes which are necessary to the improvement of her finances. This opinion is strengthened by the recent German elections. Hitler tells his partisans, who constitute one-fifth of the electorate, that it is a crime to pay France money which is used by her entirely for armaments. It is to be feared, however, that if Germany had this money at her free disposal she would be spending it to militarize herself. The German elections vitiate all peace gestures. The diplomatic position of France has not improved of late, thanks to Mussolini and England.—*Julian Park.*

4733. ROUCEK, JOSEPH S. Apostles of world unity. XXIII.—Thomas Garrigue Masaryk. *World Unity*. 6 (6) Sep. 1930: 413-423.

4734. SCHEFFER, PAUL. American recognition of Russia: what it would mean to Europe. *Foreign*

Affairs (N. Y.). 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 27-41.—A summary of Soviet diplomacy in England and Germany reveals the connection between the Moscow government and the Third International. It is the purpose of Soviet officials to use the red army to further communist agitations in foreign countries. Recognition of Russia by the U. S. would further the Soviets' communist propaganda and revolutionary ideals endangering world peace, while, to judge from German experience, it would not appreciably affect commercial relations.—*Eilene Marie Galloway.*

4735. SENDZHABI, M. СЕНДЖАБИ, М. Роль Шах-ин-Шахского банка в империалистической эксплуатации Персии. [The role of the Shakh-in-Shakh bank in the imperialistic exploitation of Persia.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика*. (10) 1929: 121-132.—This English bank was for 40 years the mighty agent of English influence in Persia. It controlled the whole political and economic life of the country. The establishment of the new Russian-Persian bank, collaborating with the national bank, has weakened the English position; it has tried by different measures to definitely liberate the country from English exploitation.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4736. STRÉM, G. La vie des Hongrois en France. [Hungarians in France.] *Rev. de Hongrie*. 42 Mar. 1930: 130-138.—Forty thousand Hungarians are living in France, chiefly in the capital. The Hungarian government has established in Paris an *Association des Hongrois de Paris*, which finds jobs for Hungarians, furnishes them medical service, and maintains a library and a school where both French and Hungarian are taught.—*Arthur J. May.*

4737. STUDNICKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Problemat indyjski. [The Indian problem.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 13 (1) Jul. 1930: 6-12.—If it is true that India is of great importance for the British empire, there is no doubt, on the other hand, that India has much profited in her economic development by the presence of Great Britain in the country. Great Britain's abandonment of India would give rise to disorders and civil wars in the country where, at present, Russia, Germany and the U. S. are already trying to establish their influences. From the Polish standpoint the withdrawal of Great Britain from India is not desirable, because the antagonism with Russia might then disappear and Great Britain would consequently be no longer interested in Poland.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4738. SUSTER, ROBERTO. Il movimento paneuropeo e l'economia cecoslovacca. [The Paneuropean movement and Czechoslovakian economics.] *Educ. Fascista*. 8 (9) Sep. 1930: 520-524.—Briand's idea pleased Czechoslovak statesmen and a few economists and theorists, who see in it a promise of international stability. Hotowetz is among its supporters. Most practical economists, however, are skeptical. The general economy of the nation was upset by the political upheaval after the war and the separation from the empire, and has only gradually readjusted itself. With the growth of industry in other countries there is an ever diminishing market for exports. The bankers are also opposed to the movement. Its opponents include such men as Preiss, Hodaža, and Fafl. Commercial relations with Rumania are excellent, but those with Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Austria are none too settled. Thus the very basis for Pan-Europe, the Little Entente, is in a poor way already.—*Henry Furst.*

4739. TARDY, MAURICE. La parité navale franco-italienne. [Franco-Italian naval parity.] *Rev. de France*. 10 (15) Aug. 1, 1930: 385-410.—If France as the second colonial power of the world needs a strong navy to assure her communications, Italy, without raw materials, considers that her need is no less marked. France's superiority at the present moment consists chiefly in battleships and submarines, especially sub-

marines of the 1500 ton class, 36 units of which category are now either in service or being constructed. It is these submarines, more than any other element, which will allow France to remain tranquil as far as the Mediterranean is concerned. The naval policy of Italy is a direct issue of her nationalistic policy. In modern cruisers Italy is at least as strong as France. Italy has no real rights over Tunis or Corsica, still less over Nice or Savoy; there is no Tunisian question.—*Julian Park.*

4740. THIEL, K. A. *Russland und der ferne Osten.* [Russia and the Far East.] *Neuwerk.* 12 (4-5) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 112-123.—With the coming of Bolshevism the idea of world revolution has replaced the old Messianic idea of the Russian people. Anti-imperialistic Bolshevism placed its hopes on withdrawing the colonial and semi-colonial countries of the Far East from the sea powers, especially England. Without the spirit of revolution which the Russians had fostered in China, neither the revolution of 1925 nor the events leading to recognition of equality by England would have been possible. The influence of the Russians was naturally followed by the propagation of communist doctrines in China. The communists of China directed their struggles against the landowners. As long as there were external enemies the Kuomintang united with them. The provincial generals were exponents of the old order and hence retarding elements. The abstract consciousness of a state, which is essential for the modern rational state, cannot exist in China without the dissolution of the family ideals and the development of solidarity beyond the circle of the family.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

4741. TIBAL, ANDRÉ. *Rozbrojenie morskie a statut Bałtyku.* [Naval disarmament and the status of the Baltic.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 12 (5) May 1930: 177-184.—The status of the Baltic should be a subject of study like that of the Mediterranean. Among the riparian states, Germany and Russia play the most important part. Germany is in a position to close the sea to all countries. The Baltic must be considered as an international sea despite Germany's desire to hold it as a *mare clausum*.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4742. TOPALOVICH, Z. *Les fondements politiques de la confédération balkanique.* [The political foundations of the Balkan confederation.] *Les Balkans.* 1 (2) Nov. 1, 1930: 18-24.—The author, a prominent Yugoslav delegate at the recent Balkan conference in Athens, and secretary of the Yugoslav chamber of labor, considers the resolutions adopted as mainly negative. He asserts the maxim: "The Balkans for the Balkan peoples." This implies a pact of mutual guarantees between the Balkan states. Past errors must be corrected, notably Yugoslav policy towards Albania, which has no justification now that Yugoslavia has access to the Adriatic through the Dalmatian ports. The Balkan port of the future is Salonika, which, without its Balkan hinterland, would share the fate of Italian Fiume. The great difficulty is Bulgaria: Yugoslavia, after the experience of the great war, finds the Vardar valley indispensable as a means of communication; as for the Slav Macedonians, so ardently disputed between the two Slav states, they have no well-defined national mentality, but can become good Serbs or Bulgars with astonishing ease.—*William Miller.*

4743. UNSIGNED. *La fédération européenne et la presse de Grande-Bretagne et d'Allemagne.* [European federation and the British and German press.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13 (657) Sep. 13, 1930: 1308-1309.—Representative extracts from British and German newspapers giving views on Briand's project.—*Luther H. Evans.*

4744. VILLARD, OSWALD GARRISON. *Our attitude toward Russia* (N. Y.). *Nation.* 131 (3397) Aug. 13, 1930: 172-173.—The United States should recognize Russia, court the exchange of visitors from that country, seek to make the Russians feel that we regard them as members of the human family, and en-

courage trade between the two countries.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

4745. VINER, JACOB. *Self-interest and the tariff.* *Century.* 120 (1) Winter 1930: 45-57.—The capacity of any tariff to do injury to the U. S. is somewhat limited because of the nation's great area, population, range of natural resources, and climatic conditions. As a result of the tariff, urbanization and industrialization have been achieved much more quickly. Free traders have lost by relying on complicated reasons instead of effective slogans. Obtaining tariff favors has required sustained, vigorous pleading and skillful exercise of political bribery, logrolling, and intrigue. In the last 30 years probably over half the manufacturers have attained independence of the tariff. Others could meet foreign competition if their raw materials were also free of duty. These still support the tariff policy because it provides a shelter behind which monopolies can exact a higher price from domestic consumers or more generally because they have not given it much thought.—*Howard White.*

4746. VOÏTINSKIĖ, G. ВОЙТИНСКИЙ, Г. *Китайская буржуазия и Гоминдан.* [The Chinese bourgeoisie and the Kuomintang.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (8-9) 1929: 51-64.—The Kuomintang has become in the last two years a bourgeois party. U. S. activity in supporting it gave rise to an Anglo-Japanese bloc, in spite of the conflicting interests of these two countries in China. China is vital to Japan, because of exports. To England, China represents a center from which her influence spreads over the Far East. China having capitulated to the capitalistic powers will have to face the workers' and peasants' revolt.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 3857, 3985, 4547, 4670-4671)

4747. ARBO, HIGINIO. *Le conflit entre la Bolivie et le Paraguay à propos du Chaco boréal.* [The conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay over northern Chaco.] *Rev. Générale de Droit. Internat. Pub.* 36 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 528-553.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

4748. CRABITÈS, PIERRE. *The problem of the Nile.* *Current Hist.* 32 (4) Jul. 1930: 737-742.—A résumé of the Anglo-Egyptian conference in London, May 8, 1930.—*A. Thornburgh.*

4749. NIKEL'. НИКЕЛЬ. *Латеранский Договор.* [The Lateran treaty.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (8-9) 1929: 109-114.—The Vatican agreed to the treaty with the Fascists, convinced that there was nothing to expect from a revolutionary Italy. The treaty brings advantages to both sides: the Catholic church has brought under its sway the whole Italian population, and Fascism has gained about 40,000 clergymen devoted to Mussolini and the pope in Eastern Europe and in the Far East. Italian diplomacy will henceforth support Catholicism. History teaches, however, that despite all agreements state and church have always fought and they will continue to fight.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4750. S., A. S. V. Malta: church & state. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 157-160.—A detailed presentation of the narrative of events in the conflict between the Holy See and Lord Strickland's administration in Malta. The attempt to Italianize Malta in language and general culture through the Catholic church is the root cause of the complications which have led to the suspension of the constitution. The position of the British government that the actions of the Holy See and the local hierarchy constitute "nothing less than a claim to interfere in the domestic politics of a British

Colony" is supported by quotations from pastoral letters, etc.—*Luther H. Evans.*

4751. UNSIGNED. *Le traité anglo-irakien.* [The Anglo-Irak treaty.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13 (657) Sep. 13, 1930: 1328-1330.—The French texts of the Anglo-Irak treaty of June 30, 1930, with its annex, and the notes exchanged.—*Luther H. Evans.*

WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 4687, 4819)

4752. IVANOV, L. ИВАНОВ, Л. Пакт Келлога. [The Kellogg pact.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (12) 1928: 3-18.—A study of the circumstances which brought about the pact reveals its absurdity. This was evidenced by the striking opposition between the U. S. and the Anglo-French bloc at the moment of the signing of the treaty. The whole pact is a pure formality.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4753. КНЕЙФЕТС, Л. ХЕЙФЕЦ, Л. Нефтяная война или мир. [Oil war or peace.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (12) 1928: 55-62.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

4754. PINON, RENÉ. Konferencja londyńska. [The London conference.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 12 (4) Apr. 1930: 109-117.—Naval parity between Great Britain and the U. S. put an end to the former's supremacy at sea. To Europe this event should not be pleasing, as a powerful English fleet with a strong French army are the greatest security for maintaining peace and order in Europe. The parity with France claimed by Italy is not acceptable; it implies the inferiority of France, in consideration of a possible coalition of Italy with Germany. Italy desires to head a central and eastern Europe union. Achievement of

Italy's ambitions would throw Europe into chaos. France endeavors to preserve the existing treaties which have at least improved the state of things in Europe. At present a reduction of armament without a guarantee of security is impossible.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4755. SALTER, ARTHUR. The economic organization of peace. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 42-53.—Peace may be maintained by preventive machinery established since the war especially where political conflicts arise. However, a long-term view indicates an increase of economic struggles. A code should be established for government control, restraint, and preference of trade. International friction may result from tariff-making methods, "dumping" products on a foreign market at less than domestic prices, government fixing of differential prices on raw materials, competitive business diplomacy of legations, foreign loans and debt repudiation. A framework of law and custom to limit and direct international competition would advance world peace.—*Eilene Marie Galloway.*

4756. SOLSKI. Konferencja Londyńska. [The London naval conference.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 12 (6) Jun. 1930: 211-223.—A discussion of the difficulties resulting from naval disarmament, and of the tentatives made in that field previous to and at the London conference.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4757. TALBOT, MELVIN F. The new world. Our navy under the London treaty. *Atlantic Monthly.* 146 (3) Sep. 1930: 410-419.—The only index of naval needs is assurance of victory in the next war at sea. With the London treaty rivalry passes from a race for quantity to a race for quality. The road to disarmament and economy lies in following a policy of international co-operation that will gradually make these weapons unnecessary.—*Howard White.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 3886, 4058, 4474, 4481, 4485, 4499, 4858, 4917, 4919, 4921)

4758. BERNARD, L. L. Schools of sociology. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11 (2) Sep. 1930: 117-134.—Schools of sociology date back to the Greek enlightenment, the first being the Critical school of the Sophists, at once cultural and philosophic. It was followed by the Utopistic school, initiated by Plato, which attempted social reconstruction. This school still persists on a speculative basis. The Analytical school of Aristotle began the scientific analysis of society, but remained largely metaphysical as social philosophy until very recent times. In early modern times a number of schools, largely metaphysical and with numerous roots in the past, developed. The Social Contract and Philosophy of History schools have now lost their popularity, which came originally primarily from the contribution they made to the secularization of social philosophy. The Ethical-Philosophical school has survived through Moral Philosophy and Christian Sociology down even to the present day. The Biological school gained prominence after the time of Spencer and Darwin, passed through several phases, culminating in Eugenics and a social psychology based on the theory of instinct, and is now in rapid decline. The Practical or Applied school has cast off largely its utopistic and moral philosophical-theological antecedents and is establishing itself on scientific bases. The Methodological school received a strong impetus from the Social Science movement of the third quarter of the 19th century and has now turned to scientific analysis and measurement.

The Psychological school has developed from Collective Psychology toward behaviorism. The Behavioristic school is now dominant, strongly supported by the Cultural Sociology school, which must be distinguished from cultural anthropology. Human ecology has developed from the old anthropogeography into a functional behavioristic analysis of the collective adjustment process, while social psychology has increasingly espoused the task of a behavioristic analysis of the adjustment of the individual to his social environment, which results in the socialization of the personality.—*L. L. Bernard.*

4759. BONGIORNO, ANDREW. A study of Pareto's treatise on general sociology. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (3) Nov. 1930: 349-370.—Vilfredo Pareto in his *Trattato di sociologia generale* divides human actions into two classes, logical and non-logical. The logical unites, the action with the end in view, both subjectively and objectively. All other actions are non-logical. Non-logical actions may have no logical end, only a subjectively logical end, or an objectively logical end, or a subjectively and objectively logical end, though the end does not correspond with the purpose. In human societies non-logical actions are more numerous and more important, but students of social phenomena have disregarded them because of the preconceptions in their own minds. Pareto makes a distinction between truth as experimental science conceives it, and social utility. Another distinction is that between residues, a constant, instinctive part of social phenomena, and derivations, a deductive part that aims to explain, justify, and demonstrate the first. In addition to these three elements of social phenomena there are interests, social heterogeneity, and the circulation of classes.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

4760. BRÜLLOW-SCHASKOLSKY, DR. Ein Kapitel aus der russischen Soziologie. [A chapter in Russian sociology.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 6 (2) Jun. 1930: 144-165.—Between 1865 and 1904, N. K. Michailowsky made important advances upon the Spencerian position and anticipated in remarkable ways the modern position in social psychology and sociology. His chief titles are, *What is progress* (1869), *The struggle for individuality* (1875), *Types and evolutionary stages* (?), *Leaders and the crowd* (1882), *Pathological magic, Scientific discourses* (1884). His aim is to construct a system of sociology that would give us an objective criterion for the appraisal of a socialistic world-view. A division of labor is characteristic of the evolution of organisms, and a technological division of labor essential to economic advance; but a social division of labor, i.e., a differentiation into classes, occupational status groups, etc., that engross the whole personality, does not necessarily follow and, so far as present, definitely limits individuation or the development of the "individual" personality, which is the goal of all human striving. It is possible to achieve a minimum of division of labor among men with a maximum of division and differentiation of labor among organs, thus maintaining the "type" of primitive life without remaining in a primitive "stage." Spencer's tolerant liberalism gives way to a higher socialism. The way out of excessive social differentiation is also the way out of crowd suggestion by the mere massimitation of any chance leader (written prior to Tarde), to a control on the principle of "sympathy" by responsible leadership.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

4761. DOBROVOLSKAIA-ZAVADSKAIA, N. Les bases biologiques d'une nouvelle conception de la vie. [The biological basis of a new conception of life.] *Rev. Philos. de la France et de l'Étranger.* 55 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 280-294.

4762. FANFANI, AMINTORE. Riforma e capitalismo moderno nella recente letteratura. [Reform and modern capitalism in recent literature.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 38-1 (4) Jul. 1930: 358-365.—A short analysis of the various studies made by economists and sociologists during the last decades, of the influence that religion has had on the origin and rise of modern capitalism.—*Ottavio Delle Donne.*

4763. GINSBERG, MORRIS. Soziologisches Symposium IV: Grenzen und Aufgaben der Soziologie. [Boundaries and objectives of sociology. No. 4 of a sociological symposium.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 6 (2) Jun. 1930: 129-143.—Ideally sociology must study the whole complex texture of societal relationships as rooted in vital and psychic forces in interaction with their external environment; practically it must be restricted first to a scientific study of societal institutions or such forms or kinds of societal relationship as appear and may be studied in their formal aspect (Simmel) but also in their concrete content in the civilization or culture of a people, and further to only the general and integrational aspects of such relations as may be studied by the special social sciences, and to such particular relationships as are delegated to sociology by an established scientific division of labor. It aims accordingly (1) to determine the nature or character of the various forms of societal grouping and of the institutions by which they are regulated and maintained, and to establish the general lines of their evolution; (2) by the comparative method and so far as possible also by quantitative procedure to determine the interrelationships between institutions and stages of evolution; (3) to formulate empirical generalizations or laws of such an evolution; (4) to study these laws in the light of the ultimate laws of life and mind.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

4764. KRAFT, JULIUS. Über den soziologischen Mystizismus in der Gegenwart. [Sociological mysticism

of the present time.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtsch.-Philos.* 23 (1) Oct. 1929: 20-28.—Mysticism, the ignoring of the limits of nature, depends upon the knowledge of the natural character of social phenomena. Quesnay and Smith sought harmony of interests based on an *ordre naturel*, but natural law is sociological mysticism in that, in reality, there is a social struggle of interests, not harmony of interests. Another type of sociological mysticism is the dialectic natural processes of Marxism. The remainder of Kraft's article deals with a criticism of Spann, for in the misconstruction of the empirical character of sociological problems lies the fundamental error of mysticism. This misconstruction is due to the non-observance of the Kantian difference between appearance and the thing itself. Mystical, positivist, and critical assumptions involve not only the present content of sociological theories, but further the development of rules of society corresponding to these theories.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

4765. PIEPER, JOSEPH. Die Grundbegriffe L. v. Wieses. [L. von Wieses's fundamental concepts.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 9 (1-2) 1930: 166-182.—A critique of von Wieses's system of sociology developed in the sociological seminar of the University of Münster in Westphalia, by the instructor in charge.—*F. N. House.*

4766. STRÜVE, PETER. Zur Grundlegung der Wirtschaftssoziologie. [Concerning the foundations of economic sociology.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 9 (1-2) 1930: 17-28.—Economy (*Wirtschaft*) is defined for present purposes as a purposive volitional unit of economic action. Economic activity must originate with a definite will-subject from whom it derives meaning and direction. This subject we call the landlord (*Wirt*) or *Wirtschafter*, and from this notion we arrive at the concept "economy," which expresses a quite peculiar and distinct case. "Economy" is subject of the predicate "economic activity" (*Wirtschaften*). The concept of economy is related to that of economic action in the same manner as the concept of organism to the concept of function. Economy is, like an organism, a relatively constant unity, to which certain functions are peculiar, the life of which consists in precisely these functions. In this concept of economy the economic and the legal are indissolubly connected. Economic action presupposes having something at one's disposition, but this is determined by law. Ownership is a necessary correlate of the economic activity of two or more subjects; while self-determination and remunerability are likewise involved in the nature of economy. For the treatment of problems of economic sociology the distinction between the three concepts, sum or collection, system, and unity (as of a true organism), is similarly important. The distinction between a system of interacting units and a true organic unity, in its application to social phenomena, is by no means identical with Tönnies' distinction between "community" and "society." Tönnies treats "society" as a "mechanical" connection; while in the present view it is determined by a real unity of purpose. The present view supports the distinction between state and society made by Hegel and Lorenz von Stein. Society is a system of interacting units; while the state is a real subject-unity. Society, however, has a life of its own, which is not identical with that of its members, this life being characterized by its immortality.—*F. N. House.*

4767. VOEGELIN, ERICH. Max Weber: Rede gehalten anlässlich der 10. Jahreswiederkehr seines Todestages am 14. Juni in der Wiener Soziologischen Gesellschaft. [Max Weber: An address delivered on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his death, on June 14, 1930 before the Vienna Sociological Society.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 9 (1-2) 1930: 1-16.—*F. N. House.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entry 3327)

4768. BANCELS, J. LARGUIER des. Les tendances instinctives. [Instinctive tendencies.] *Rev. Philos. de la France et de l'Étranger*. 55 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 177-230.

4769. LEAHY, SYLVESTER R., and FOX, EDNA J. An investigation of the effect of the emotional factor on the intelligence quotient. *J. Juvenile Research*. 14 (4) Oct. 1930: 260-266.

4770. SIMKINS, CLEVELAND S. The physical basis of intelligence. *Sci. Monthly*. 31 (6) Dec. 1930: 517-523.

4771. STOKE, STUART M., and LEHMAN, HARVEY C. Occupational intelligence in the Army: a postscript. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (2) Sep. 1930: 221-232.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

4772. SYMONDS, PERCIVAL M. An analysis of tact. *J. Educ. Res.* 21 (4) Apr. 1930: 241-254.—Tact (or social adjustment) resolves itself into many subtle habits. From each member of several large groups, lists were secured of the specific habits going to make up tact. In this analysis of tactlessness 1173 such items were organized into 14 classes, such as "annoying, disturbing, or irritating others by overaction of self" (203 items), "indifference or neglect of other persons or groups" (164), or "permitting others to annoy" (14). Each item was rated for frequency and "annoyingness" by 46 raters. When grouped according to the kind of irritation or annoyance caused, major types of tactlessness result. The items under one major type result in actual bodily harm or injury to property; those of a second type do not do real damage but arouse responses derived from anger or fear; a third type consists of acts interpreted as affronts to the self.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS AND REFLECTIVE BEHAVIOR

(See also Entry 1991)

4773. WILLOUGHBY, RAYMOND R. The personal equation in ethical judgment. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1 (3) Aug. 1930: 424-429.

4774. WOLFF, WERNER. Plastizität und Kohäsion in Denken der Primitiven. [Organic concreteness and cohesion in the thought of primitive man.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 6 (2) Jun. 1930: 193-208.—Primitive man thinks in terms not of abstraction, of atomism, of mechanism, of a logical form of consciousness, but of concreteness, of whole situations, of organic unity and interdependence, of organic-animism, of a pre-logic related to the unconscious. He creates his world after the image of his own body: concrete, organic, living, localized. Thus different objects will be counted by different numeral systems; instead of "barking" there is merely the "bow-wowling of the dog"; a man's name, the soil on which he lives, even his bodily secretions remain part of his personality; a "drop" (*ciki*, Melanesian) is not merely a particle of falling water but connotes also the splash, the blot on the floor, the periodicity, and even that suspension and final sudden release. This organic conception of things by the occidental merely conceptually and mechanistically related is seen to underlie the concepts of mana, tabu contact (and sympathetic) magic, probably also kinship

(our blood) and superlatively the functions of the dance. A considerable range of ethnographic and psychological literature is drawn upon by the author.—*W. C. Lehman.*

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

4775. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. Personality and the genes. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 15 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 73-78.

4776. MACCURDY, JOHN T. The biological significance of blushing and shame. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 21 (2) Oct. 1930: 174-182.—The behavior accompanying the emotion of shame represents an instinctive seeking of cover. Blushing is an evidence of the shifting of balance in the involuntary nervous system towards a strengthening of the vagal component at the expense of the sympathetic. This suggests a reaction by the organism towards inactivity and immobility rather than flight or aggression. The physiology of blushing and the behavior of shame are the same at primitive levels. Among savages, concealment is sought for practices that are potentially dangerous like eating, sleeping, sexual intercourse, and excretion. Shame develops on connection with publicity in the indulgence of these functions. In modern civilization shame has disappeared from the first two. Shame concerning sex is due to modesty which is itself of biological origin. From sex it has been extended to excretion. Finally, symbolism has made possible the appearance of shame in connection with practices that are neither sexual nor potentially dangerous.—*M. J. Aronson.*

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entry 4776)

4777. UGGÈ, ALBINO. A proposito di tipo antropologico e di scelta matrimoniale. [Racial types and matrimonial selection.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 44 (11) Nov. 1929: 883-893.—The author discusses a study of marriages by Rosinski in a district of Poland among individuals belonging to different European racial types. He believes that Benini's index of selective mating is preferable to the contingency coefficient of the root mean square used by Rosinski. Interpreting the numerical results, he concludes that in the example considered (inferior races) there does not seem to exist any selective mating because of identity of anthropological type.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 3566, 3575-3576, 3581, 4797)

4778. VOÏNOVITCH, LOUIS de. La femme yougoslav (II). [Yugoslav women.] *Rev. Française de Prague*. 9 (49) Sep. 15, 1930: 247-258.—(See also Entry 2: 16877.)

4779. WEINBERG, MARGARETE. Zur Problematik der Ehe. [Problems of matrimony.] *Neue Generation*. 26 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 183-187.—The new ideal of matrimony is based principally upon the personal relations and ties between husband and wife as expressed in real life comradeship and a union of destiny. This is possible only after the recognition of woman's intellectual equality with man. The change of the ideal of matrimony ought to be followed by a corresponding change in the law of domestic relations. Experiments in Russia are significant for those who are interested in the possibility of adapting matrimony to new conditions.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 4640, 4813)

4780. LA BRIÈRE, YVES de. *La curie romaine et les causes de nullité de mariage. Statistiques et commentaires sur l'année 1929.* [The Roman Curia and the reasons for annulments of marriage. Statistics and commentaries on the year 1929.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 204(18) Sep. 20, 1930: 699-703.

4781. IWASAKI, YASU. *Divorce in Japan.* *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(3) Nov. 1930: 435-446.—For a time Japan led the world in the percentage of divorce, but in 1915 the United States overtook and exceeded the rate of Japan. The annual average number of divorces in Japan, calculated for five-year periods, since 1884 shows an unbroken downward trend. The rate has decreased in spite of factors which are regarded as causes in the increasing divorce rate in the United States. The divorce rate is higher in the prefectures where early marriage takes place, and where there is marriage by *mukoyoshi* (an adopted son by marriage). The divorce rate is higher in cities than in rural districts, and higher in cities with population of less than 50,000 than in cities having more than 50,000. The decreasing divorce rate seems to be related to the changing ideas and ideals of the Japanese, the so-called "family system" has been passing away, Japanese women have become more independent, due to the influence of education, and the wishes of the young people are being considered before marriage.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

4782. KIRCHHOFF, AUGUSTE. "Open door" und Mutterschutz. [Open door and maternal welfare.] *Neue Generation.* 26(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 177-183.—The author discusses the program of the Open Door Internationale from the view point of an adherent of the League for the Protection of Mothers. The problems and aims of these organizations are very similar. The main difference lies in the fact that the Open Door Internationale aims at full equality for male and female workers in every respect (equal wages, equal hours, equal promotion) without considering the natural inequality and the extra burden of motherhood, while the League stands by certain protective laws some of which are now internationally recognized.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 3471, 3633, 3741, 3934, 3960, 4541, 4736, 4793, 4810, 4891)

4783. ASHTON, E. J. *Some colonization problems: a Canadian view.* *United Empire.* 21(8) Aug. 1930: 420-424.—The agricultural industries are of primary importance in Canada. Many of the Crown lands are passing to provincial control necessitating separate arrangements with the different provinces. Canada must speculate in the development of her agricultural resources if there is to be progress. Quality of migrants is all-important. They should be given guidance through the provision of a carefully chosen staff of field men. A minimum financial assistance should be given. Policies should be shaped to appeal to the adventurous who will use their own initiative and become self-reliant. Developed farm units should not be given to newcomers without capital and experience, for they are often wage earners unused to managing. Northern areas in Canada have a special importance, for Canada's weakness is her great length as compared with the depth of her settlement.—*L. Deere.*

4784. B., J. H. *Emigration with special reference to Scotland: A review and a discussion.* *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 46(3) May 1930: 158-166.—Proposed as a seemingly simple solution of the vexatious problem of unemployment, British emigration, under the light of scrutiny reveals a bewildering complexity in its principles and operations, a complexity which is difficult to analyze. Beginning with 1815, migrations may be classified in five periods dominated by various forces such as the economic pressure produced by the competition of cheap Irish labor, the influence of colonial propagandists, and discovery of gold in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa attracting attention to those parts of the Empire, and finally, the pre-war period 1897-1914, notable for the percentage increase in emigration to various parts of the empire, rising from 28% in 1891-1900 to 63 in 1901-1912 and 78 in 1913. A questionnaire to learn causes of the fluctuations elicited a variety of opinions; encouraging reports from the Dominions; the movement of the Scottish steel industry southward into England owing to the exhaustion of the iron ore, a condition in part responsible for the unusual emigration of skilled tradesmen in 1823, decrease in the number of British agricultural workers; falling birth rate; overproduction of world wheat; prosperous conditions, and the Scotch sense of the proper time to invest. The last is probably a misinterpretation of the lag between emigration and periods of depression, the one carrying over into the other. Apparently the emigration movement beginning with the Napoleonic Wars, though not ceasing entirely, is drawing to a close. Of the emigrants those going to other parts of the Empire are far in the majority, averaging from 1909-1929 between 68 and 71% of the total.—*W. O. Blanchard.*

4785. ELBOGEN, ISMAR. *Wanderungen der Juden.* [Jewish migrations.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 27(12) Sep. 1930: 802-809.—The Wandering Jew has become the symbol of his race. The Diaspora, the captivity and the subsequent return of the tribes of Juda, were followed by their penetration into all parts of Europe. Their chief function was the development of trade, and contacts with other countries. With the growth of the middle classes and the power of the church, their lot frequently became a difficult one. The period was climaxed by their expulsion from the major portion of Western Europe, beginning with the action of England in 1290. The most serious catastrophes were the expulsion from Spain and Germany, countries which had been a haven for them. The Balkans and Northern Africa became the primary object of these migrants by compulsion. Gradually they were able to return. The mercantilistic period was a favorable one, for it brought comparative peace, a growth in their numbers, identification with the economic and cultural interests of the countries in which they lived, and the recognition of civic equality. During the 19th century they migrated chiefly as individuals; they participated in the movements from country to city and from the agricultural East to the industrialized West. Since 1880 Jews have migrated en masse, driven from Galicia and Russia by economic and political oppression. Their first goal was England, but they soon turned to the United States, despite a large scale attempt at colonization in Argentina in the nineties. It is estimated that 3,000,000 settled in the United States during the last 50 years. This stream was stopped when the United States limited immigration. But the economic distress of the Jews in Russia has been aggravated in recent years. Some relief is found in the attempt to establish agricultural colonies in Crimea and Eastern Siberia. Though numerically less important, the movement to Palestine is probably the most significant movement of Jews at the present time.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

4786. FALK, ERNST. *Die deutsche Abwanderung aus Posen und Westpreussen.* [German emigration

from Poznan and West Prussia.] *Deutsches Volkstum*. 12 (10) Oct. 1930: 753-756.

4787. MAZURKIEWICZ, ROMAN. Polskie wychoźstwo i osadnictwo w Kanadzie. [Polish emigrants and colonists in Canada.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego*. 3 (4) 1928: 771-816.—Statistical data and general information regarding the number of Polish immigrants in Canada and their establishment in different provinces. A survey is given of their economic, social, and cultural conditions.—*O. Eisenberg*.

4788. SZUKIEWICZ, TADEUSZ. Rola emigracji polskiej w Chinach. [The role of the Polish emigrants in China.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego i Kolonialnego*. 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 364-375.—An outline of the cultural and educational work performed within the Polish colony in China, particularly in Harbin. Stress is laid on the activity displayed by the Polish residents to maintain their national character and to develop intercourse with the Chinese population.—*O. Eisenberg*.

4789. UNSIGNED. Nog iets over de koelie-immigratie. [Further notes on coolie immigration.] *De Kracht*. 1 (7) Mar. 1930: 10-14.—In this illustrated article a description is given of the so called *hongs*, the homes for the immigrants in Medan. In these homes the Javanese and Chinese immigrants remain one or two days after their arrival or before their departure. The shortage of laborers has diminished in the last year partly by the economy of labor in connection with the low prices of the products. The number of Chinese immigrants has been reduced from 7,900 in 1928 to 4,350 in 1929; but the Java immigration has increased. Several estates obtain at present the greater part of their coolies through efforts of the Free Immigration and no longer by activity of the General Bureau for Deli Immigration.—*Cecile Rothe*.

4790. ZAHN, F. Zur Frage der Fremdenverkehrsstatistik. [Statistics of tourist travel.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24 (2) 1930: 32-36.—At the request of Prof. Zahn the International Statistical Institute sent a circular letter concerning statistics of tourist travel to the statistical offices of 32 countries. Replies were received from 24 countries 13 of which have established statistics of tourist travel in some form. A summary is given of the information obtained. A distinction between own citizens and foreigners is made in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy and Switzerland.—*H. Fehlinger*.

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 3847-3848, 3899, 3984, 4528-4530, 4534-4535, 4538, 4750)

4791. HASSELT, F. J. F. VAN. De kolonisatie op Nederlandsch Nieu Guinee. [The colonization of Dutch New Guinea.] *Tijdschr. v. Zedingswetenschap*. 74 (1) Apr. 1930: 33-46.—A review of the efforts made in the course of the 19th century to bring about the colonization of Dutch settlers in New Guinea. The author gives a survey of the present colonization experiments undertaken there by Indo-Europeans and of the part which the mission will be able to play.—*J. C. Lamster*.

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 2277, 3589, 3747, 4064, 4488, 4722, 4828)

4792. NOTHAAS, J. Sozialer Auf- und Abstieg im deutschen Volke. [Social nobility in Germany.] *Kölnner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 9 (1-2) 1930: 61-81.—In its

bearings on the composition of social classes, social mobility is significant, not as a matter of individual cases, but as a mass phenomenon. For this reason, the statistical method is peculiarly adapted to its investigation. For statistical purposes, however, membership in a class must be measured by exactly definable, external marks, such as occupation and social position, property and income, origin and culture. Data relevant in the investigation of this problem are scanty; there are, however, certain bodies of information concerning distinguished persons of the German nation, the unemployed, and other groups, which were used in the present study as statistical samples. The findings tend to show that it is unrealistic to speak of the strata of the German population as castes. In comparison with earlier times, there has been recently a marked increase of movement, not only between classes of the same social level, but between different levels (*Schichten*). This has been brought about in part by the increased opportunities for schooling such as to admit one to an occupational class higher than that to which he was born. Movement between strata and classes is nevertheless strongly dependent upon the existing structure and development of society. Movement from class to class is in nearly all cases different for men and women. Social ascent takes place as a rule by degrees. (Statistics reported in some detail.)—*F. N. House*.

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 3741, 3852-3854, 3934, 3960, 3989, 3998, 4504, 4528, 4530, 4534-4535, 4557, 4566, 4614, 4677, 4740, 4785, 4810, 4857, 4867, 4869, 4877)

4793. MARTIAL, RENÉ. Application des données de la psychologie à l'immigration. [The application of psychology to immigration.] *Outre-Mer*. 2 (2) Jun. 1930: 150-162.—Immigrants are urgently needed in France to till the soil and to take positions in the factories and consequently there has been a steady inpouring of Italians, Poles, Dutch, Arabs, and Armenians. They have not been so cordially received as they should have been, the French, in general, showing themselves distinctly distant and not a little intolerant of the newcomers' peculiar beliefs and customs.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See also Entries 3671, 3833, 3840, 3847-3849, 3894, 4553, 4749-4750, 4847-4848)

4794. UNSIGNED. Autour du congrès eucharistique de Carthage. [Concerning the Eucharistic Congress at Carthage.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (6) Jun. 1930: 350-354.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 3769, 3951, 3989, 4790)

4795. BARDOUX, JACQUES. La première expérience d'allocations familiales. [The first experience in family allowances.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol.* 90 Jan.-Feb. 1930: 81-94.—While the declining birth rate of France has long been a matter of concern to French statesmen, it was not until 1916 that a concerted movement was made to remedy it. The heavy demands upon French manhood made by the war emphasized the desirability of raising more children to fight future wars, and at the same time decreased the already low birth

rate. A rich merchant named Michelin began the movement by offering bonuses and cash sums for the birth of children among his employes, and many French employers soon took up the idea. The Chamber of Deputies finally joined the movement by making yearly budget allowances for such purposes. The campaign seems to be making slow headway; a light increase in the birth rate over pre-war days resulting.—*J. A. Rickard.*

4796. PITT, D. T. Population and food supply of New Jersey. *New Jersey Dept. Agric., Circ. #179.* 1930: pp. 76.—A picture of New Jersey's population growth since the time of the first settlers.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

4797. SAVORGAN, FRANCO. Un nuovo spunto demografico nel censimento svedese del 1920. [A new point in demography in the Swedish census of 1920.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 1(3) Jul. 1929: 237-242.—A study of differences in marital status among persons native and persons migrating to the community in which they reside. The greater frequency of the married, the widowed, and the divorced in the second group, is due in part to the different age composition in the two groups and in part to the fact that there is generally a very distinct social difference between immigrants and native born.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

4798. SPENGLER, JOSEPH J. The fecundity of native and foreign-born women in New England. *Brookings Inst., Pamph. Ser.* 2(1) Jun. 30, 1930: pp. 63.—Contrary to popular opinion there is no evidence whatsoever tending to show a decline in the fecundity of native women in the last 50 years. Analysis shows that, though the fecundity of native women has always been lower than that of the foreign-born, a convergence of the two rates is taking place as the immediate result of the decline in the foreign-born fecundity in the last 50 years coupled with an increase in native fertility which has been evidenced since 1915. This has resulted despite the fact that the age composition and marital composition of foreign-born females is more favorable to high fecundity. The greater number of married women among the foreign-born is the chief reason for their higher fecundity. Part of the gain in fecundity among native women has been due to the carry-over of the tendency to high fecundity by sons and daughters of immigrants, though no data exist to show such transmission beyond the first generation.—*Norman E. Himes.*

4799. THOMPSON, WARREN S. Recent changes in the birth rate and their significance for child welfare. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 151 Sep. 1930: 25-31.—The principal changes in the birth rate of this country during the past decade cannot be satisfactorily analyzed at this time, as contributing factors, such as general changes in population makeup, migrations and urbanization, cannot be weighted until the census figures are published. The tendency which stands out most clearly is the downward trend, which is apparent in the crude birth rates, in absolute numbers and the "true rate," and which applies to the rates for nearly all sections and groups. The localization of this decline may be attributed to changes in the number of foreign-born women of child-bearing age and the migration from the South to the North and the country to the city. Birth control propaganda seems to be affecting rates in states hitherto untouched by its influence and is spreading to groups of all denominations and those of lower economic status as well. This decline in the birth rate, while it may affect child welfare work as the increase in quantitative problems is checked by declining numbers and consequently fewer physical burdens both on families and agencies, will necessitate new methods of adjusting the child to a world of rapidly changing values and the changing form of family life.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

4800. UNSIGNED. Die tödlichen Verunglück-

ungen in Deutschen Reiche. [Fatal accidents in Germany.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10(11) Jun. 1930: 478-480.

4801. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der Todesursachenstatistik im Deutschen Reiche für das Jahr 1928 mit einer Zusammenstellung der entsprechenden Angaben für die Jahre 1892 bis 1928. [The chief significance of the statistics of causes of death in the German Reich for 1928 with a comparison with corresponding figures for the years 1892-1928.] *Stat. Sonderbeilage, Reichs-Gesundheitsbl. I. Series: Jahresstat.* (30) Jul. 23, 1930: 349-379.

4802. UNSIGNED. La population agricole en Algérie. [The agricultural population of Algeria.] *Afrique Française.* 40(9) Sep. 1930: 505.—Recent census returns show that 2,656,643 of the country's 5,964,899 inhabitants live by farming. Of this number, 2,570,230 are natives and 86,413 are Europeans. A total of 1,373,591 natives and 34,821 Europeans are proprietors. There are 713,387 native and 5,788 European share workers and 55,606 native and 8,170 European renters. The agricultural laborers include 462,467 natives and 37,634 Europeans. The French constitute an overwhelming proportion of the European element in each case.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4803. UNSIGNED. Monatsbericht über die natürliche Bewegung der Bevölkerung in deutschen und ausländischen Gemeinden im Monat, April 1930. [Monthly vital statistics in Germany and foreign districts in the month of April, 1930.] *Stat. Sonderbeilage, Reichs-Gesundheitsbl. III. Serie: Monatsstatistik.* (31) Jul. 30, 1930: 381-401.

4804. WILLCOX, WALTER F. A Westerner's effort to estimate the population of China, and its increase since 1650. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(171) Sep. 1930: 255-268.—This article is a critical review of all the available material bearing upon the problem of estimating the population of China. After a thorough review of the evidence, the author arrives at the following estimates for China proper: 1650, 70 million; 1710, 140 million; 1850, 342 million; 1910, 342 million; 1930, 342 million. It is stated that these results are to be taken as purely provisional and subject to a very large margin of error. Suggestions are offered relative to lines of work which promise more exact results.—*G. R. Davies.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

See also Entries 3786, 4761, 4775, 4777, 4799)

4805. BOLDRINI, MARCELLO. Di alcuni fattori dell'aumento di popolazione. [Some factors in the increase of population.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 1(4) Oct. 1929: 332-343.—On the basis of new facts the author shows the correlation existing between the individual physical constitution (short stature and long stature) and the reproductive capacity (inferior in the first). He proceeds to examine the relationship between the hereditary urge for a high fertility and the contrary tendency of sexual selection and individual variability. He points out the prevalence among people of great stature of the powers of intellect and enterprise which permit them to rise into the upper social groups and he explains the lower fertility of this group by a purely biological cause.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

4806. CAULLERY, MAURICE. Génétique et évolution. [Genetics and evolution.] *Rev. Générale d. Sci. Pures et Appliquées.* 41(20) Oct. 30, 1930: 567-573.

4807. WATKINS, HARVEY M. Selective sterilization. *J. Psycho-Asthenics* (Proc. & Addresses Ann. Session, Washington, May 5-7, 1930). 35 Jun. 1929-Jun. 1930: 51-67.—Eugenic sterilization laws are now in force in 25 American states and several foreign countries, and the American experience covers 30 years, with more than 10,000 operations on insane and feeble-minded persons. The U.S. Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the measure, which through a surgical

operation prevents parenthood without unsexing or in any other way altering the life of the individual. A questionnaire sent to the 317 members of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded revealed that practically all of them favor selective sterilization and that not a single member in a state having such a law suggested its abandonment. The measure is no panacea but has a legitimate application to perhaps 20% of the institutional population. Heredity has been over-emphasized in the past—the economic and social background is quite as important in determining whether a given patient will make a good parent. In the light of present-day public opinion and past experience, justice to the individual and to the community require that selective sterilization be made an integral part of every system of protection, supervision, and parole of the mentally deficient.—*Paul Popenoe.*

4808. WILLOUGHBY, RAYMOND R. The dying professor. *J. Heredity*. 21 (6) Jun. 1930: 273.—The mean number of children per member of the staff in a New England college was 1.40, as 48 members had 67 children. Subsequent births in these families could scarcely raise the mean above 1.60. In contrast, the rate for professional eugenicists was 2.08 children born alive for each.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 3509, 3578, 3938, 4436-4437, 4783, 4836)

4809. BAUDIN, LOUIS. Exode rural et communautés agraires en Amérique latine. [Rural exodus and agricultural communities in Latin America.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144 (429) Aug. 10, 1930: 269-284.—Although Latin American countries are primarily agricultural, they too are faced with a rural exodus problem. The author has confined his analysis to three countries representing widely different economic and racial conditions; Argentina occupied predominantly by a white race, the Peruvian highlands settled almost wholly by Indians, and Mexico for the most part composed of a people of mixed blood,—white and Indian. In Argentina the military service and improved transportation facilities have afforded opportunities for contacts with urban life. The pastoral groups tend to seek the cities as cultivation encroaches upon the grazing regions. Immigrants do not settle upon the land in sufficient numbers to replace the natives who leave for the cities. A vigorous government colonization scheme is advocated as a remedy. The dissolution of rural communities in the Peruvian highlands is traced to Spanish colonization practices. The Indians are not attracted to city life. Yet his backward methods of cultivation do not return the means of livelihood. As a result, he attempts to find work in the towns. A remedy is sought in the fostering of native home industries such as weaving and pottery making, which may be combined with farming. In Mexico, under the dictatorship of President Diaz, the country made great strides in the development of industries. These attracted the rural population. The Mexican agrarian revolutionary movement is a definite indication of revolt against the conditions which cause the worker to leave the land.—*Asher Hobson.*

4810. FANNING, JOHN WILLIAM. Negro migration. A study of the exodus of the Negroes between 1920 and 1925 from Middle Georgia counties as that exodus was influenced or determined by existing economic conditions. *Bull. Univ. Georgia, Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Studies* #9. 30 (8b) Jun. 1930: pp. 39.—Negro migration from Georgia was largely limited to one section which had been affected by the boll weevil; renters left in larger numbers than either owners or farm hands. There has been a decrease in the size of Negro farms; terms of credit to Negro farmers were the same as for white farmers in some cases, more rigid in some

and refused in other cases. The majority of Negroes returning from the army did not remain on the farm.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

4811. HAMILTON, C. HORACE. Some factors affecting the size of rural groups in Virginia. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (3) Nov. 1930: 423-434.—The size of organized rural groups (i.e., the number of members or participants per group) determines to a large extent their efficiency; it is an index of social contact and interaction; and it may be used as one factor in an objective definition and measurement of rurality (social contact). In this article, we have partially analyzed the following factors which affect the size of rural organized groups in Virginia: rural population density, membership-population ratio, distribution of group meeting places, social and racial stratification, type of roads, transportation facilities, associational attitudes or habits, urbanization and depopulation, leadership, and certain unique factors in the life history of the community. The conclusions reached are: (1) There are many important factors, other than rural population density, which determine the size of rural organized groups; (2) the intelligent control of rural community development (e.g. the redistribution of schools and churches) should be based on an objective analysis of all the factors determining the size of rural groups; (3) the analysis given in this article suggests a method of constructing an index of rurality, a device which should be of concrete value in planning or in predicting the development of any rural community organization movement.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

4812. SOULE, ANDREW M. Georgia's rural life problem. *Inst. Pub. Affairs & Internat. Relations, Addresses. Bull. Univ. Georgia.* 30 (2) Nov. 1929: 203-207.—The development of a well-rounded society for agriculture is far from an actuality. The lack of such a development has been due to (1) inertia of the people and (2) lack of energetic economic adjustment in agriculture. Acre yields are low because of a lack of skill and knowledge. Full cognizance has not been taken of the possibilities that lie dormant in research education, organization, and cooperation for rural people. To get more money per farmer and per acre it will be necessary to synchronize rural practices with progress in invention, scientific thought, and the development of the art of agriculture. The community is the natural and logical unit for improvement. The specialized responsibilities necessitated by modern conditions must be placed on and accepted by trained leaders, who must in turn create a desire for higher standards of living, and advance education along the lines of health, political and moral responsibilities.—*O. D. Duncan.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entries 262, 1285, 1287, 3882)

4813. ADDAMS, JANE. Aspects of the woman's movement. *Survey* 64 (9) Aug. 1, 1930: 384-387, 410.—In 1913 the International Suffrage Alliance met in Budapest. The Chinese Woman's Suffrage Society was admitted to the Alliance. In Europe and in Asia Minor (Turkey) the movement is gaining converts. In the United States "social engineering" required time to develop. A huge exhibit on child welfare held in this connection in Chicago before the war received enthusiastic support. In the Far East the women have a unique opportunity to stand free of the mechanization of life. The war psychology brought votes for women in many countries. The post-war period brought a new problem.

Women must now realize that events change more rapidly than ideas and that in politics there is danger that the feminine mind will submit to the conventional ideas of men.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

4814. ANDREWS, C. F. *Gandhi and Indian reforms.* *Yale Rev.* 19 (3) 1930: 491-507.—A social revolution is now in progress in India which in the end will bring prosperity to the villages more completely than any political campaign can. Suppression of alcohol and opium, removal of caste, and revival of home-spun industries are all designed to improve the lot of the villagers who make up 90% of the population of India. A noticeable feature of the reform movement is that among the outstanding social reformers are to be found the representatives of various religious groups: Hindu, Moslem, Parsee, Christian. The old sectarian conscience is being displaced by a new national conscience.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

4815. GRÜNDEL, E. G. *Die jüngste deutsche Generation und die Zukunft Europas.* [The latest German generation and the future of Europe.] *Nord u. Süd.* 53 (8) Aug. 1930: 709-718.

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 3529, 3912, 4007, 4217, 4500, 4506, 4529, 4580, 4704, 4730, 4743, 4853, 4859)

4816. HART, HORNE, L.; KINGSBURY, SUSAN M.; ROWE, ROMAYNE. *Violations of newspaper codes.* *New Repub.* 64 (830) Oct. 29, 1930: 292-295.—Eight of the 44 newspapers subjected to content analysis in this study had no "pernicious" medical advertisements, while 12 had less than one column inch per thousand. Fifteen of the remainder, however, had high indexes of objectionable medical advertising. The "aggregate volume of attention" and "rate of circulation" of the sex and money-sensational lines of interest greatly exceeded the citizenship and foreign problems lines of the news spectrum. Chain newspapers offend most seriously in news bias; in other respects they vary much as do other papers and must be judged individually.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

4817. LUNDBERG, GEORGE A. *Public opinion from a behavioristic viewpoint.* *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (3) Nov. 1930: 387-405.—The vagueness and variety of usage of most of the concepts of sociology are in part the results of an attempt to apply individualistic terms to collective situations. The history and variety of definition of public opinion is reviewed as an illustration. A behavioristic definition consistent with the realistic view of society as held by the cultural sociologists and others is proposed. This definition is applied to the major controversial points regarding public opinion, such as its unanimity, its changeability, and its superiority to individual opinion. The implications of the behavioristic position regarding the organismic view of society are accepted and defended.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

4818. SHERRIFF, ANDREW R. *Newspapers and the courts.* *Comm. Law League J.* 35 (6) Jun. 1930: 286-289.—The connection between the press and the bench and bar in the U.S. is traced historically; the influence of the western democratic movement on judicial organization is explained. Specific recommendations are made to better the relations between courts and press: (1) To pay less attention to the partisan views of prosecutors and lawyers; (2) to aid the Bar Association and other agencies in the better selection of judicial candidates; (3) the conference of local representatives of bar with representatives of the press; (4) courts and laws to receive educational publicity in the press.—*Thomas S. Barclay.*

4819. SMITH, CHARLES STEPHENSON. *News exchange brings American nations closer together.* *Pan Amer. Mag.* 43 (5) Nov. 1930: 309-315.—Before 1914 the French news agency, Havas, was the only foreign

press association serving South America. During the World War the British agency, Reuters, entered the field. When the United States became a belligerent the Committee on Public Information sent news to South America. United States news agencies began to enter the field after the armistice, and soon the Associated Press and United Press practically replaced European agencies as the source of world news for South American papers. Later the International News began activities in South America. Today these three agencies supply Buenos Aires papers with 12,000 to 15,000 words daily. The Associated Press has been delivering world news to nearly all South American countries for over ten years, and now serves approximately 100 Spanish and Portuguese newspapers in Latin America.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

4820. SWABEY, MARIE COLLINS. *Publicity and measurement.* *Internat. J. Ethics.* 41 (1) Oct. 1930: 96-114.—Good citizenship implies that people must be in a position to judge their situation fully and intelligently. This involves development of ways and means of bringing to popular attention a knowledge of fields affecting public welfare, i.e., publicity. Publicity must be: (1) open to all; and (2) organized for the dissemination of ideas. Propaganda, in contrast with publicity, is characterized by anonymity of source, suppression of free speech (not all the truth is told), choice of what will be told the public, appeal to instincts and emotions, persuasion rather than information. Publicity seeks enlightenment rather than control of actions and stimulates reflection. Publicity succeeds if the propagandist's means of presentation are employed. A great national bureau of publicity, by collecting and disseminating information on all socially important subjects, would defeat propaganda. Analysis, simplified as well as specialized for the citizen, may be presented through the use of the statistical method. The advantages of the use of measurement in political affairs are: (1) definite quantitative units are set up; (2) agreement is more readily secured; (3) the ordinary citizen comprehends; (4) the citizen's range of vision is extended; and (5) the citizen is free to draw his own conclusions. Such a bureau of publicity would stimulate more active participation in social affairs.—*F. C. Wooton.*

4821. WILKINSON, LUPTON A. *The divine right of newspapers.* *North Amer. Rev.* 230 (5) Nov. 1930: 610-616.—The press of the United States suffers from the most cancerous of maladies that can affect a public agency—immunity from criticism. The conclusions of Joseph L. Holmes, based on two years of research, that newspaper treatment of crime encourages criminal behavior, has strangely failed to excite general comment. A habit of searching self-examination by our press and better pay for reporters might help to remedy the superficiality and cynicism that are the besetting sins of American newspaperdom.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 3756, 3840, 3912-3913, 3961, 3971, 3973, 4000, 4635, 4701, 4808, 4820, 4846, 4920-4921)

4822. ANDERSON, EARL W. *Hamstringing our teachers.* *Atlantic Mo.* 145 (3) Mar. 1930: 390-397.—By statute, clauses in contracts, or unwritten local custom teachers are extensively restricted as to use of tobacco, card playing and dancing, week end absences and late hours, dress, their social intimates, marriage, tutoring and outside employment, giving or accepting gifts, and membership in the Teachers' Federation. Attendance and unpaid services are expected for religious and community organizations. Restrictions exist as to the employment of members of religious orders, or relatives of board members. War time restrictions seek to prevent seditious acts—radicalism of any sort, or even reasonable right to freedom of speech and of opin-

ion, is sometimes impaired. Unworthy use in some cases has been made of these restrictions, and many teachers as a result develop an attitude of rebellion. Many of these conditions are harmful to school efficiency, and lead superior persons to avoid teaching. Tolerance is increasing except regarding the marriage of women teachers.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

4823. BECK, FRITZ. Aus der sozialstudentischen Vorkriegs- und Nachkriegs-arbeit in München. [Academic social service organizations in Munich before and after the war.] *Studenten Werk.* 4(3) May 1930: 65-70.—Academic social service organizations in Munich were founded in 1904. At the same time an organization to extend services to laborers was formed, and by 1914 about 150 students were giving night courses to about 2,000 laborers without compensation. The attempt was made to foster friendly relations between students and laborers by visits, conferences, hikes, and other social affairs. Increased political and religious cleavage since the war, and a demand for better trained teachers have reduced student participation in this work. After the war the work was limited primarily to aiding the student without sufficient funds to continue his work and the reduction of living expenses for all students. Two main problems appear today: the fostering of real academic fellowship and social life in the student home, and the practical adjustment of the student to society by practical social service to other groups.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

4824. BRIDGMAN, RALPH P. Ten years' progress in parent education. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 151 Sep. 1930: 32-45.—Parent education has developed chiefly during the past ten years, although for over a century there have been scattered, experimental groups engaged in the study of child-parent relationships. The rapid, recent growth of the movement has been due to the demands of parents for assistance in meeting changes in family and home life, and to the growing realization of the values of adult education. The writer reviews the historical backgrounds of the movement in the United States, and summarizes the aims and activities of educational centers, and of state and national organizations which are now offering courses or supplying leaders and guidance to groups of interested parents. The future of the movement depends: "first, upon whether or not it can evolve an educational procedure that will be scientifically valid, educationally effective, and at the same time releasing and satisfying to participating parents; and second, upon the degree to which the parent education activities of private experimental agencies can be taken over by public educational and welfare agencies without becoming stereotyped and ineffective."—*Lucile Eaves.*

4825. COLEMAN, LAURENCE VAIL. Les musées de l'Amérique du Sud. [The museums of South America.] *Mousséon.* 3(9) Dec. 1929: 249-260.—This article contains an introductory section on the organization and life of the museums of the country. Coleman briefly describes the history of the museums. There is a classification of national museums, provincial, municipal, university, school, college and private museums and museums belonging to various associations. The national museums are administered by the competent ministry while the other categories are under the supervision of the provincial or municipal authorities or special commissions. The scientific museums are organized according to a rigorous, systematic method and the rooms are generally well arranged. There is a total absence of English or North American art. The museums of South America, although in close contact with those of Europe and North America, have, nevertheless, a truly national character.—*Mousséon.*

4826. COOPER, WILLIAM JOHN. Present-day trends in the college. *Current Hist.* 32(3) Jun. 1930: 514-

518.—Higher education enrollments in the U. S. have increased rapidly from 163,000 (1899), 253,000 (1909), 428,000 (1919) to 1,237,000 (estimated, 1929). The rest of the world has probably 950,000 college and university students. The United States has about 43% of the students of the world who are going to secondary schools. The 1929 Educational Directory lists 667 colleges and universities, 137 degree granting teachers' colleges and 260 junior colleges. Many reasons lead to the conclusion that the junior college will become general and for it the training of semi-professional workers is a major field. Urban and municipal colleges and universities are growing rapidly.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

4827. ELDRIDGE, SEBA. Conditions of competent citizenship. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3(6) Feb. 1930: 359-367.—The community at large "educates" the common man mainly for the perpetuation of things as they are, and formal educational agencies now operate chiefly to strengthen this process. The activities involved in citizenship include the methodical study of public questions, engagement in "practical" civic undertakings, active participation in the selection of candidates, and cooperation in controlling those social relationships outside the jurisdiction of the state, especially class and vocational interests. Citizenship in the common man can only be improved by creating a civic environment in which these activities are as palpable, interesting, and urgent as those of the home, work, play and church. Experiment is needed to test the feasibility of creating such a working program of activities. The basic units in this experiment will be "primary groups" of citizens, beginning with the more public spirited citizens, with later local, state and national federation of the groups. The amount of time required from the individual will be the chief difficulty, and specialization, in activities so diversified, must occur. Finance, leadership, and the self-seeking politician are menaces to be overcome.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

4828. ELLIS, SAMUEL R. The social status of the American teacher. *School & Soc.* 31(785) Jan. 11, 1930: 47-50.—The conditions governing the original entrance of women into teaching resulted in low social status. Various factors separating women teachers from other women of equal education and status have developed, such as low teaching salaries, restricted activities, and the "caste system" which separates high school, elementary and rural teachers. The heavy burden of the teaching loads carried limits social usefulness and social interpenetration. Increases in teaching standards and in salaries are improving the situation.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

4829. FASSHAUER, GERTRUD. Der Studentinnen-Verein. [Womens' university sororities: a contribution to the theory of social groups.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 9(1-2) 1930: 101-151.—For members of German university sororities who are in the age period 18-25, the desire for response tends to be the predominant motive affecting their participation; for older members this desire is supplemented and in part replaced by the desire for recognition. The primary motive for joining a sorority is not an emotional attraction to those already belonging, but the desire for a home and a means of accommodation in a new situation. Social distance between members is greater than the idea of sisterhood would seem to connote; it varies with the frequency of personal contacts. Eventually the group comes into conflict with the world outside, and it is in this connection that the national organization of the sorority (*Verband*) is significant. The *Verband* is a union of sororities of like principles of the whole German-speaking area. The sorority has characteristic relations with other social structures, particularly to the student body as a whole, the women's movement, and the family and "society" in the polite sense.—*F. N. House.*

4830. HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL. The meaning of the American college degree. *Current Hist.* 32 (5) Aug. 1930: 962-964.

4831. HOFFMANN, CONRAD, JR. Quelques réflexions et questions touchant le service des étudiants à l'étranger. [Some reflections and questions concerning assistance to students abroad.] *Coopération Intellectuelle*. 2 (20) Aug. 15, 1930: 448-452.—At present, French Universities have the most foreign students, 14,000, with those of the U. S., Germany, England, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Japan, and Switzerland following in order. Polish, Rumanian, and Indo-Chinese students prefer French universities; Japanese favor those in the United States; and students from India go mainly to British universities.—*Howard White*.

4832. IWASZKIEWICZOWA, ZOFJA. Oświata pozaszkolna we Włoszech. [Extra-curricular education in Italy.] *Oświata Polska*. 7 (3) 1930: 223-230.—Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro, an institution organized in 1926, is today one of the most important Fascist organs. Its aims to raise the social and educational standard of the masses, in accordance with its stature of organization which reads, "The Italian nation is an organism, having higher aims than the interests of individuals or groups of individuals. In the Italian state political and economic unity is being realized. Work of every sort, physical and intellectual, is a social obligation." Working through such organizations as the *Opera Nazionale per la protezione delle Madri e Minorenni*, *Opera Nazionale Balilla*, *Patronato Nazionale*, and *Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro* the state seeks to emphasize the social obligation and the dignity of labor. Dopolavoro, particularly, coordinates the activity of all these organizations which seek to direct the education of all workers during their leisure hours and attempts to impress upon employers of labor the necessity for longer vacations and the need for social center and community centers for the use of the worker. In 1929 Dopolavoro supervised 2,229 "popular courses" of instruction.—*Frank Novak*.

4833. JOERDEN, RUDOLF. Lehrerbildung und Volksbücherei. [Teacher training and public libraries.] *Bücherei u. Bildungspflege*. 10 (5) 1930: 323-329.

4834. JONES, ADAM LEROY. A selective system of admission to college. *Columbia Univ. Quart.* 22 (3) Sep. 1930: 307-315.

4835. KULLMANN, G. G. Dix ans d'Entr'aide Universitaire Internationale. [Ten years of the "Entr'aide Universitaire Internationale."] *Coopération Intellectuelle*. 2 (20) Aug. 15, 1930: 433-437.—To meet the need felt by students for resolving in common their national and intellectual problems the *Entr'aide Universitaire Internationale* was formed in 1920. By 1927 it had collected from universities of 42 states 12,500,000 Swiss francs which was distributed to needy students in 21 countries in the form of individual loans, scholarships, and the foundation of restaurants, student centers, and cooperatives. *Entr'aide* then entered a second phase, becoming a center of ideas rather than of financial aid. It seeks to show how practically to supplement formal instruction with a combination of co-operative measures awakening the personality, the energy, and the resourcefulness of the student. *Entr'aide* is directed by an executive committee of 17 members containing representatives of 9 countries.—*Howard White*.

4836. KULP, DANIEL H., II. Problems of rural education demanding sociological research. *Teachers College Rec.* 31 (4) Jan. 1930: 332-338.—Large sums of money have been spent for research under the Purnell Act, while rural education has been largely controlled by rule of thumb methods and practical experience rather than by science. Little, in research funds or in research techniques, has been contributed by sociology to rural education. It is proposed to coordinate rural re-

search and rural education in attacking such problems as are common to both. Problems in policy making, teaching, extra-curricular activities, community relations of schools and in the preparation of teachers are presented.—*Jordan T. Cavan*.

4837. LANGDON-DAVIES, JOHN. Education: Savage and civilized. *Harpers Mag.* 160 (959) Apr. 1930: 625-634.—In educating children, savage parents know precisely what they want, namely, to have things remain what they always have been. Civilized life is rooted in progress and change, in educating it knows only what it does not want. Today many men are acting according to the savage basis, and such activities have a neurotic aspect. The educational means of the savage are still in use, as in the English public school today. A dual education is now being given, in part conducted by the faculty and in part, more vividly, by the students themselves. A third type of education, the anti-savage, is a blind reaction against repressive factors. It tends to be ineffective, and to stress unduly the slogans of freedom.—*Jordan T. Cavan*.

4838. LIONS, ZELDA. The Prospect Union Educational Exchange. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (8) Aug. 1930: 538-541.—The Prospect Union Educational Exchange of Cambridge, Mass., is a philanthropic agency, the purpose of which is the encouragement of education for working men and women. It is supported by endowment and no fees are charged. It serves as an effective coordinating agency for bringing adult workers who desire education into contact with the numerous facilities which exist in the Boston metropolitan area.—*Harvey Walker*.

4839. ORLEANS, JOSEPH B. The development of the system of education in the State of New York and of the regents' examinations. *Bull. High Points*. 12 (8) Oct. 1930: 3-15.

4840. RICE, STUART A. Notes on an educational policy for student research. *Soc. Forces*. 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 368-369.—The student, in participating in research, is often exploited for unpaid labor which is without educational or general sociological training values. A policy drafted for the University of Pennsylvania provides as to investigations in their records requested by social agencies: Research studies for university credit must have as their prime consideration the educational benefit to be received by the student. Tasks should be such as to employ the reasoning and analytic powers. Routine work which might be performed by clerical assistants is barred, except in minimum amount to give the student an understanding of the data or technique. Projects should have sufficiently general interest as to extend scientific knowledge, so that investigations the value of which is limited to a particular organization are undesirable.—*Jordan T. Cavan*.

4841. RIGNEY, IVERS. How to improve Irish education. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 36 (753) Sep. 1930: 289-305.

4842. SANBORN, HERBERT C. The democratic control of education. *School & Soc.* 32 (813) Jul. 26, 1930: 108-118.—The American college, in its early stages, was primarily an arm of the church. This condition limited freedom to teach new doctrines and to investigate, but the college was under the control of the educated and cultured men of the period. Hence it provided an atmosphere of earnestness, an honest curriculum and rigid standards. The shrewd financier or the tax-paying mass has superseded the clergyman in control. The spirit of workmanship and true scholarship is hampered; the ethics of industrialism dominate the college atmosphere. Advertising, especially through gladiatorial athletics, competition for students, deterioration in student and campus morality, degrees too easily obtainable, low grade vocational courses, emphasis on number of students, the chaos of the elective system, and nos-

trums to cure the evils in mass education now prevail. The teacher is treated as a hired hand and tends to teach, not truth but whatever the populace believes, does shoddy research, premature, slovenly and dishonest publication. Promotion comes from publicity, not merit, or from partiality by the administration. Administration is monarchical. Improvement can only come by restoring some measure of control to those truly interested in education and culture. This was recently undertaken by the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

4843. SCHEUMANN, F. K. Zusammenarbeit von Schule und Schularzt. [Cooperation of school and school physician.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 43 (19) Oct. 1, 1930: 505-511.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

4844. UNSIGNED. L'enseignement indigène au Maroc. [Native education in Morocco.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (8) Aug. 1930: 462-464.—There are three types of native schools in the protectorate, all operated under French auspices. Eight Franco-Israelite institutions meet the needs of the Hebrews. Seventeen have been founded for the Berbers who have forsaken their tribes. Mohammedan schools, on the other hand, dot the country. In every case, the religious susceptibilities of the group in question are carefully borne in mind and every effort is made to win the confidence and support of prominent families. Instruction tends to be practical and is carried on in both the native group tongue and French.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4845. ZNANIECKI, FLORIAN. Education and self-education in modern societies. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (3) Nov. 1930: 371-386.—Modern social and intellectual evolution has undermined the conditions on which education was based: the groups to which an individual is to belong are no longer predetermined and are so rapidly changing that preparation for membership is impracticable; second, the relation of educator to educand is becoming too loose for the former to influence much the latter; third, uniformity of personal type is now less needed than creative individuals; and, finally, the old methods of enforcement and repression have become obsolete and no new ones have been discovered. Anyway, it is impossible to shape the fluid personality of youth for predetermined ends by the use of ready means. Education can be efficient only when applied to the nature and settled. But there is another process which has been neglected both by pedagogical and sociological reflection: self-education. This is not a mere compromise between education and spontaneous development: it is personal development, consciously directed and controlled by the developing individual himself.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 3523, 3555, 3562,
4780, 4794, 4867, 4875)

4846. BEISWANGER, GEORGE W. The character value of the Old Testament stories. *Univ. Iowa, Studies in Character.* 3 (3) Sep. 15, 1930: pp. 63.—A statistical treatment of seven readers' ratings of 63 Old Testament stories and a number of books of Old Testament stories for children, on the basis of previously selected categories, led to the following conclusions: Only six of the 63 stories were worthy of inclusion in a bibliography of choice reading materials for children. By the test of ethical import of cultural or social situations, no character value was ascribed to 25 of the 63,

and the rest averaged less than two situations apiece. The attempt to determine the proper age grade for their use was hopeless in 17 of the 63, the gap between content and manner being too large to allow compromise. Comparison of the readers' judgments with those of outside judges, on the basis of similar but non-Biblical material, led to validation of their judgments by a rather high correlation.—*M. T. Price.*

4847. COHEN, ISRAEL. Die zionistische Bewegung. [The Zionist movement.] *Süddeutsche Monatshefte.* 27 (12) Sep. 1930: 809-814.—A summary of the Zionist movement from 1818 to the present.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

4848. DE RITIS, BENIAMINO. The new Catholic imperialism. *Current Hist.* 33 (2) Nov. 1930: 183-186.—Simultaneously with an increased centralizing of power in the person of the Pope, Pius XI has been putting new life into the notion of ecclesiastical obligations taking precedence over national obligations. While in practice restricting the powers of the Sacred College of Cardinals, as in the instance of recent negotiations over the Vatican City, he five years ago interpreted the "Reign of Christ" to include the possibility in our own time of a reunion of all churches under a single leader for a mutual purpose, and instituted the "Feast of the Reign of Christ" emphasizing the Church as the true center of Christ's rule on earth. In the steady expansion of missionary effort, however, he is avoiding anti-foreign opposition to the spread of Roman Catholicism, by nationalizing the clergy, beginning recently to appoint Japanese and Chinese Bishops, and otherwise including more and more peoples with a greater internationalization of the church leaders.—*M. T. Price.*

4849. MÜLLER-LOERACH, WALTER. Die Religionspolitik Sowjet-Russlands. The religious policy of the U.S.S.R. [Newwerk.] 12 (4-5) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 105-112.

4850. WIDDRINGTON, E. T. The church and industrialism. *Stockholm.* (3) 1930: 219-225.

4851. WOLKOBRUN, S. La chiesa in Russia. [The church in Russia.] *Rassegna Italiana.* 25 (143) Apr. 1930: 331-338.—The author outlines the vicissitudes of the Russian church under Bolshevism.—*G. Bruni.*

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 4497, 4499, 4506, 4508, 4569, 4582, 4599-4600, 4602, 4604, 4607-4608, 4611, 4622, 4636-4637, 4643, 4695, 4860, 4915, 4922)

4852. ALLEN, FREDERICK H. Mental attitudes of adults in a juvenile court. *J. Amer. Inst. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21 (2) Aug. 1930: 201-211.—A principal barrier to effective juvenile court work is to be found in the present mixture of punitive or authoritative attitudes with the investigation and treatment plans of social work. When the former attitude prevails the constructive methods of case work cannot be applied.—*H. A. Phelps.*

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 3520, 3556, 3567, 3574, 3587, 4825)

4853. CALVERTON, V. F. The challenge of the new American literature. *Current Hist.* 32 (5) Aug. 1930: 882-888.

4854. HARBURGER, WALTER. Die neue Musik und das neue Weltbild. [The new music and the new philosophy.] *Zeitwende.* 6 (10) Oct. 1930: 293-303.

4855. HENDERSON, ROSE. Indian painters of the Southwest. *Southern Workman.* 59 (5) May 1930: 214-222.—A description and appreciation of a collection of drawings by American Indians shown at the Brooklyn Museum, and an account of new developments in the teaching of native art forms in the Indian schools of the Southwest.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

4856. MASON, DANIEL GREGORY. Musical development in America. *Current Hist.* 33 (4) Jan. 1931: 515-520.

4857. MASON, DANIEL GREGORY. Music: The Rochester experiment. *Amer. Mercury.* 20 (79) Jul. 1930: 373-378.—For some time it has been observed that the great orchestras in the United States with their conductors of foreign birth have not been presenting compositions of American composers with the same generosity as they display to their own European brethren, although the latter are in general no more illustrious. The Eastman School of Music in Rochester, New York, is interested in supplying a musical laboratory for American musicians by presenting orchestral compositions of American composers. Even audience reactions are determined by records noted on slips of paper distributed in advance. The result that is desired is the encouragement of American talent and the creation of indigenous and cultural musical atmosphere such as prevails in the older countries.—*John H. Mueller.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 3581, 3782, 3792-3793, 4593, 4599-4600, 4602, 4604-4605, 4608-4609, 4613, 4615-4616, 4620, 4621, 4623, 4639, 4678, 4707, 4821, 4852, 4922)

4858. BELLONI, G. A. Cesare Lombroso e la criminologia italiana. [Cesare Lombroso and Italian criminology.] *Arch. di Antropol. Crim., Psichiat. e Medic. Legale* 50 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 333-341.—A brief note which gives the background of Lombroso's work and the early development of criminal anthropology in Italy.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

4859. BENT, SILAS. Newspapermen—partners in crime? *Scribner's.* 88 (5) Nov. 1930: 520-526.—Chicago's mobilized effort to get at the facts underlying the alliance between politics, big business, and the underworld, has revealed that some reporters become racketeers to assure their papers the news coverage demanded by readers. Lingle's loyalty to his news sources cost him his life.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

4860. LUTHER, FRIEDRICH. Jugendpsychologie und Jugendstrafrechtspflege mit Vorschlägen zu Reformen im Jugendgerichtsverfahren und Jugendstrafvollzug. [The psychology of juveniles and the treatment of juvenile delinquents with proposals for reforms in juvenile court procedure and the penal treatment of juveniles.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 51 (1) 1930: 18-53.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

4861. PARK, ROBERT E. Murder and the case study method. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (3) Nov. 1930: 447-454.—Andreas Bjerre, author of the volume, *The Psychology of murder*, has worked out a method of study of criminal types based upon his prolonged, intimate, and first hand investigations of individual criminals. The chief interest in this volume to students of criminology and human nature generally is undoubtedly the unique methods employed for the analysis, description, and classification of personality types. These methods are different from but not wholly unlike those employed by Thomas and Znaniecki in their studies of the Polish peasant.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

4862. PILCHER, ELLEN. Relation of mental disease to crime. *J. Amer. Inst. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21 (2) Aug. 1930: 212-246.—An examination of the psychopathic history of over 3,500 mental patients with criminal records in order to determine the relationship between mental disease and crime. In conclusion it

is stated that dementia praecox contributes most to crime. Others forms of mental disease are assigned less important connections, and a summary of each disease as a causative factor in crime is given.—*H. A. Phelps.*

4863. POELCHAU, HARALD. Kriminalstatistik der Jugendlichen 1927 und 1928. [Juvenile criminal statistics 1927 and 1928.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 51 (1) 1930: 84-115.—A review of statistics gathered from juvenile courts by the *Deutsche Verein für Jugendgerichte und Jugendgerichtshilfen*, and presented because they are more informative and complete than published official statistics.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

4864. TYSON, DOROTHY KINZER. A study of certain behavior traits of young delinquent boys. *J. Juvenile Res.* 14 (4) Oct. 1930: 280-289.—An effort made to discover the significant undesirable characteristics of 246 delinquent boys in the Whittier State School, California, was based on 33 traits. Of these the ten outstanding were found to be laziness, disobedience, lying, swearing, filthy language, instability of mood and bullying, in the order named. The ten occurring least frequently were hallucinations, cruelty to animals, delusions, day dreams, tending to cry, immorality with other boys, threats to kill or hurt, self-pity, feelings of inferiority, and masturbation. Few traits existed in an excessive degree when the estimates of cottage supervisor, trade instructor and class-room teacher were combined on each boy. More boys showed undesirable traits to an excessive degree in the class-room than in either the cottage or in the trades, and those traits rated excessive varied in the different groups. The outstanding undesirable trait reported by cottage supervisors was swearing; by trade instructors, resentment toward discipline; and by the teachers, laziness. There was, however, a close similarity in the number of boys reported as lazy in all three ratings.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

4865. UNSIGNED. Statistics for cities in the United States of 100,000 population and over. *Uniform Crime Reports, U. S. & Its Possessions, Monthly Bull.* 1 (1: Aug. 1930: 4-31.—(Statistics appear monthly.)

4866. WOOD, ARTHUR EVANS. A study of arrests in Detroit, 1913 to 1919. *J. Amer. Inst. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21 (2) Aug. 1930: 168-200.—This study gives the volume and distribution of arrests, sex, age, color, nationality and marital condition of persons arrested, annual and monthly frequencies, disposition by the courts. The conclusion reached is that arrests represent a better picture of police efficiency and the attitude of the community toward crime than of the actual volume or character of crime.—*H. A. Phelps.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 4339, 4807, 4852, 4870, 4887, 4918, 4920)

4867. CRONBACH, ABRAHAM. What makes Jewish social work "Jewish"? Historical aspects. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 7 (1) Sep. 1930: 3-5.—Certain precedents for modern theories and practices in social work may be found in the Bible and the Talmud. Thus, the Bible invokes chariness against almsgiving, but commands free loans to the poor. It abounds in what we would call social legislation, such as the law requiring that every three years tithes be shared with the poor, jubilee laws, requiring the restoration of the land to the original owner every 50 years, laws requiring the prompt payment of wages, and the law against the charging of interest. The Bible on the whole inclines toward social

justice as opposed to charity. There are even parallels of modern organizations and practices in the Talmud. Thus, the Talmud makes elaborate provisions for charity organization. The idea of social investigation is suggested in it. The importance of vocational education is recognized. And even contraceptives are given an occasional good word, where the health of the mother or children born is at stake. Jewish social work is "Jewish" partly in the sense that its characteristics are determined by the Jewish background; and the group in which it functions is Jewish, differentiated from other groups.—*W. O. Brown.*

4868. KITTNER, VIOLET. What makes Jewish social work "Jewish"? As the case worker sees it. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 7 (1) Sep. 1930: 8-10.—The functions of the Jewish social agency are several, such as, (1) the adjustment of the immigrant Jew to the American environment; (2) the resolutions of conflicts between the older and younger generations; (3) the establishment of understanding between the various groups within the Jewish community; and, (4) the contribution to Jewish survival in America.—*W. O. Brown.*

4869. LURIE, HARRY L. What makes Jewish social work "Jewish"? The evidence from a social agency. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 7 (1) Sep. 1930: 5-8.—Jewish social work is obviously social work performed by organizations for individuals classified as Jews. But what makes Jewish social work "Jewish" is problematic. To isolate this "Jewish" element in social work is difficult. Apparently, the technique of Jewish social work is not unique. The Jewish social worker is faced with the problem of understanding and doing something about the attitudes, values and practices of the client. But likewise is any social worker. "Little of Jewish connotation can be found in the bulk of our processes and techniques which we share with the general profession of social work and towards which we have probably contributed in a number of distinct ways as social workers." Jewish social work does seem to be unique in its adequate financing, and in the assumption that Jews can provide more intelligently for Jews than public social agencies, though there is a tendency to recognize the utility of public agencies taking over work formerly done by Jewish organizations.—*W. O. Brown.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 4585, 4640, 4885)

4870. BORST, HOMER W. Community chests and relief: a reply. *Survey.* 65 (2) Oct. 15, 1930: 74-76.—The author, commenting on a suggestion that community chests abandon their effort to raise relief funds and limit themselves to raising money for service costs, leaving the responsibility for raising relief upon the agencies using relief, gives his opinion that it is impractical, as the relief appeal is needed to carry the service items. On the suggestion that such relief need as is created solely by industrial dislocation is beyond the scope and capacity of private philanthropy, the author replies that such a distinction is neither practical nor humane.—*F. J. Bruno.*

4871. BRECKINRIDGE, S. P. Public welfare organization and child welfare activities. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4 (3) Sep. 1930: 376-422.—This study surveys the historical growth in the separate states of a central authority appointed to control welfare activities for the different classes of state wards. At present this work is centralized under four plans; (1) departments, (2) supervising boards, (3) unpaid, administrative boards, and (4) salaried boards of control. Statutory provisions for these authorities and the principal causes of

uncoordinated state welfare administration are summarized.—*H. A. Phelps.*

4872. GRIFFITH, A. R.; JETER, HELEN R.; McMILLEN, A. W. Receipts and expenditures of social agencies during the year 1928. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4 (3) Sep. 1930: 243-375.—This is a statistical summary of the receipts (divided into five principal sources) and expenditures for social work (fields of health, dependency, and delinquency only) in ten cities. Supplementary analyses cover data for specific agencies and for other years than 1928, and include a pertinent review of methods of bookkeeping and reporting. Although this study to date is largely experimental, in the use of a given form of reporting, there are several indications that this procedure will be successful in showing unit costs of social work. A revised form is being used to collect 1929 data.—*H. A. Phelps.*

4873. GWIN, J. BLAINE. Segmented organization. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 71-76.—Any community problem requires segmented organization, that is, an organization which will study and treat all of its various aspects. This is especially the need of small communities. Segmented organization would supply this need, giving the specialization and coordination which appear in social work federations of large cities.—*H. A. Phelps.*

4874. McMILLAN, A. W. Measurement in social work. *Soc. Service Monog.* #12. 1930: pp. 154.—This monograph is an analysis of the results of the first year of central reporting of social work statistics under a joint committee consisting of representatives of the Association of Community Chests and Councils and the Local Community Research Committee of the University of Chicago. Twenty-four functions of social work were listed and the social agencies of 29 cities cooperated through the local member of the Association of Community Chests and Councils to furnish statistics for 1928. The fields covered were: family, ex-soldier welfare and relief, mother's pensions, legal aid, non-institutional service to travelers, care of dependent and neglected children, and institutional care of adults including maternity cases, aged persons, chronic invalids and indigent adults. The conclusions establish the value of central reporting of statistics by frequent intervals; favor the practicability of working through the National Association of Community Chests and Councils rather than through national functional organizations or state boards of public welfare; indicate the probability that the central government should take over the function once it has been effectively organized.—*F. Stuart Chapin.*

4875. NOURRISSON, PAUL. L'extension de la capacité des associations de bienfaisance. [The increase of the scope of welfare associations.] *Rev. Catholiques d. Inst. et du Droit.* 68 May-Jun. 1930: 212-224.

4876. PHELPS, HAROLD A., and BAKER, EDITH M. Costs of social service. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 63-71.—A comparison of community expenditures for several social services over a period of 29 years indicates major trends in the direction of community organization. During the current century Providence, R. I. has expended increasing amounts for education, hospitals and private social work. Public expenditures for recreation and social work have also increased but not in proportion to the other items. Of these social services, private social work has increased most rapidly. The most significant fact about this increase is that expenditures for poor-relief form only a minor proportion of the total.—*H. A. Phelps.*

4877. SLAWSON, JOHN. What makes Jewish social work "Jewish"? Communal aspects. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 7 (1) Sep. 1930: 11-14.—Jewish communal endeavor should aspire for (1) a common underlying purpose in Jewish life; (2) inclusiveness of ap-

proach, or multiplicity of outlooks, a tolerance for divergencies; (3) the democratic approach, implying adequate representation of all groups in the community; (4) a positive approach, meaning that education and religion be considered as seriously as relief or palliative measures; (5) the integration of communal agencies; (6) the Jewish approach, attempting to eliminate the unessentials and preserve the essentials; and (7) the scientific attitude.—*W. O. Brown.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 4642, 4662, 4843)

4878. HJORTH, VALDEMAR S. *Trente ans de lutte contre la tuberculose au Danemark.* [Thirty years of the anti-tuberculosis campaign in Denmark.] *Études: Rev. Catholiques d'Intérêt Général.* 204 (18) Sep. 20, 1930: 665-683.

4879. THOMSON, ELNORA E. Public health nursing and child care in the United States. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 151 Sep. 1930: 116-120.—

Due to the inadequacy of instruction in nursing in the matter of methods of disease prevention and health-building, special courses in public health nursing have been devised in universities and colleges, the curriculum usually being an academic year. Rural public health nursing was greatly stimulated by the Sheppard-Towner Act, while there is a bureau of public health nursing in many state health departments, the nurse acting as a liaison officer between the health officer, the physician, the school superintendent, the teacher and the home. High maternal mortality has caused the creation of the Maternity Center Association in New York City. About 1920 the National Educational Association went on record as believing that health should head its list of objectives which has extended the opportunities of the nurse as an adviser in the school. Only recently has a program developed of using the nurse in the field of mental health. As an interpreter of science to parents the nurse acts in her true capacity and it would seem that she will continue to be an important agent.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

RESEARCH METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

4880. JESSEN, OTTO. *Der Vergleich als ein Mittel geographischer Schilderung und Forschung.* [Comparison as a means of geographical description and research.] *Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsh.* 209 1930: 17-28.—A general methodical study of the nature of comparison in geography and its problems. Regional description, which was long driven into the background by the search for causes and the pursuit of problems, has only recently gained ground through greater emphasis on geography and regional theory (*Landschaftskunde*). Comparison is an old and tried method of geographical description and serves such purposes as making the discussion vivid, simplification, abridgment, and even embellishment. Pictorial (*bildliche*) comparison has become an indispensable aid to presentation. Many terse expressions have become technical, such as tableland (*tischebene*) surface, island mountain (*Inselberg*). Today more than in times past we can make use of geographical comparison because geographical knowledge is more extensive than formerly. We can speak of a fiord-like valley or a meandering river without explanation. Geographical comparison can be used to bring out striking similarities or contrasts. Of even greater value is the service which comparison in geographical knowledge can render research. It could only develop at an advanced stage of the study because its use took for granted experiment and comparable material. Humboldt and Ritter used this method in a different sense. Then O. Peschel, following Humboldt, laid the foundations of the comparative method in the field of physical geography. Fr. Ratzel then introduced it into modern anthropogeography. In the last part of his article the author offers a few comments on the nature of the "comparative method." Comparison in a definite way assumes the role of experiment because the geographer is largely denied the means of getting to the roots of matters which in the laboratory can be set up as they are in nature, and varied at will. Hence the comparative method is a branch of induction. It must comply with assumptions, and depends in the highest degree upon observation. Evaluation of the material then follows through classification and type-building.—*Walter Geisler.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entry 3518)

4881. HERSKOVITS, MELVILLE J. *Methods of prehistoric chronology.* *Trans. Illinois State Acad. Sci., Macomb, Illinois, May 3-4, 1929.* 22 Apr. 1930: 72-78.—The major difficulties of the prehistorian are: lack of a written record, a fragmentary picture of the material cultures, incomplete distributions, and the absence of a time-table. The three factors which must be considered in the making of a prehistoric time-series are geological, palaeontological, and archaeological in character. A consensus of opinion has worked out a reasonably satisfactory chronology for Europe. In Africa and Asia the solution is not so well advanced. A general chronology for the New World such as we have for Europe, is a matter for the future.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

4882. WOODBURN, A. S. *The contribution of psychology to anthropology.* *Indian J. Psychol.* 5 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 1-17.—Psychology can be useful in solving the problems of anthropology. (1) In the matter of primitive mentality the psychological anthropologist will differ with Levy-Bruhl's doctrine of "participation" and will hold that there is no great disparity between the mind of the savage and the mind of the civilized. Differences are much more largely due to social traditions, customs and organizations. Differences between primitives and civilized peoples are explicable on the basis of habits of interested attention, growing out of their different modes of living. (2) In a similar fashion psychology will help the anthropologist to avoid the error of carrying over the differentiations of our own culture to the interpretation of primitive culture. The notion of Mana, of the soul, the belief in the plurality of souls among primitive peoples are phenomena upon which psychology sheds a flood of light. (3) The phenomena of magic and religion will be understood more clearly when psychology comes to the aid of anthropology. Psychologically speaking, the distinction between religion and magic is to be found in the realm of the attitudes. (4) Lastly, psychology and anthropology may very well cooperate in the solution of the problem of kinship. The importance of the maternal uncle among the Trobriand Islanders, for example, can be understood much more

readily when correlated with the ignorance of the fact of physiological paternity.—*M. J. Aronson.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 2-16112; 624-625, 630, 638, 844, 2495, 2504, 3414-3415, 4052)

4883. SIMIAND, FRANÇOIS. La "théorie expérimentale" en science économique positive. [The "experimental theory" in positive economic science.] *Rev. Philos. de la France et de l'Étranger*. 55 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 161-176.—(The article is an extract from a book in press, on wages.) In the general literature of economics one finds two sorts of treatment, one purely theoretical or conceptual, the other purely factual. To deserve the name of positive science, a study on wages, for example, must be different from both of these. It must deal with fact but must go on from fact to theory, yet must not theorize except on a clear basis of fact. It must explain as well as ascertain and state its facts; but explanation is a difficult concept to define. Positive science must discover general relations between facts; but the modern tendency to restrict science to the discovery of near correlations, ignoring causes, is questionable. Particularly in a field where innumerable correlations are discoverable, it seems necessary to go on to something more satisfying to the mind. Some of the difficulty in separating positive causality from mere theory, out of touch with fact, can be solved by careful analysis and precise characterization of the facts brought into relation. Important in distinguishing causes from mere conditions are such matters as closeness, regularity, and generality of relationships. But the mind tends to go beyond all empirical principles to distinctly rational connection. This is best understood as one which seems to be necessary under the conditions, not contingent, to be capable of including and ordering the widest range of facts, and in its field to account for that which is most essential, most fundamental.—*F. H. Knight.*

4884. WYKSTROM, STIG. Sample plot method of the Minnesota land economic survey for determining growth and yield. *J. Forestry*. 28 (5) May 1930: 734-738.—*P. A. Herbert.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 2268, 3287, 3404, 3413, 4861)

4885. HILL, RUTH. Some community values in a social survey. *Family*. 11 (7) Nov. 1930: 218-223.—A sociological study such as *Middletown* gives an unusually complete picture of a community but still not a truly complete one. A social survey such as that of Minneapolis (typewritten only) abounds in factual material. Both approaches combine exact and inexact

methods. Such differences as there are between social scientist and social worker are of degree and method rather than of principle. Four kinds of survey may apply to social work, (1) the intensive and general which examines thoroughly and recommends next steps, (2) the pathfinding type, an extensive, shorter, scouting expedition, (3) the intensive and partial survey dealing with specific aspects, (4) the agency survey where an administrative unit is studied. Such surveys demand trained persons and a result which reveals "usual conditions," and which "points the direction." They also should find what is unique in each situation avoiding stereotyped comparisons. The right time and proper preparation are indispensable to the reliable survey. (A list of principles is given based on 78 surveys made by the Family Welfare Association of America during the last 12 years.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

4886. SPENGLER, J. J. Social science becomes exact. *Amer. Mercury*. 20 (78) Jun. 1930: 202-205.—As a result of the current movement to put the social sciences on a parity with the physical sciences in exactitude and methodology three criteria have been set up to test whether or not social studies are truly scientific in nature. They must be quantitative in nature; their sole aim must be prediction; social scientists cannot, as scientists, express ethical judgments. Yet, as a matter of practice, none of these canons can be rigidly adhered to. The first is limited by the statistical data available and by the fact that only elemental factors can be accurately measured. Emphasis on the second canon ignores the practical fact that science is primarily a pragmatic instrument to improve living conditions. Thirdly, since social science deals with human institutions, ethical appraisal frequently is inherent in social science. Provided the social scientist fails to utter practical, ethical judgments this function falls into the hands of the less informed and the vested interests.—*J. J. Spengler.*

4887. WARD, PAUL W. The doctrine of the situation and the method of social science. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 49-54.—In his *Quest of certainty* Dewey emphasizes the need of a study of the "situation" for the purpose of evolving a policy of control. This principle of scientific experimentalism which Dewey develops into a critical philosophy calls attention to a pressing need of a new methodology in social science. Since there are no "problems in general," but only specific predicaments, experimentation with that particular problem would seem to be the logical approach to a solution. We have been relying too much upon archaic systems of thought, exalted into a faith which is impervious to experience, to solve our problems. Without exception these have been based on immature contemporary science and are worse than useless because they furnish merely a dogmatic resistance to necessary readjustments of social policies made necessary by the mobility of the complex social factors in a changing culture.—*John H. Mueller.*

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 4068)

4888. RICHEY, FREDERICK D. Some applications of statistical methods to agronomic experiments. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25 (171) Sep. 1930: 269-273.—As agronomic experiments become more complex, the statistical method of analysis becomes more valuable to the agronomist. In this paper, four examples of the

statistical method are presented. These deal with: (1) the estimation of the true experimental error in a field plot experiment; (2) the determination of the associations existing between specific characters in a plant breeding experiment; (3) the problem of distinguishing between hereditary and environmental variation; and (4) the approach to an insect control problem.—*O. V. Wells.*

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entry 4790)

4889. STEELE, GLENN. Collection of social statistics by United States Children's Bureau. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (4) Oct. 1930: 111-115.—The tabulation of social statistics begun in 1928 by the National Association of Community Chests and Councils cooperating with the community research committee of the University of Chicago was recently taken over by the Children's Bureau, of the U. S. Department of Labor. The study was originally limited to the fields of dependency, delinquency and health, but during 1930, eighteen different fields were studied. The figures now tabulated for 1928, 1929, and 1930 show the increasing strain caused by the current business depression, modified however by a seasonal movement having its crest in the winter months and its trough approximately in August.—G. R. Davies.

4890. THIRRING, G. Rapport sur les travaux de l'Annuaire statistique des grandes villes. [Report on the work concerning the Statistical Year Book of Large Cities.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24 (2) 1930: 14-19.—The first volume of the Statistical Year Book of Large Cities, compiled by a special committee of the International Statistical Institute, appeared in 1927. A resolution adopted at the 17th meeting of the Institute authorized the publication of a second volume of the Year Book, work on which is in progress. A questionnaire established by the reporter of the special committee comprises 27 headings. In November 1928, all cities having over 250,000 inhabitants were asked to collaborate in the preparation of the new volume, but many of them will not be able to furnish all the information desired as municipal statistics often are still in a primitive state. The report concludes with certain recommendations to the 18th meeting of the International Statistical Institute.—H. Fehlinger.

4891. ZAHN, FRIEDRICH. Internationale Wanderungs-statistik. [International statistics of migration.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24 (2) 1930: pp. 20-25.—The Passport Conference of the League of Nations recommended a uniform international system for the registration of migration and the introduction of identification cards for migrants. In the present article Zahn considers the possibilities of using these cards for statistical purposes and sets forth certain directions for the classification and registration of migrants.—H. Fehlinger.

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entry 4310)

4892. DICKEY, JOHN W. On the reliability of a standard score. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21 (7) Oct. 1930: 547-549.—A formula is derived to measure the reliability of a standard score when it is taken as evidence of the best estimated "true" standard score. This reliability is a definite function of the reliability of the test used. The error in predicting the best estimated "true" standard score is always less than the error in predicting the standard score on a similar form of the same test.—Walter C. Eells.

4893. ENGELHART, MAX D. Techniques used in securing equivalent groups. *J. Educ. Research.* 22 (2) Sep. 1930: 103-109.—In precise educational experimentation the evaluation of the effect of the experimental factor is dependent on the difference between the mean gains in achievement of the experimental and the control group, which may be observed at the close

of the experiment. The groups selected should be as nearly equivalent at the beginning of the experiment as possible. Various methods are presented and discussed, including pure chance, adjustment of differences in ordinary school classes, equivalence of means, equivalence of means and of variability, pairing of individual students on basis of intelligence, general equivalence on basis of specific ability, pairing on basis of specific ability, pairing on the basis of several different abilities (one case of twelve specific abilities is given), and pairing on the basis of computed composite weighted scores. "The use of composite scores implies weighting of criteria, and research is needed to determine appropriate weights. Until this has been done, it would seem best to pair pupils with respect to intelligence test scores and to check the equivalence of other criteria, such as chronological age, previous achievement in the field of experimentation, study habits, personality traits, and physical condition by comparison of means and standard deviations of measures which have been made of them."—Walter C. Eells.

4894. HUFFAKER, C. L. The probable error of the accomplishment quotient. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21 (7) Oct. 1930: 550-551.—In a recent study Odell has shown that the "accomplishment quotient" is the most widely used measure of achievement relative to capacity. He, as well as Kelley and Ruch, have noted the need for a measure of the reliability of this measure. Using Holzinger's formula for the reliability of a ratio a simple formula is derived for the probable error of the accomplishment quotient on the assumption that educational quotients and intelligence quotients are directly comparable.—Walter C. Eells.

4895. LINDQUIST, E. F. Factors determining reliability of test norms. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21 (7) Oct. 1930: 512-520.—The article is based upon data resulting from testing over 30,000 pupils in 223 Iowa high schools in 1929. Certain hitherto neglected factors may render all but a very few of the norms now available for high school tests practically worthless, if not misleading for the evaluation of school achievement on a relative basis. The most important of these factors is the variability between school averages as compared with the variability of individual pupils in a total population. Because a population of individuals grouped into schools is not fundamentally homogeneous, it becomes essential that the school, rather than the pupil, be considered as the basic unit. To satisfy a tentatively suggested criterion that the standard error of the norm should not exceed one-eighth of the standard deviation of the population (of school averages) it would be necessary, in the case under consideration, that at least sixty-four different schools, representing a random selection, of schools should be tested to secure a reliable norm. In addition, separate norms should be provided for each group of schools classified on the basis of enrollment, and possibly on several other bases as well. If norms are worth establishing at all, they are worth establishing adequately. The norms now available for many high school tests are perhaps no better than no norms at all.—Walter C. Eells.

4896. SANGREN, PAUL V. The present status of measurement in the social sciences. *Hist. Outlook.* 21 (6) Oct. 1930: 279-283.—The increasing attention given to social science in the public schools has raised the question of objectives and of tests for measuring the results of social science teaching. This article reviews critically the tests that have been devised in the fields of history, civics, economics, and sociology, particularly as taught in the high schools.—G. R. Davies.

CORRELATION

(See also Entries 4777, 4888)

4897. HARRIS, J. ARTHUR, and BORGHILD, GUNSTAD. Illustration of the application of a coefficient measuring correlation. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25 (171) Sep. 1930: 305-307.

4898. PEARSON, KARL; HARRIS, J. ARTHUR; TRELOAR, ALAN E.; WILDER, MARIAN. On the theory of contingency. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25 (171) Sep. 1930: 320-327.

MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR SAVING DEVICES

(See also Entry 3427)

4899. KUVIN, LEONARD. Scientific management in a statistical department. *Management Rev.* 19 (8) Aug. 1930: 251-258.

4900. MASTERSON, NORTON E. Statistical methods for casualty companies by use of the eighty column Hollerith system. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 16 (34) May 9, 1930: 288-318.

4901. MILLER, M. Rationalisation du dépouillement mécanique. [Rationalization of mechanical tabulation.] *Rev. Internat. d. Sci. Admin.* 3 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 123-175.—This article deals with the tabulation of data by mechanical means as represented by the Hollerith and Powers machines, the former being based on electrical magnetism while the latter is based on mechanical principles. The author deals with the various problems involved in the administration of an organization responsible for mechanical tabulation, such as the following: personnel, standards of work, working conditions, records, etc.—*J. Pois.*

4902. RULON, PHILLIP JUSTIN, and ARDEN, WESLEY. A scoring technique for tests having multiple item-weightings. *Personnel J.* 9 (3) Oct. 1930: 235-241.—This article reports the development and use of a technique for scoring the Strong Vocational Interest Blank. The technique is applicable to the scoring of any tests, but is most economical when employed on tests in which various items are weighted differently, where the system of weighting changes with successive scorings of the same blank. Hollerith tabulating and accounting machines are employed. Compared with the usual clerical process, a saving of approximately 80% was effected by the technique suggested in obtaining 20 scores from each of 100 Strong blanks. It required at most a time expenditure for one hour per blank for the complete process of obtaining attitude scores for twenty different professions.—*Walter C. Eells*

INTERPOLATION

4903. JENKINS, W. A. An extension of the methods of graduation by interpolation. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 31 (83) May 1930: 9-31.—The author has devised an "ordinary" or ordinate-reproducing formula and also a "modified" form which does not necessarily reproduce the original ordinates—both of which extend to fourth differences and are "osculatory." The "modified" formula is tested by means of several trial graduations. Fourth difference smoothing is at least as satisfactory as fifth difference when due consideration is given to both smoothness and conformity to data. Going beyond fourth differences does not materially improve a graduation. The development in the paper is generalized so that the second, fourth, sixth, etc. difference formulas may be devised on both the "ordinary" and the "modified" bases.—*Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 3473, 3489)

4904. CRAWFORD, C. C., and GRIMSTEAD, ROLAND WELLS. The use of the excursion in teaching commercial geography. *J. of Geog.* 29 (7) Oct. 1930: 301-306.—This article presents experimental data on the value of the class excursion or field trip as a means of enriching the course in commercial geography and also to offer a few practical suggestions on ways of making profitable use of the excursion as a teaching procedure. The results of the experiments are uniformly favorable to the excursion method, though it appears that the method is relatively more profitable in the case of bright students than in the case of dull ones.—*L. H. Halverson.*

4905. JANOWSKA, ZOFJA. Cwiczenia geograficzne w szkole powszechnej, ze szczególnem uwzględnieniem ćwiczeń meteorologicznych. [Practical exercises in geography teaching in primary schools, with special reference to meteorology.] *Czasopismo Geograficzne.* 8 (3) 1930: 215-220.—The author emphasizes the great importance of practical exercises in schools and suggests for work in primary schools a program of drawing plans, use of contour maps, and preparation of maps. This plan the writer recommends for teaching in meteorology.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

4906. RIDGLEY, DOUGLAS C. Some special topics in geography which need special consideration by the teacher. *J. of Geog.* 29 (6) Sep. 1930: 265-269.—There are certain items in the subject of geography that need as definite emphasis and complete mastery as do the multiplication and addition tables in arithmetic. Such topics are (1) direction in space, (2) direction on

the globe and on maps, (3) field lessons in geography, (4) weather observation and summary of weather records, (5) interpretation of pictures in textbook and other sources, and (6) the reading of maps on globe, in textbook, as wall maps, and in atlases.—*L. H. Halverson.*

4907. TULIPPE, O. La géographie dans les universités allemandes. [Geography in the German universities.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royal Géog. d'Anvers.* 50 (1) 1930: 30-59.—The author has recently visited several of the principal German Universities. He gives a review of present tendencies of certain German geographers, (for example, Passarge, Penck, Hettner, Spethmann), on the matter of the definition of geography. (To be concluded.)—*Gaston Gérard Dept.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entries 3533, 3580)

4908. MYRES, JOHN L. Anthropology: national and international. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 60 Jan.-Jun. 1930: 17-45.—Genuine co-operation among anthropologists on a truly international scale is menaced by the hegemony of the French Anthropological Society.—*M. J. Aronson.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entry 3954)

4909. CONNOR, WILLIAM L. The direct vs. the indirect approach to social objectives: history and the social studies in high school. *Hist. Outlook.* 21 (7) Nov. 1930: 327-329.—This is a paper read before the Na-

tional Council for the Social Studies and the Department of Social Studies of the National Education Association at Columbus, July 1, 1930. The conflict of opinion between educators and specialists as to whether teaching topics directly or incidentally is the better method is illustrated by the topic "religious toleration." A compromise will soon be possible.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

4910. FISCHER, GERHARD. Technische Ratsschläge. [Technical advice.] *Archival. Z.* 6(6) 1930: 176-198.—As a result of 20 years experience, the author gives advice on technical matters referring to the preservation of archives, the restoration of faded and mutilated documents, printing from old seals, the uniting of broken seals, and the best methods of photographing all kinds of records.—*Sol Liptzin.*

4911. KIMBALL, REGINALD STEVENS. Whither this world of ours? *Hist. Outlook.* 21(6) Oct. 1930: 268-276.—The method suggested for presenting modern history to a high school class is essentially that of the laboratory. The grind of so many text book pages a day is eliminated. The subject is divided into so-called motivated units. Arousing interest in present day affairs is the starting point, from which the student discovers the country or nation which interests him most. For a short period he examines intensively current sources. Reports follow and then discussion. The need for historical background is then seen and text books are introduced for a rapid survey. Out of this arise more student problems, which, in part, are made the basis for the remainder of the class periods. Among the results of the plan are: habit of consulting current periodicals; appreciation of present problems; knowledge of basic text books; elementary training in research; and skill in oral discussion.—*O. Douglas Weeks.*

4912. KREY, A. C. History teaching in other lands—preface. *Hist. Outlook.* 21(7) Nov. 1930: 316-317.—Krey surveys the values of a comparison of history teaching in other countries with that in the United States, and states the chief difficulties which attend such a comparison. The new approach made possible by the creation of the Commission on History Teaching, which was organized at Oslo in 1928 with meetings in 1929 and 1930, is discussed as to its organization, personnel, and objectives. The 21 reports already received are to be published for the use of American teachers.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

4913. PLEIDELL, AMBROSIUS, and HERZOG JOSEF. Reformtörekvések az iratkezelés terén. [Reform plans in archive registration.] *Levéltári Közlemények.* 7(1-2) Mar.-Jun. 1929: 31-44.—The article is divided into two sections. In the first (comments on the article of Albert Gárdonyis) Pleidell emphasizes over against Gárdonyis, that the old indexes and other guide books of archive material are not to be confused with the present day new scientific catalogues. In the second (the new registration system of the royal Hungarian ministry for religion and education) Herzog compares the so called "basic number registration system" heretofore used in most Hungarian archives, with the new decimal system now in use and he finds the latter very much better.—*A. Pleidell.*

4914. STRAYER, JOS. (tr.), and McMURRY, RUTH (tr.). History teaching in other lands. *Hist. Outlook.* 21(7) Nov. 1930: 317-319.—This article is the first of a series giving an annotated translation of a report on elementary school history teaching in various foreign school systems. The introduction to the series is a statement of the organization of the elementary school and an explanation of the system of teacher training found in each country.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 4499, 4606)

4915. HALE, WILLIAM G. Why blind fold law students? *J. Amer. Judicature Soc.* 13(1) Jun. 1929: 11-14.—In their years of study law students have never been led to suspect that the bar which they hope to enter is not a powerful coordinated body, quite on a par with the bars of other countries, and that our ordinary judicial system needs direction, coordination, record keeping. They hear no criticism concerning the modes of choosing judges in large cities. Little is done to inform them that there has been an intense dissatisfaction with the modes of procedure which they study so religiously or with the much more important factors in judicial administration concerning which there is no teaching whatsoever. Law schools should offer courses in the administration of justice devoted to a sympathetic study of these varied fields.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4916. LLEWELLYN, K. N. A modern law school. *Columbia Univ. Quart.* 22(3) Sep. 1930: 316-327.—The casebook method has tended to become more and more abstract at the same time that new facts are making rules take on new meaning. By insistence upon principle, it often confuses what is with what ought to be. To understand what law is, we must study practical situations and learn what transactions look like. In dealing with what ought to be, we must, instead of scanting statutes, study the use of legislative law and train for the task of making measures fit a policy already chosen. The use of newer methods to supplement casebooks has brought Columbia Law School closer to the needs of legal practice and given training in legal ethics; it has also lessened the distinction between professional training and liberal arts and, by teaching law as both a social product and a social force, given new interest to the philosophy of law.—*Margaret Spahr.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

4917. BECKER, HOWARD P. Distribution of space in the American Journal of Sociology, 1895-1927. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(3) Nov. 1930: 461-466.—In an effort to get at trends in sociology, the articles of the *American Journal of Sociology* from 1895 to 1927 were classified according to the scheme used by the *Journal* for some years in classifying its abstracts. The graph, based on a three-year moving average, shows the following trends for each class: personality—a gradual upward trend; the family—rather low level except for a peak due to a symposium on the family; peoples and cultural groups—a relatively high level before 1911, a rapid decline until 1921, and then a rapid rise; conflict and accommodation groups—a rise to a peak in 1916 and then a decline to 1923; communities and territorial groups and social institutions—a general downward trend; social science and the social process—a downward trend with fluctuations; social pathology—a downward trend; methods of investigation—a gradual increase since 1918; general sociology and methodology of the social sciences—two peaks, in 1903 and 1923.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

4918. DEARDORFF, NEVA R. Research in the field of child welfare since the war. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 151 Sep. 1930: 195-208.—There are three kinds of problems in child welfare: (1) studies of the growth of the body, including the development of the nervous system, (2) studies of mental development and behavior, (3) studies in social administration, including: (a) child welfare conditions and resources in communities; (b) studies of child caring as a special branch of social work. In the past decade influential child welfare research organizations have been the U.S.

Children's Bureau, the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago, the Judge Baker Foundation in Boston, the Institute for Child Guidance in New York, the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit, and the various stations in the universities. The Child Welfare Research Station at the University of Iowa, has published 222 titles since 1917. The last few years have seen the development of the Institute of Child Welfare at the University of Minnesota and institutes for research at Teachers College, University of Toronto and the University of California. The mental hygiene workers have had to be largely a propaganda organization and have "been more prolific in hypotheses than in proofs or in findings and conclusions regarding the causal factors in behavior which pass muster before scientific tasks. It is obvious that in all fields more precise methods of study need to be adopted. Juvenile delinquency is now studied by crime commissions, the National Probation Association and the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research. The Children's Bureau has made most of studies of care of dependent children, while it is about to undertake a statistical study of methods of child welfare throughout the country. Among the things needed is much more exact knowledge of family life. Court practices also need study; the findings so far are not reassuring that "the courts can be depended upon to safeguard children's interests."—*Lorine Pruette*.

4919. HANKINS, DOROTHY. Living leaders in scientific sociology. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 15 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 37-46.—This study undertakes to determine which living sociologists are making the greatest contribution to current sociological thought in the United States. Volume of publications, frequency of quotation by fellow sociologists, and scientific factuality of writings are the criteria employed. This study does not attempt to determine the ultimate significance of the work of the men listed. Forty-five sociologists are listed by name who meet the minimum score set by the author for amount of publications, and frequency of citation by authors of recent textbooks in sociology. A rating scale of scientific factuality devised by Hornell Hart with his students is reproduced and applied by the author to the best article she could find for each of ten sociologists prominent in the list of 45. This rating is averaged with that of from one to five students who rated articles or chapters from the books of the same authors. These sociologists in the order of their factuality average are: Chapin, F. S.; Allport, F. H.; Ogburn, W. F.; Bogardus, E. S.; Burgess, E. W.; Thomas, W. I.; Groves, E. R.; Giddings, F. H.; Ross, E. A.; McDougall, William. The above data are highly tentative and preliminary. A lack of correlation appears between the degree of scientific factuality of the work of these ten men and the frequency of citation in textbooks.—*R. F. Sletto*.

4920. HARPER, ERNEST BOULDIN. Field work and the teaching of sociology. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 58-62.—This paper is concerned especially with

field work as a teaching method in sociology classes of the small undergraduate college. The opportunities for field work in sociology in the average sized city are numerous. The aims and results are (1) a definite attempt to grade the work, (2) to secure the cordial co-operation with all social agencies in the community, (3) correlation of courses and research so as to create interest and "sell" sociology to the beginners, (4) the utilization of first hand data and the interpretation of published materials, (5) stimulation of the prospective social worker to take graduate and professional training, and (6) correlation of field work with courses vitalizes sociology for the man or woman about to enter such professions as law, medicine, education, or the ministry.—*O. D. Duncan*.

4921. SNEDDEN, DAVID. Abstract or realistic sociology. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 15 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 28-36.—The teaching of sociology must concern itself with the students who are vaguely interested in things sociological, who, under concrete and incisive teaching, can be made keenly and intelligently interested primarily in the realistic restriction and application of sociological abstractions to social situations with which they are familiar. For educational purposes it will be expedient to regard sociology, like biology, as a parent or inclusive science having numerous progeny social sciences: political science, economics, sociology of the family, anthropology, etc. Since its practical applications toward increased human well being will be drawn upon most frequently in enriching all education, it may well start with an inclusive term like "eudemics" and constantly stress its subdivisions like eugenics, civics, etc., just as it will be well to stress special or departmental sociologies. Abstract concepts such as "society" can best be developed by the use of examples with which the students have had first hand contact.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

4922. UNSIGNED. Status de l'Académie Internationale de Criminalistique. [Status of the International Criminological Academy.] *Rev. Internat. de Criminalist.* (2) 1930: 84-101.—The newly organized International Criminological Academy has its official seat in Vienna. It is organized for research into the field of criminology but criminal law and procedure, psychology and psychiatry are not included. The management is vested in a board of directors composed of the president, four vice-presidents, one secretary, elected by the managing board, and several members. Reports, communications, extracts and other scientific papers, subject to the approval of the managing board, may be published in two periodicals: *Revue Internationale de Criminalistique* and *Archiv für Kriminologie*. The membership of the Academy comprises honorary, regular and corresponding members, who must be college graduates and have scientific achievements to their credit. New members are proposed by the board and are elected by the general meeting.—*Boris Brasol*.

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 1958, 2259, 2263, 2352, 2377)

4923. COATES, ADRIAN. Historical causes. *J. Philos. Studies*. 5 (18) Apr. 1930: 216-229.—The historian must have a definite theory of causation to work on if his historical judgments are to have any force. The writer regards the individual human will as the only concrete historical cause. If we reject the notion of "free will," we must equally reject the opposite notion that our actions are determined by the "laws of nature,"

since these "laws" are merely descriptive. Every human will is the product of past conditioning by events, climatic conditions, persons, etc., that were equally cause and effect. Blame cannot attach to those who were driven forward by the pressure of what had gone before, or who acted on assumptions which everyone at the time accepted, though historical greatness might be measured by the degree of a man's power, however small, to control events, rather than be controlled by them.—*Milton Halsey Thomas*.

4924. LORIA, ACHILLE. Documenti ulteriori a suffragio dell'economismo storico. [Further documents in support of an economical interpretation of history.]

Riforma Soc. 40 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 409-448.—A series of excerpts from various authors, in support of Loria's theory that all historical political developments are determined by economic factors.—*Mario Einaudi.*

4925. MOOCK, WILHELM. *Das Ende des Galileischen Zeitalters.* [The end of the period of Galileo.] *Hochland.* 27 (5) 1929-30: 397-413.—The rationalistic concept of nature characteristic of the totemistic period dating from Galileo has tended to omit God and purpose from the structure of the Cosmos. Its flaw lay in the acceptance of a mechanistic principle of causality, expressed in mathematical formulae. With the evolutionary studies of Darwin, biologists and later physicists turned from mathematics to the empirical method of reasoning, and the belief in absolute determinism was shattered. Today scientists are struggling to keep the good work of their predecessors from being condemned with their false generalizations. The overthrow of the totemistic building is epitomized in the work of Einstein, who is the last of the epoch of Galileo. The inconsequential nature of time and space in the system of Einstein rounds out the work begun in Galileo's period, which was hindered by Newton's concepts of absolute space and time. We are brought back by Einstein to the Aristotelian concept of the *norm* at the point where Galileo left it. The failure of the principle of mechanistic causality is traced through the work of biologists and physicists of the 20th century, and the failure of atomic examination to achieve the scientific ideal. Biologic case histories and the statistical method

are discussed as innovations of scientific and philosophic importance. Another cultural crisis has come, and several signs point to a return to Platonic maternal village culture. Germany, most deeply moved by the war, is leading this movement. There is danger of forgetting the real values of the other two cultures in the contemplation of the beautiful ideal.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 2-13616, 16421; 1885, 2981)

4926. HORVÁTH, BARNA. *A common law ideológiája és a jogismeret ideológiája.* [The ideology of the common law and the ideology of jurisprudence.] *Társadalomtudomány.* 10 (1-3) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 87-115.—Roscoe Pound uses the ideological method, especially in his *Spirit of the Common Law*. This method takes account of the effect of ideas, especially of jurisprudence, on the development of law, but it in no way supplants systematic research. Pound moves readily from jurisprudence to the systematic establishment of facts. The relative law of nature of "social engineering" contains an absolute law of nature within itself. The recognition of the present ideal of society as the ideal of law is a doctrine of natural law. Similarly equality and the numerical commensurability of human needs, as well as the principle of majority rule, are dogmatic hypotheses contained in Pound's formula.—*J. Moór.*

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